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Ontario

Budget

Speeches

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1891

to

1899

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Howe R. Harcourt.

(S.S.)

440
SPEECH

OF THE

HON. R. HARCOURT,

TREASURER OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

DELIVERED ON THE 24th MARCH, 1891,

IN THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO,

ON MOVING THE HOUSE INTO COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

TORONTO :

PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST.
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FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

HON. R. HARCOURT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

TORONTO, Tuesday, 24th March, 1891.

MR. SPEAKER,—In compliance with long established usage, I desire before making the usual motion that you do now leave the chair, and that the House may resolve itself into Committee of Supply, to make some observations on the present financial position of our Province. These observations, Sir, will not be lengthy, since the subjects to which I am about to address myself have been thoroughly discussed in this House, in the press of the Province, and at public gatherings. Fullest information concerning everything relating to our finances is within the reach of everyone. The public accounts for the year just closed and the estimates for the current year are in our hands, and therefore a long statement would seem superfluous. In the Dominion Parliament or in England, where tariffs are largely discussed and the question of ways and means is one of all-absorbing interest, a long statement is almost

unavoidable, and at the same time is looked for each recurring year with keen expectancy. With powers of taxation reduced to a minimum, with sources of revenue well defined, several of them admitting of but slight variation, our position is altogether different, and it becomes a matter of no little difficulty to discuss year by year in an interesting way a subject so well and so generally understood.

RECEIPTS, 1890.

Subsidy	\$1,116,872 80	
Specific grant	80,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,196,872 80
Interest on capital held, and debts due by the Dominion to Ontario.....	300,000 00	
Interest on Investments.....	63,596 94	
	<hr/>	363,596 94
<i>Crown Lands Department :—</i>		
Crown Lands.....	74,031 78	
Railway Lands.....	11,562 56	
Clergy Lands.....	6,037 88	
Common School Lands	11,758 24	
Grammar School Lands	1,538 27	
Rent <i>re</i> Lands.....	130 00	
In Suspense <i>re</i> Lands	80,512 40	
Woods and Forests	916,155 67	
Casual Fees	1,193 18	
Refunds	523 11	
	<hr/>	1,103,443 09
Algoma Taxes		2,093 10
Law Stamps.....		90,348 93
Licenses		312,007 55
Education Department.....		36,661 61
<i>Public Institutions' Revenue :—</i>		
Toronto Lunatic Asylum.....	36,097 61	
London "	14,893 74	
Hamilton "	9,124 04	
Kingston "	3,584 08	
Orillia "	1,659 08	
Reformatory for Females	3,698 52	
" Boys.....	823 73	
Central Prison	35,654 52	
Deaf and Dumb Institute	128 11	
	<hr/>	105,663 43

Casual Revenue :—

Provincial Secretary's Department	11,075 48	
Registrar-General's Branch	53 50	
Fines, etc.	5,032 06	
Insurance Companies' Fees	875 00	
Surrogate Court "	2,925 00	
Division " "	10,853 21	
Land Titles Office ..	180 20	
Official Gazette	5,154 43	
Private Bills	4,513 50	
Statutes	1,011 35	
Consolidated Rules of Practice	15 00	
Incidentals ...	396 40	
Refunds	920 75	
		43,005 88
Insurance Companies' Assessments ..	2,999 92	
Removal of Patients	6,010 19	
		9,010 11
London Lunatic Asylum—Capital Account ..		15,359 06
Mimico Farm "		2,823 50
Mercer Reformatory "		90 00
Drainage Works Assessments		17,726 97
Toronto Lunatic Asylum—Sale of Lands.....		82,976 87
New Parliament Buildings Fund		315 74
		3,381,995 58
Drainage Debentures		37,226 68
" " Tile.....		3,932 73
		<u>\$3,423,154 99</u>

RECEIPTS ABOVE THE ESTIMATES.

If hon. members will refer to the detailed printed statements in their hands they will notice, with satisfaction I am sure, that our total actual ordinary receipts for the past year exceed the estimated receipts by the considerable sum of \$44,747. If the details be looked into it will be seen that the estimate of my predecessor as to these receipts was singularly accurate. The largest item of these receipts, that of the Dominion subsidy, remains unchanged since confederation and calls for no remark. We have received last year by way of interest on capital held and debts due by the Dominion

to Ontario \$316,000, which is \$44,000 in excess of our estimated receipt from this source. The amount of interest we have received on investments, namely, \$63,596, exceeds the estimated receipt by \$3,596. During the last Parliament our receipts under these two heads, namely, interest on capital held and debts due by the Dominion to Ontario and interest on investments, aggregated for the four years the very large sum of \$1,348,000, or an average per year of \$337,332. Our interest receipts this last year exceed those of any year during the last Parliament by \$8,596. It is highly satisfactory to know that we have here represented a very large asset, stable, substantial, tangible and yielding year by year such a rich return. No part of our provincial revenue is more important than that received through the Crown Lands Department. We estimated to receive last year \$1,100,000; our actual receipts have been \$1,103,443, and this excess of receipts over the estimate, amounting to \$3,443, is, all things considered, very satisfactory. The item of \$11,562 under the head of railway lands consists of moneys received from the sale of lands set apart by 52 Vic., chap. 35, to form "a fund to recoup the Province in respect of moneys expended in aid of railways." The lands sold are principally in the Thunder Bay district. Under "In suspense *re* lands" there is included all payments which have been made during the year on account of land, the claims of the applicants to which have not finally been recognized by the department.

Mr. MEREDITH.—Does that include a considerable sum from sales in the Sudbury district?

Mr. HARCOURT.—I think it does. The receipts from woods and forests were last year considerably under our estimate. This is accounted for by the fact that the lumber trade was in a somewhat depressed condition, square and pine timber being almost unsaleable in Quebec. The lumber trade during the latter part of the season was especially dull. With a revival of activity in this important branch of industry the revenues from this source will speedily

improve. At the timber sale held in this city on the 1st of October last year the total area sold was 343 miles, and the price realized \$321,956. There were sold subsequently at the upset price 33 miles, which realized \$24,300. Altogether the total area sold was 376 miles; the total amount realized being \$346,256; the average price per mile being \$930. Of the proceeds of this sale there was collected last year the sum of \$110,729. As an indication of the great importance of our lumber interests I will remind the House that in the year 1888-9 the forest product of Ontario exported to foreign countries amounted to the vast sum of \$8,478,528.

MINOR SOURCES OF REVENUE.

The receipts from public institutions last year amounted to \$105,663. We estimated for \$131,350. By looking at the items under this head it will appear that the deficiency, for the most part, concerns the Central Prison receipts. The prison should be credited with a large quantity of brick still unsold and worth probably \$20,000. This of itself largely accounts for the deficiency. Our receipts from this source were, however, larger than those of any previous year in the history of these institutions, except the two years 1884 and 1889. For law stamps we received \$90,348, being \$5,348 in excess of our estimate. For three years past there has been a marked increase of receipts each year from this source. We received nearly \$22,000 more last year than we received in 1887. This marked increase is largely to be attributed to the receipts from the Land Titles Office, the fees of that office being now paid in stamps. Inasmuch as the law stamps affixed to documents in the office of the Master of Titles amounted to \$3,646 in 1887, to \$5,885 in 1888, to \$10,940 in 1889 and to \$9,796 in 1890, it is to be expected that our receipts from this source will continue to increase. Prior to 1887 the fees in this office were paid in cash. From the Education Department last year we received \$36,661, being \$1,661 in excess of our estimate. The revenue coming from the Education Department

consists mainly of fees paid by Model School pupils at Toronto and Ottawa, teachers' examination fees and fees from students attending the School of Practical Science. We have received \$52,023 by way of casual revenue, and this exceeds our estimate by \$7,023. Under casual revenue, I may say, there are included receipts from the Provincial Secretary's office, fees and assessments from insurance companies, Division Court and Surrogate Court fees, the revenue accruing from the Official "Gazette," from private bills, on account of the removal of asylum patients, and other similar minor revenues. Our casual revenue has for some years been steadily increasing. The assessments on insurance companies are limited by statute to a total of \$3,000, and this sum is levied *pro rata* on Provincial licenses according to the total amount of insurance carried by the company the previous year. The fees paid by the insurance companies are fixed by the Insurance Act (R. S. O., ch. 167). The item of \$6,010 under the head of removal of patients, consists of payments made to the Treasury Department by the municipalities to reimburse the Province for the expenses incurred in the removal and conveyance of persons from the gaols to our insane asylums and reformatories.

LIQUOR LICENSE FEES.

We received last year from liquor licenses \$312,007, and this is the largest sum ever received in one year by the Province from this source. Our estimated receipt was \$300,000. It may be interesting to the House to dwell upon this branch of our revenue for a few minutes. As honorable gentlemen know, the license year ends on the 1st of May. Our receipts from liquor licenses for—

1886-7 were.....	\$216,455
1887-8 "	201,542
1888-9 "	232,511
1889-90 "	307,281

The number of licenses granted during these years respectively were:—2,000, 1,886, 2,485 and 3,609. The Scott Act was in force in nine districts in 1885-6, in 25 districts in 1886-7 and in 1887-8,

in 17 districts in 1888-9, while in the last year, that is in 1889-90, our license laws were in force in the whole Province. The operations of the Scott Act then, together with the legislation of 1886, under which a considerable increase in the license fees resulted to the Province, fully account for the considerable variation in our license revenues from year to year. It is worthy of remark that although there was no part of the Province under the Scott Act in 1881-2, the total number of licenses issued during that year was 4,163, while last year (1889-90) the total number was only 3,609, a decrease of 554 licenses in eight years.

Hon. members may have noticed that some municipalities have recently passed resolutions complaining that the Government has appropriated for Provincial purposes an unjust share of the license fees. An examination of the question will convince every one that there is no good ground whatever for this complaint. While it is true, as I have said, that the Provincial revenue has been increasing for the reasons given, it is equally true that the municipal revenue has shared *pari passu* in this improvement. If we take the last four years for example, we find that the payments to the municipalities from license revenue have been :—

In 1886-7	\$153,716
In 1887-8.....	156,979
In 1888-9.....	190,297
And in 1889-90.....	297,353

It will thus be seen that while the increase of the Provincial revenue during these four years amounted to 42 per cent., that of the revenue of the municipalities amounted to 93½ per cent. The municipalities, then, have not only shared in the increase ; their percentage of the increase these four years has been more than twice as large as that of the Province.

Let me remind the House that in the absence of municipal by-laws increasing them, the total statutory fees to be collected for retail licenses are, for cities, according to their population, \$250 or

\$200 ; for towns, \$150 ; for incorporated villages, \$120, and for townships, \$90. Municipal councils may, however, by by-laws and without taking a vote of the electors, add to these statutory fees a maximum amount of \$100 in cities, \$120 in towns, and \$140 in incorporated villages and townships. Of the 29 municipalities which have sent in the resolutions of complaint to which I have referred, only four have passed by-laws exacting this maximum amount ; six of them have not availed themselves of the right to pass the by-law, and the remaining 19 have by their by-laws added various amounts, all of them considerably, and the majority of them much under this maximum. All of the revenue accruing under these by-laws, we must remember, reverts to the municipalities. These 29 petitioning municipalities, if they were to pass by-laws exacting this maximum increase, would add to their license receipts in the aggregate in a single year the large sum of \$12,750. They neglect to take advantage of the provisions of the law passed for their special benefit, and yet they complain that the Province appropriates to itself an unjust share of the revenue from licenses.

But further, Sir, any municipality may impose still larger license fees, in addition to those already alluded to, by obtaining the assent of the electors to a by law submitted to them for this special purpose. The extra fee obtained by means of such by-law is shared equally between the Province and the municipality.

In the Province of Quebec under the Act of last session, being an Act to amend the Quebec license law, no municipal council is allowed to levy from holders of licenses any tax, impost or duty exceeding \$50 in any year, while the tariff of duties on licenses for Provincial purposes under the same law as applicable to the cities of Montreal and Quebec is very much higher than our Ontario tariff. More than half of the total number of licenses, hotel, retail and shop, in all the Province of Quebec are issued in the cities of Montreal and Quebec. In Quebec, then, the municipalities derive no revenue from liquor licenses save through the medium of their own by-laws, while in this

Province in the first instance a very considerable amount of revenue, namely, two-thirds of the fee imposed, expenses having been first deducted, is handed over to the municipalities without their doing anything, with the power reserved to them to make large additions to it by passing by-laws for that purpose. The municipalities are receiving increased revenues, while the Province defrays the whole cost of regulating the traffic and of prosecuting for illicit sale. Under the local option clauses of our last statute amending our license laws 17 elections have been held. Local option has won the day in 15 out of these 17 elections. These elections occurred, however, in municipalities in which there were but few licenses. The result so far affects only 35 licenses.

SALE OF ASYLUM LANDS.

The item of \$82,976 under the head of Toronto Lunatic Asylum sale of lands represents the value of certain mortgages taken as part payment on the occasion of the sale of a portion of the asylum lands in 1887, for the purpose of procuring funds with which to erect cottages at Mimico.

MR. MEREDITH.—Does that mean that the mortgages were put in the market and sold?

MR. HARCOURT.—They were sold at their face value without commission or any charge of that kind.

There are now seven of these cottages completed, and we have expended upon them up to the close of last year \$343,993. At the end of last year there were 170 inmates cared for in these cottages. The erection of another cottage is contemplated, and altogether they will accommodate 440 patients. On the one hand the Province has sold at a high price some of the land adjoining the old asylum, which was by far too valuable to retain for mere gardening purposes, and in its place it will have an asset of great value in the shape of these eight asylum cottages at Mimico, of modern design, well equipped and in every way perfectly adapted to meet the pur-

poses for which they were designed. There was an urgent demand for increased accommodation; the time for selling the land was fortunately chosen, and every one must admit that the difficulty to this extent has been most happily solved in the way I have indicated.

Thus far, briefly, Sir, I have explained, as fully as would seem to be necessary, the revenue side of our finances for the past year. Let me repeat that while our total estimated receipts for 1890 were \$3,337,222, our actual receipts (not including drainage debentures for which we do not estimate) have been \$3,381,969, and that therefore on the year's transactions our total receipts have exceeded the estimate by \$44,747.

THE EXPENDITURES.

I will now consider the expenditure of 1890, which has been as follows:—

EXPENDITURE, 1890.

Civil Government	\$219,563 77
Legislation	121,475 97
Administration of Justice	391,006 00
Education	626,142 93
Public Institution Maintenance	769,905 68
Immigration	5,585 98
Agriculture	127,906 21
Hospitals and Charities	126,037 38
Repairs and Maintenance	63,600 83
Public Buildings	453,188 51
Public Works	34,715 38
Colonization Roads	125,233 26
Charges Crown Lands	125,172 23
Refunds	26,168 14
Miscellaneous	151,983 39
	<hr/>
	\$3,367,685 66
Drainage Debentures	73,554 56
“ “ (Tile)	12,100 00
Railway Aid Certificates	248,681 74
Annuity “	52,200 00
New Parliament Buildings	142,102 42
	<hr/>
	<u>\$3,896,324 38</u>

In the first place we will compare the actual expenditure of last year with the estimated expenditure to which the House last session gave its assent. The gross total of the appropriations for 1890 was \$3,545,593, while our actual ordinary expenditure has been \$3,367,443, so that of the money voted last year there remained unexpended the sum of \$178,149. Our ordinary receipts, as I have already stated, amounted to \$3,381,969, so that for the year just closed our ordinary receipts have exceeded our ordinary expenditures by \$14,526. The largest unexpended amount concerns the appropriation for public buildings, as to which it is evident that unforeseen circumstances may at any time occur which would retard the completion of contemplated works. There remained unexpended last year of the sum voted for public buildings \$104,661. This is in part explained by the fact that the works at the London, Hamilton and Orillia asylums, and also at the Mimico cottages, are not yet completed. The School of Practical Science, in some respects, has not yet been fully equipped, and the sum of \$3,000 voted for Government House was not required. Re-votes for some of these unexpended items will, I presume, be taken. The sum actually expended for public buildings was \$453,188, an amount larger than that spent in any previous year, except the years 1873 and 1889. On the Orillia asylum alone we spent last year \$104,477, and at the close of the year it contained 311 inmates. We spent on public works \$16,577 less than was voted. Some of the contemplated works were not proceeded with, for example, the Ottawa river bridge; other works are not yet completed, and for these re-votes will be taken.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

We expended \$33,526 less than our estimate upon public institutions maintenance. Our actual expenditure last year for this service reached the very large sum of \$769,656, being \$40,746 more than was ever expended under this head during any previous year

in the history of the Province. This expenditure is growing rapidly year by year, amounting to in

1887.....	\$650,744
1888.....	721,602
1889.....	728,909
1890.....	769,656

being an increase of \$118,912, or more than 18 per cent. in the course of a single Parliament. It will be noticed that the efficient management of these public institutions, which on all sides are admitted to be highly creditable to the Province, requires us to spend each year more than 64 per cent. of the annual subsidy we receive from the Dominion Government, and that this one service exhausts more than one-fifth of the total expenditure under our Supply Bill. I regret that I am compelled to announce that the number of patients in our five asylums is increasing year by year. The total number of inmates has been :—

1887.....	3,553
1888.....	3,808
1889.....	3,953
1890.....	4,187

being an increase of 634 patients or 18 per cent. during the last four years. At the same time it is some satisfaction to know that for urgent immediate needs at any rate we have the required accommodation; and yet, judging from the past, recognising the overwhelming importance from a medical standpoint of having ample accommodation in advance, so that the patients may at the earliest possible moment be placed under the best scientific treatment, we must expect that our duty to the public will require us at an early date to erect more of these asylum cottages. Especially is this the case when we remember that for different reasons it may soon become impossible for us to occupy any longer the present Toronto Asylum. We have not lost sight of the urgent need there is for closest economy, careful regard being had to efficiency, in the management of these institutions. We all recognise at the same time

the full force of the truism that aside from all questions of humanity or sympathy the most humane and intelligent care of the insane is the most economical to the State. It is the opinion of experts that, since insanity can in a great many cases be cured by humane and skilful treatment, the proportion of the insane to the population can be materially reduced.

A COMPARISON WITH THE STATES.

In the last report of the State Commission in Lunacy of the State of New York, it is strongly contended that the number of the insane in that State is steadily decreasing, and that the decrease is to be accounted for by intelligent treatment and superior medical supervision. I have at hand a statement showing the per capita cost of caring for patients in 78 asylums similar to ours in the United States. The annual cost per patient in our asylums for the year ending 1890 was \$131.74, or less than \$2.54 per week. Only in one of these 78 institutions in the United States is the per capita cost less than in ours, while it very much exceeds ours in all the rest. The weekly per capita cost of the State hospitals at Utica, Middletown, Poughkeepsie and Buffalo (and these correspond to our asylums) is as follows:—Utica State Hospital, \$4.83; Middletown, \$6.03; Poughkeepsie, \$5.58; Buffalo, \$4.72; being an average of \$5.29, or more than double the weekly per capita cost in our asylums. I have another statement showing the cost per patient in ten important idiot asylums in the United States and England, the average yearly cost in them being \$211. The average cost at the Orillia Asylum last year was \$139.76.

The unexpended balance on account of the appropriation for public institutions is due to the fact that the Mimico cottages were not finished, while there was also a general decrease under the different headings of the estimates taken. Further, the coal contracts in several of the institutions were not completed. The over-expenditure under the head of charges on Crown Lands of \$3,022 was

caused by explorations and surveys incident to the timber sale of October last. The only other over-expenditure calling for remark is that appearing under the head of education, the amount being \$7,445. Three services account for this, namely:—Departmental Examinations, Mechanics' Institutes, and payments to Superannuated Teachers.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.

It is especially gratifying to know that increased attention is being paid to the valuable work done by our Mechanics' Institutes. While we had 139 of these institutes in 1887, we had 159 in 1888, 179 in 1889, and 215 in 1890, an increase in their number during the last Parliament of 76, or 54 per cent. The amounts granted to these institutes were, during those years, as follows:—1887, \$26,107; 1888, \$29,890; 1889, \$31,428; 1890, \$38,242. The amounts paid to Superannuated Teachers during last Parliament were:—1887, \$58,295; 1888, \$58,290; 1889, \$60,365; 1890, \$62,105.

RAILWAY AID CERTIFICATES.

So much, Sir, as regards our ordinary expenditure under the Supply Bill. Outside of this we spent \$83,654 in purchasing drainage and tile debentures, \$300,831 to retire maturing railway aid certificates and annuities, and \$142,102 on our new Parliament Buildings, making a total expenditure for the year of \$3,896,082. I expect to place in the hands of hon. members during the session a statement showing the amounts payable each year to meet the certificates issued in aid of railways as well as to meet the annuities. From this statement it will appear that while our expenditure for these purposes this year will exceed that of last year by about \$3,000, it will be \$115,557 less in 1892 and so remain until 1896, when it will again decrease to the extent of \$5,008, and thereafter be considerably diminished from year to year. After

1903 the only certificates remaining unpaid will be those of the Port Arthur, Duluth & Western Railway, the particulars of which are well-known to the House. (Hear, hear.)

THE ARBITRATION ON DISPUTED ACCOUNTS.

Allusion was made in the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the session to the fact that a conference had recently been held between the Government here and representatives of the Government at Ottawa and Quebec, with the result that definite arrangements were made for an arbitration which would settle *inter alia* the long disputed accounts. Session after session my predecessor was compelled to express his regret that he was unable to announce that satisfactory progress had been made in this direction. The Attorney-General has introduced a bill relating to the proposed arbitration. A similar bill, a copy of which I have at hand, was passed last session by the Government of Quebec. We must all rejoice to know that these long-standing differences of account accumulating since the date of Confederation will in all probability be settled at a very early day and through the desirable medium of friendly arbitration. A brief resumé of some of the main points of dispute with a recital of the progress made from time to time towards their adjustment may not prove wholly uninteresting to the House. Under section 112 of the British North America Act, Ontario and Quebec became conjointly liable to Canada for the amount by which the debt of the Province of Canada exceeded at the date of the Union the sum of \$62,500,000, and the Provinces were to pay to Canada interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on this excess of debt. Section 113 of the same Act declared certain assets to be the property of Ontario and Quebec conjointly. Section 142 provided for the division and adjustment of the debts, credits, liabilities, properties and assets of Upper and Lower Canada by means of arbitration. An arbitration was held, and on the 3rd day of September, 1870, an award signed by two

only of the three arbitrators was made. This award was for various reasons submitted to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and it was not confirmed until the 26th of March, 1878. Nearly eight years therefore elapsed between the date when the award was made and the date of its confirmation by the Privy Council. Pending the proceedings on the arbitration and until the award was sanctioned, the Dominion Government continued to pay and receive moneys on account of the late Province of Canada and assumed in a general way, as has been said, the position of bankers and paymasters for the two Provinces. In the public accounts of the Dominion accounts were opened up in which the payments made to the Provinces were charged and the revenues received in their behalf credited to them. These accounts included, of course, the payments of the different amounts paid from time to time to the Provinces by way of subsidies. In the meantime and prior to the confirmation of the award, the Parliament of Canada, deeming it desirable to relieve Ontario and Quebec from payment of the excess of their joint debt above the \$62,500,000 which Canada assumed at Confederation, passed the Act of 1873 (36 Vic. ch. 30) which relieved the Provinces from this excess of debt, amounting to \$10,506,088. We must remember that the Provinces were chargeable in their account with Canada year by year with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on this excess of debt.

GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES TO THE PROVINCES.

Still another section of the B.N.A. Act provided for the payment of specific grants yearly to meet purposes of legislation, as well as subsidies to the amount of 80 cents per head of the population as ascertained by the census of 1861, by Canada to the two Provinces. These grants and subsidies were to be paid half yearly in advance to the Provinces, but the Government of Canada exercised its right year by year to deduct therefrom various sums chargeable as interest

on the sum of \$10,500,000, this being the amount by which the debt of Canada exceeded at the date of Confederation the sum of \$62,500,000. Because of this there was withheld from our subsidy year by year up to 1874 (that being the first year in which the full benefit of the remission under the act of 1873 was felt) the large sum of \$291,666 entered up against us in the Dominion ledgers as interest on excess of debt. Although the result of the award was made known to the two Provinces in May, 1878, no meeting of representatives of the three Governments took place until November, 1882, the long delay being partly due to the fact that a change of Government had taken place in the Dominion, and both Federal and Provincial elections had occurred in the meantime. This first conference, as it is called, held in Ottawa, in November, 1882, led to important results. The Treasurers of Ontario and Quebec, Messrs. Wood and Wurtele, discussed in presence of Mr. Courtney, then as now the Deputy Minister of Finance at Ottawa, the manner in which the accounts should be made up and the principle on which interest should be charged. No accounts had been prepared for them. The Dominion ledgers, containing the current accounts since July 1st, 1867, were the only accounts extant. The following memorandum without prejudice was thereupon prepared and signed by the Treasurers:—

“MEMORANDUM WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

“The Treasurers of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec having met to discuss the subject of a settlement of accounts between the two Provinces and the Dominion, are of opinion that before proceeding thereto it is expedient that a statement of accounts between the Dominion and each of the two Provinces should be prepared, showing for each year on the debit side the various amounts paid, giving date or average date and the various amounts chargeable to each Province, and on the credit side the amount of subsidy, of interest on school funds, on widows' pensions

and uncomputed stipends, Upper Canada and Lower Canada, on the amount coming to each Province under the award for the Library and on Common School Lands and Crown Lands, Improvement Funds and other services. They are further of opinion that a balance should be struck yearly, and that in arriving at such a balance interest should be allowed or charged half-yearly, and that the amounts determined by award to be taken as the basis so far as it applies to the statement in question.

“The Treasurers therefore beg to request that such a statement be prepared and furnished to them at an early date, and that all special funds be carried to the credit of the Province to which they respectively appertain, as on 1st July, 1867.

“S. C. WOOD,

“Treasurer of Ontario.

“J. WURTELE,

“Treasurer of Quebec.

“Ottawa, 23rd November, 1882.”

It is contended on behalf of the Provinces that this memorandum was approved of by both the Finance Minister at Ottawa and his deputy. The accounts, calculated on the basis of compound interest, prepared in exact accordance with the principle set forth in the memorandum, were sent to the Treasurers in 1883, thirteen months after the date of the memorandum, no word of objection or protest having been raised in the meantime. These same accounts were, in the session of 1884, presented to the Dominion Parliament. In October, 1884, a second conference was held at Ottawa at which were present the Treasurers of the Provinces, the Finance Minister of the Dominion and his Deputy, Mr. Courtney. These same accounts were placed before the members of the conference, and an examination into their details was continued for two long days. Items were

discussed pro and con, inquiries made into this and that account, but not one word of protest uttered against the principle upon which the accounts were calculated. The Dominion Act of 1854 (47 Vic., ch. 4) now calls for some remark. It aimed at declaring the intentions of the Act of 1873, to which allusion has been made. The one is the complement of the other. The Act of 1873 relieved the Provinces from the excess of debt, that of 1884 cancelled the charges made against the Provinces from year to year as to the interest on this excess; in other words, by the operation of the Act of 1884 the Dominion of Canada became liable for \$73,006,088 as the debt of the late Province of Canada on July 1st, 1867. It was claimed for the Provinces that, while they were charged compound interest on these accounts, this Act of 1884, which aimed at reimbursing them to the extent of the interest charges on the excess of debt, did not allow compound interest. Inasmuch as the Act of 1884 was passed after the accounts of which we have been speaking had been prepared, it became necessary that they should be re-cast. A re-cast was accordingly prepared by the Finance Minister, the basis of calculation being again that of compound interest, and sent to the Treasurers of the two Provinces in January, 1886. The Finance Minister, after so sending the accounts to the Treasurers, accepted corrections made on behalf of the Provinces, and adopted said corrections without reservation or objection. It is important to remember, also, that Mr. McLelan, Finance Minister at that time, laid before the House, without request of Parliament, the accounts of the Dominion with the Provinces from 1st of July, 1867, to 30th of June, 1885, made up at compound interest. A third conference was held at Ottawa, in October, 1888, and then for the first time during all these years the objection was taken by the Dominion Government that the interest had been calculated on a wrong basis, that the memorandum of 1882 was not binding, and that the Provinces would not be allowed more than 5 per cent. simple interest on these accounts.

THE CONTENTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

We contend (1) that by the system adopted by the Dominion for the payment of the subsidies, the retention on account of the excess of debt until the same was wholly assumed by Canada, and the holding and beneficial use of the assets of Ontario and Quebec, including the trust funds, and by agreement, the accounts between the Dominion of Canada and Ontario and Quebec respectively, are to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, compounded half-yearly ; (2) that the general rule that payments made by the debtor should be applied primarily in reduction of the interest accrued on the creditor's advance is to be observed ; (3) that in respect of certain funds the rate of interest to be borne thereon is 6 per cent. per annum.

This question is of such serious importance to the Province that we would lose the large sum of \$857,000 if we are compelled to accept a settlement on the basis of 5 per cent. simple interest, that being the basis of the new accounts submitted in 1888. Aside from every other consideration the reasonableness of the demand of the Provinces that they should receive 5 per cent. interest compounded and computed with half-yearly rests on the very large amounts held for them in trust by the Dominion since the date of Confederation, is very apparent when we remember that during a large part of that time the Dominion continued to pay 6 per cent. and even 7 per cent. in some instances on borrowed money, that in their accounts they credit us with 5 per cent. compounded half-yearly on our share of the Common School Fund, and that they have allowed 6 per cent. continuously on other funds such as the Indian Trust Fund, and the Seigniorial Indemnity Fund of Lower Canada. The utter unreasonableness of the new accounts submitted by the Dominion is just as apparent when we notice that from year to year the Dominion gives us credit in them for large accruals of interest, and that the payments of interest paid to us are not charged against this accumulating interest credit, but are charged against the principal lying to

our credit. In this way we lose interest altogether on these large accumulating credits of interest, so that the new accounts when analyzed do not allow us even 4 per cent. interest on our trust funds.

I have given this brief explanation as to the disputed accounts, not by way of argument, inasmuch as the question is so large that it would, if fully discussed, in itself take up a whole afternoon, but with the hope that it would prove interesting, especially to those who are sitting here for the first time, and particularly because I am delighted to announce that I fully expect that the whole subject will soon be disposed of without further irritation and in the most friendly spirit possible. (Applause.)

A COMPARISON—ASSETS.

I will now briefly allude to our statement of assets and liabilities.

ASSETS OF THE PROVINCE.

1. *Direct Investments :—*

Dominion 6 per cent. Bonds	\$200,000 00	
Market value over par value.....	10,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$210,000 00
Drainage 5 per cent. Debentures invested 31st December, 1890	223,809 02	
Tile Drainage 5 per cent. Debentures, invested 31st December, 1890...	86,623 96	
Drainage Works—Municipal Assessments	207,015 04	
	<hr/>	517,448 02
	<hr/>	\$727,448 02

2. *Capital held and Debts due by the Dominion to Ontario, bearing Interest :—*

U. C. Grammar School Fund, (2 Vict., Cap. 10) ...	312,769 04
U. C. Building Fund, (18 Sect. Act, 1854).....	1,472,391 41
Land Improvement Fund, (See Award)	124,685 18
Ontario Share of Library, (See Award)	105,541 00
Balance of Unpaid Subsidy and other Credits.....	1,590,519 37
	<hr/>
	3,605,906 00

Common School Fund :—

Collections by Dominion..... 1,520,950 24

Collections by Ontario after deducting Land Improvement Fund and 6 per cent. for Collections to 31st December, 1889 936,729 10

2,457,679 34Ontario's Share according to population of 1881 . . . 1,440,070 21

5,045,976 213. *Bank Balances* :—

Current Accounts..... 44,791 98

Total 5,818,216 21

LIABILITIES OF THE PROVINCE AT PRESENT PAYABLE.

1. *Balance due to Municipalities re Surplus Distribution*..... 1,291 302. *Balance due to Municipalities re Land Improvement Fund Interest* 3,256 573. *Quebec's Share of Collections for Common School Fund in 1890, made up as follows* :—

Collections during 1890, on account of Lands sold between 14th June, 1853, and 6th March, 1861..... 9,290 31

Less 6 per cent., cost of Management. 557 41

8,732 90

Less one-quarter for Land Improvement Fund 2,183 22

6,549 68

Collections during 1890, on Sales made since 6th March, 1861 2,467 93

Less 6 per cent., cost of Management. 148 07

2,319 86

8,869 54

Quebec's proportion, according to population of 1881..... 3,672 45

Total..... 8,220 32

Surplus of Assets after deducting Liabilities presently payable 5,809,995 89

It will be noticed that the sum invested in drainage debentures is considerably larger than it has been for some years past. We purchased last year municipal debentures for drainage purposes to the amount of \$85,654. We received last year as payments on debentures \$41,192, so that our investments for this purpose exceeded our receipts by \$44,464. As to the next branch of our assets, that which appears under the title of "Capital held and debts due by the Dominion to Ontario, bearing interest," it will be remembered that the

late Treasurer departed last year from the classification followed in 1889 and previous years, in which appeared the item of \$2,848,289, which was our share of the capital sum given to us under the provisions of 47 Vic., ch. 4, to which I have already alluded. The reasons assigned by him for this departure commended themselves to the House. I follow, therefore, the arrangement of our assets as set forth in the financial statement of last session, and in place of this item of \$2,848,289 I substitute the item of \$1,590,519, being the balance due to us of unpaid subsidy and other credits. This last named item is arrived at as follows :—It was agreed at the conference of 1888 that the Acts of 1873 and 1884 should be so interpreted that Canada was to be considered as having assumed the surplus debt of \$10,506,000 at the date of Confederation instead of in 1873. Therefore, on the one hand we remove this sum of \$2,848,000 from the credits in the Ontario account as well as the items charged against us as interest on the surplus debt, and on the other hand we place to our credit the items which the Dominion retained from our subsidy from 1867 to 1873 to meet the interest on our excess of debt. In this way, starting with the accounts as submitted to us by the Dominion in 1886, we arrive at the balance of subsidy referred to. The three special trust funds, viz.: Upper Canada Grammar School Fund, Upper Canada Building Fund, and the Land Improvement Fund, aggregating nearly \$2,000,000, having been referred to so constantly in previous years, call now for no remark. These trust funds came to us under the award; the Dominion continues to hold them for us, we get interest on them regularly, and we have not touched a dollar of them. These investments, bringing us in half-yearly payments of interest, are admittedly of the safest character possible, and it can no longer be contended, in the face of the letter of the Finance Minister at Ottawa, suggesting such legislation as would result in placing the Common School Fund completely under our control, that they are not available assets. We have to our credit bank balances to the amount of \$44,792, and this

leaves us altogether a surplus of assets over and above all liabilities at present payable of \$5,809,995.

LIABILITIES.

As to our liabilities I need give only a word of explanation. There is a small balance due to a few municipalities—I think four only—on account of the Land Improvement Fund. I am referring, of course, to the collections made on account of sales of Common School lands. Honorable gentlemen will remember that the collections up to July 1, 1867, belonging to this fund, amounted to \$124,685, that in 1882 we passed an Act under which this sum was paid to the municipalities entitled, and that in 1886 we passed another Act providing for the payment of the interest on this same fund to these municipalities. This small balance will be paid as soon as certain questions arising out of the incorporation of villages, and the consequent alteration of the boundaries of townships are settled. Our liability to Quebec in the matter of the Common School Fund is plainly set out in the statement in the hands of hon. gentlemen. The statement before us shows that our present liabilities amount to only \$8,220. We have never included as a present liability our railway aid certificates, nor do we now so include them. We need not this moment concern ourselves with the question of payments which were as a matter of deliberate policy postponed for future years, which were never intended to be met out of present assets, but were expressly regarded as a charge on the receipts of future years. These railway aid certificates, as I have already said, call for a payment this year of the large sum of \$252,179; next year they drop to a sum only about half as much, namely, \$135,622. In 1897 they call for only \$110,000; in 1900 for \$61,000, while inside of the short space of thirteen years—a short time in the history of a province—they drop to \$4,197 per year, and remain at that figure until the last one is redeemed. Our opponents speak of them as though they were a crushing weight, while the truth is that we have

rolled off, through the payments we have already made, the heaviest part of the burden. This burden is rapidly diminishing. In less than six years the payment will be \$140,000 less than the payment of this year. After nine more payments have been made, and these much reduced in amount, the yearly charge they impose is a trifling one.

NOT PRESENT LIABILITIES.

It has been pointed out that the Dominion Government does not treat as present liabilities, as part of her present debt, the large subsidies, similar to ours, granted to railways, and to be paid by way of annual instalments for definite periods. For example, let us refer to page 8 of the last Budget speech (1890) of Mr. Foster, Minister of Finance, in which, speaking of the Short Line Railway, he says that its subsidy is to run for nineteen years yet to come, and that its present value is \$2,679,529, a sum greatly in excess of all our railway certificates and annuities combined. The Dominion Government does not treat and has not treated this subsidy to the Short Line Railway as a present liability, as a part of the debt of the Dominion. If the accuracy of this statement is questioned, I am prepared to furnish most satisfactory proof of its absolute correctness. Moreover, this Dominion subsidy to which I have alluded is but one of many similarly treated. A glance at any recent volume of the Dominion Statutes will confirm what I say. While it would be worse than folly to adopt a policy of concealment as to our finances, it is certainly neither fair nor patriotic to pursue a line of argument concerning them which no one would think of resorting to in discussing the financial status of an individual or a commercial corporation. We could very reasonably present a much more favorable statement of assets, and one to which no sound objection could be taken. For example, at the sale in October last, we sold some timber limits, realising altogether \$346,256. Of this amount there has been paid as yet only \$110,729. The purchasers still owe the Province \$235,526, and they are paying interest on this

sum. Here we have an asset unquestionably good to the amount of nearly a quarter of a million of dollars. No part of it is included in our statement of assets.

We have another asset eight or nine times as large as this to which no one can take exception, and which we do not include in the schedule of assets in the hands of hon. members. I allude to unpaid balances due to the Province on account of sales of lands. The collectable arrears on account of sales of Crown lands already effected, due to the Province, amounts to a very large sum, estimated by the Crown Lands Department to be at least \$2,750,000. That this estimate is not excessive is plain when we consider that the arrears on the 16th day of December, 1867, amounted to \$6,848,000, as is shown by a statement in the Crown Lands Department.

Mr. MEREDITH—You have wiped out two or three millions of that by agreement.

Mr. HARCOURT—I will deal with that. The sales since Confederation amount to \$2,090,000; our collections have been \$4,650,000, and therefore the balance due the Province would strictly be about \$4,288,000. Inasmuch as considerable reductions have from time to time been made in the price of lands based on new valuations, and because of our own legislation, which remitted arrears due by settlers who had purchased in townships afterwards made free grants (say Muskoka District, the Counties of Frontenac, Renfrew and perhaps Peterborough), the estimate of the department is placed at the moderate sum of two and three-quarters of a million of dollars. We have collected of arrears \$2,560,000, and this tends again to show that the estimate of the Department is not an excessive one. It has never been the policy of the Crown Lands Department or its practice to unduly press the settlers for payments of these arrears, since interest is running and the lands are considered to be worth the purchase money and interest.

A QUESTION OF CAPITAL.

If a purely mercantile statement of assets and liabilities is asked for, let us have it by all means. It would show a result very satisfactory to the friends of this Government, and it would prove abundantly that instead of our over-estimating our assets we have taken the most moderate view of them possible. If hon. gentlemen opposite insist on capitalising against the Province all the maturing railway certificates and our four issues of annuities upon the ground that this is the business way of arriving at our financial status, then we must capitalise in our favor and place to our credit as assets the subsidy we get each year from the Dominion, our receipts from Crown lands and timber as well as our other receipts, and include also the value of our public buildings. This would add many millions to the value of our assets. If we capitalise payments to be made year by year out of our yearly receipts to railways during any period of time, say up to 1903, and place the capitalised amount as a liability of the Province, then to be consistent we must claim as an asset the capitalised value of all our receipts for the same period of time. If we apply the same business rules in compiling our statement of assets as is applied to commercial corporations, then I repeat that the friends of the Government will have every reason to rejoice at the result. This absurd idea of capitalising these terminable railway annuities in order to show a heavy liability against the Province most completely demonstrates the strength of the position of the Government as to its management of our finances. Our opponents might as reasonably capitalise the yearly grants for educational purposes or for agriculture, and ask us to consider the amount so capitalised as a present liability of the Province. Our yearly revenue from liquor licenses, and it is permanent in nature and not terminable as are these railway obligations, amounts to about \$300,000. The friends of the Government might just as reasonably capitalise this revenue and claim the

millions it would represent as an addition to our assets. Large commercial corporations in their schedules of assets include the value of their buildings. Our Canadian banks in their returns to the Government include as assets the value of their banking premises, two of them in the latest returns at figures each exceeding \$600,000. No one questions the propriety of their so doing. We spent during last Parliament alone over \$2,000,000 on public buildings, and, strange to say, those who insist on capitalising our railway certificates and regard them as a crushing load of debt are never heard to say one word of this large expenditure or of the valuable asset it represents.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR CURRENT YEAR.

Let us now for a moment speak of our estimated receipts for the current year.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS, 1891.

Subsidy		\$1,196,872 80	
Interest on Capital held, and Debts due by the Dominion to			
Ontario	\$300,000 00		
Interest on Investments	55,000 00		
	<hr/>		355,000 00
<i>Crown Lands Department :—</i>			
Crown Lands	85,000 00		
Clergy Lands	5,000 00		
Common School Lands	10,000 00		
Woods and Forests	1,000,000 00		
	<hr/>		1,100,000 00
<i>Public Institutions :—</i>			
Toronto Lunatic Asylum	37,000 00		
London “	10,000 00		
Kingston “	3,500 00		
Hamilton “	9,000 00		
Orillia “	1,600 00		
Reformatory for Females	4,000 00		
“ Boys	700 00		
Central Prison	65,000 00		
Deaf and Dumb Institute	150 00		
	<hr/>		130,950 00

Education Department	36,000 00
Casual Revenue.....	50,000 00
Licenses	310,000 00
Law Stamps ..	90,000 00
Algoma Taxes	4,000 00
Drainage Assessment	17,000 00
Insurance Companies' Assessments	3,000 00
Removal of Patients	6,000 00
Total	<u>\$3,298,822 80</u>

We expect to receive as interest on capital held and debts by the Dominion to Ontario \$300,000, and as interest on investments \$55,000. Taken together I am estimating for \$8,596 less under these two heads than we actually received last year. In all probability the actual receipt this year will exceed my estimate. For casual revenue my estimate is \$50,000, being \$1,913 under the actual receipts of 1889. For revenue from Crown Lands Department our estimate is \$3,443 under the receipts of the previous year and well within the receipts of 1887 and 1888. Similarly in placing the expected revenue for the current year from liquor licenses at \$310,000, I am keeping well within the actual receipts of last year. Our total estimated receipts for 1891 are \$3,298,822.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR.

Our estimated expenditure for this year is \$3,491,027. The particulars of this expenditure will be discussed in detail in committee of the whole House. If we add supplementary estimates, say \$40,000, our total estimated expenditure will be \$3,531,027. This will leave a balance unprovided for under our estimates of \$232,204. At the same time our estimates of expenditure are calculated so liberally and our estimates of receipts so closely, that at the end of the year it may be found, as has previously been the case in our history, that this deficiency is apparent and not real. For example, while an expenditure over the receipts in 1886 to the extent of \$241,000 was apparently to be anticipated, the result at

the close of the year disclosed an actual surplus on the year's operations under the Supply Bill of \$70,000. The same state of things, with a variation in detail, happened the following year in 1887. During each of the last five years our actual receipts have largely exceeded our estimated receipts, while our actual expenditure has been very much less each year than our estimated expenditure.

In other words at the close of 1886 we were better off than we expected to the extent of \$381,895, at the close of 1887 to the extent of \$556,144, at the close of 1888 to the extent of \$204,577, at the close of 1889 to the extent of \$345,726, at the close of 1890 to the extent of \$222,679.

ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURE.

Outside of the estimates in the hands of hon. members, we will have an additional expenditure for railways and annuity certificates. These certificates we will, in all probability, replace by a new issue. A glance at the estimates at once suggests that the needs of the Province loudly call, year by year, for increased expenditure. We cannot afford to stand still. Standing still in practice means retrogression. Since the details of the estimates will be criticised in committee, a word or two now will suffice. We are asking for educational purposes \$24,576 more than we expended last year. Of this \$3,000 will go to kindergarten schools. Unless we gave them this aid some of the Public School grant would be diverted to kindergarten purposes. No one wants to see the Public School appropriation lessened by a single dollar. All practical educationists now concur in the belief that the best foundation for thorough educational development is that which the kindergarten gives. Seven years ago there was but one kindergarten in the Province, now all our larger places consider them to be indispensable. We ask \$1,000 to encourage School Boards to establish night schools, and on all sides, whether we view them from a moral

or educational standpoint, it is conceded that great good must result from their establishment. These are some of our new expenditures. We have eighteen more High Schools than we had in 1883, and the attendance at them has doubled in ten years. Our Public School teachers are trained at these schools, and therefore, everything which will increase their efficiency tends to help every Public School in the land. We are asking an additional \$5,000 for High Schools; a similar sum for inspection of Public Schools in cities and towns separated from counties, this last being a new expenditure. Under the head of public buildings we ask for \$20,000 to erect assembly and class rooms at the Normal School at Ottawa. More than half of our proposed total expenditure for the year is asked for these three heads:—Education, Maintenance of Public Institutions and Public Buildings. We should bear in mind that, although there has been no sale of annuities since 1887, we have been able to expend during last Parliament, very large sums outside of our ordinary expenditure, and still have to the good the handsome surplus I have named. For example: we expended last Parliament for public buildings, \$1,497,801, and for aid to railways, \$1,347,377, an average under these two heads alone of nearly three-quarters of a million a year. All this has been done without neglecting, in any particular, any department of our service. On the contrary, every department has been strengthened year by year, and its usefulness increased.

THE POLICY OF THE FUTURE.

Each year suggests new responsibilities, calling for further expenditure, and, if the Province is to realise the high destiny which we all believe awaits it, we must adopt a liberal, and at the same time, a careful and vigorous policy commensurate with its requirements. (Applause.) Recent developments, for example, convince even those who are least inclined to be over-sanguine, that it is impossible to over-rate the mineral wealth of the Province. Indeed,

we may well believe that the near future will witness a display of energy, a degree of enterprise in developing this wealth hitherto unparalleled on this continent. If we make the most of nature's grand gift to us in this one direction, then our Province will assuredly enter on a new and bright era of prosperity.

The extreme pessimist even, if he be candid, having looked the whole field over, keeping in view that our every year is marked with heavy expenditures on capital account, called for by the pressing needs of a growing Province, will be compelled to admit that our financial position is exceptionally strong.

I move, Mr. Speaker, that you do now leave the chair. (Loud cheers.)

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT shewing amounts payable annually for Certificates, issued by the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, for "Aid to Railways" and "Annuities."

YEAR.	Railway Aid Certificates.	Annuities.	YEAR.	Railway Aid Certificates.	Annuities.
	\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.
1891.....	252,179 74	52,200 00	<i>Brought forward.</i>	1,321,367 70	1,044,000 00
1892.....	135,622 04	52,200 00	1911.....	4,197 60	52,200 00
1893.....	135,622 04	52,200 00	1912.....	4,197 60	52,200 00
1894.....	135,622 04	52,200 00	1913.....	4,197 60	52,200 00
1895.....	135,622 04	52,200 00	1914.....	4,197 60	52,200 00
1896.....	130,613 84	52,200 00	1915.....	4,197 60	52,200 00
1897.....	110,061 98	52,200 00	1916.....	4,197 60	52,200 00
1898.....	81,548 98	52,200 00	1917.....	4,197 60	52,200 00
1899.....	67,116 59	52,200 00	1918.....	4,197 60	52,200 00
1900.....	61,043 58	52,200 00	1919.....	4,197 60	52,200 00
1901.....	29,238 17	52,200 00	1920.....	4,197 60	52,200 00
1902.....	13,080 57	52,200 00	1921.....	4,197 60	52,200 00
1903.....	4,612 89	52,200 00	1922.....	4,197 60	52,200 00
1904.....	4,197 60	52,200 00	1923.....	4,197 60	52,200 00
1905.....	4,197 60	52,200 00	1924.....	4,197 60	45,500 00
1906.....	4,197 60	52,200 00	1925.....	4,197 60	31,800 00
1907.....	4,197 60	52,200 00	1926.....	4,197 60	18,650 00
1908.....	4,197 60	52,200 00	1927.....	4,197 60	6,250 00
1909.....	4,197 60	52,200 00	1928.....	4,197 60	.....
1910.....	4,197 60	52,200 00	1929.....	4,197 60	.....
			1930.....	3,498 00	.....
<i>Carried forward.</i>	1,321,367 70	1,044,000 00	Totals.....	1,404,620 10	1,824,800 00

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1890.

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

STATEMENT shewing amounts payable annually for Certificates

Name of Railway.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
	\$ c	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Brantford, Norfolk & Pt. Burwell	6,467 68					
Canada Southern....	12,227 96					
Canada Atlantic.....	22,744 38	22,744 38	22,744 38	22,744 38	22,744 38	22,744 38
Credit Valley.	39,845 04	24,057 82	24,057 82	24,057 82	24,057 82	24,057 82
Erie & Huron	6,110 02	6,110 02	6,110 02	6,110 02	6,110 02	6,110 02
G. T. G. B. & Lake Erie	11,493 30	11,493 30	11,493 30	11,493 30	11,493 30	11,493 30
Grand Junction	11,903 35	11,903 38	11,903 38	11,903 38	11,903 38	11,903 38
Hamilton & North Western	36,384 86	1,553 02	1,553 02	1,553 02	1,553 02	1,553 02
Belleville & North Hastings	5,710 32	5,710 32	5,710 32	5,710 32	5,710 32	5,710 32
London, Huron & Bruce	13,441 98					
Midland	7,464 22					
North Simcoe	7,212 08	7,212 08	7,212 08	7,212 08	7,212 08	7,212 08
Kingston & Pembroke	19,671 16	19,671 16	19,671 16	19,671 16	19,671 16	19,671 16
Prince Edward County	7,776 00					
Prince Arthur's Land- ing	1,037 36	1,037 36	1,037 36	1,037 36	1,037 36	518 68
Toronto, Grey & Bruce	8,809 12					
Victoria	25,193 76	15,442 08	15,442 08	15,442 08	15,442 08	15,442 08
Whitby, Pt. Perry & Lindsay	4,489 52	4,489 52	4,489 52	4,489 52	4,489 52	
Pt. Arthur, Duluth & Western	4,197 60	4,197 60	4,197 60	4,197 60	4,197 60	4,197 60
Totals.....	252,179 74	135,622 04	135,622 04	135,622 04	135,622 04	130,613 84

NOTE.—Certificates falling due after 1903 : Port Arthur & Duluth Ry.,

PROVINCIAL AUDIT OFFICE,

TORONTO, December 31st, 1890.

issued by the Treasurer of Ontario in aid to Railways.

1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	Totals.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,467 68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,227 96
22,744 38	22,744 38	22,744 38	22,744 38	6,180 99	.....	.....	233,624 79
23,220 70	10,378 79	104 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	193,838 45
6,110 02	6,110 02	6,110 02	6,110 02	6,110 02	3,055 01	.....	70,265 23
11,493 30	11,493 30	11,493 30	8,320 42	.....	.....	.....	111,760 12
11,903 38	6,953 59	2,795 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,072 70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,149 96
2,855 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,117 08
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,441 98
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,464 22
3,606 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,878 52
19,671 16	19,671 16	19,671 16	19,671 16	12,749 56	5,827 96	415 29	215,704 41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,776 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,705 48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,809 12
4,260 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106,664 40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,447 60
4,197 60	4,197 60	4,197 60	4,197 60	4,197 60	4,197 60	4,197 60	54,568 80
110,061 98	81,548 98	67,116 59	61,043 58	29,238 17	13,080 57	4,612 89	1,291,984 50

161 @ \$699.60 = \$112,635.60. Last Certificate due 1st July, 1930.

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

STATEMENT shewing the amounts payable (Ontario's share) to the Municipalities entitled on account of Crown Lands collections subject to the Land Improvement Fund (on sales made between 6th March, 1861, and 1st July, 1867), from 1st July, 1867, to 1st July, 1891. (*Vide Ont. Statutes, 54 Vic., Cap. 9.*)

		Amount of principal payable.
<i>County of Bruce :</i>		
Township of Brant.....		\$68 01
“ Carrick		4,858 91
“ Culross		3,596 47
“ Greenock.....		2,079 36
“ Kincardine.....		114 26
“ Kinloss		1,706 18
“ Paisley.....		4 07
<i>County of Carleton :</i>		
Township of Gloucester		55 70
“ Goulburn		33 84
“ Huntley		23 11
“ March		7 75
“ Marlborough		21 15
“ Osgoode		32 25
“ Torbolton		89 08
<i>County of Durham :</i>		
Township of Cavan		38 29
<i>County of Elgin :</i>		
Township of Dunwich.....		150 27
<i>County of Essex :</i>		
Township of Colchester		118 82
“ Gosfield		32 65
“ Maidstone		84 26
“ Malden		16 42
“ Mersea.....		103 13
“ Rochester		44 73
“ Tilbury, West		121 07
<i>County of Frontenac :</i>		
Township of Barrie		126 77
“ Bedford		53 17
“ Canonto		22 40
“ Hinchinbrooke		153 58
“ Kennebec		40 99
“ Loughborough		191 51

		Amount of Principal payable.
<i>County of Frontenac—Continued :</i>		
Township of Olden		\$534 58
“ Oso		124 32
“ Palmerston.....		54 29
“ Portland		21 19
“ Storrington		33 90
<i>County of Grenville :</i>		
Township of Edwardsburg		17 73
“ Oxford		2 20
“ Wolford		11 00
<i>County of Grey :</i>		
Township of Artemesia.....		1,167 36
“ Bentinck		7 05
“ Collingwood		195 10
“ Derby		218 81
“ Egremont		20 24
“ Euphrasia.....		509 84
“ Glenelg		25 16
“ Holland.....		944 01
“ Melancthon		1,118 11
“ Osprey.....		2,178 66
“ Proton		5 59
“ St. Vincent		138 89
“ Sullivan		294 10
“ Sydenham		281 60
<i>County of Halton :</i>		
Township of Nassagaweya.....		15 45
<i>County of Hastings :</i>		
Township of Elzevir.		147 25
“ Herschel		1 39
“ Hungerford		8 76
“ Lake		347 82
“ Limerick.....		13 74
“ Madoc		15 22
“ Marmora		73 52
“ Rawdon		37 19
“ Tudor		239 39
<i>County of Huron :</i>		
Township of Ashfield		54 80
“ Grey.....		852 51
“ Howick		4,618 22
“ Wawanosh, West.....		54 84

		Amount of principal payable.
<i>County of Kent :</i>		
Township of Camden		\$30 73
" Chatham		140 66
" Dover East		34 57
" Harwich		395 08
" Howard		9 22
" Raleigh		172 60
" Rochester		3 29
" Romney		97 48
" Tilbury, East		327 03
" Zone		200 21
<i>County of Lambton :</i>		
Township of Brooke		309 17
" Dawn		94 31
" Euphemia		27 08
" Enniskillen		893 27
" Moore		48 87
" Plympton		189 49
" Sombra		59 10
" Warwick		129 22
<i>County of Lanark :</i>		
Township of Bathurst		13 51
" Beckwith		4 22
" Burgess, North		36 92
" Dalhousie		22 42
" Darling		11 46
" Drummond		28 98
" Lanark		37 09
" Lavant		13 02
" Montague		36 60
" Pakenham		75 29
" Ramsay		35 14
" Sherbrooke, North		6 86
" Sherbrooke, South		84 33
<i>County of Leeds :</i>		
Township of Bastard		2 58
" Leeds		50 41
" Yonge		19 78
<i>County of Lennox and Addington :</i>		
Township of Anglesea		10 03
" Camden		15 26
" Kaladar		145 56
" Richmond		3 17

	Amount of principal payable.
<i>County of Lincoln :</i>	
Township of Grimsby	\$77 68
<i>County of Middlesex :</i>	
Township of Adelaide...	199 81
“ Carradoc	100 18
“ Dorchester	72 34
“ Ekfrid	34 49
“ Metcalfe	197 66
“ Mosa	67 67
<i>County of Northumberland :</i>	
Township of Alnwick	16 82
“ Brighton	20 05
“ Haldimand	50 57
“ Percy	8 72
<i>County of Ontario :</i>	
Township of Mara	215 77
“ Rama	5 91
“ Thorah	21 21
“ Uxbridge	17 71
<i>County of Peel :</i>	
Township of Albion	10 46
<i>County of Peterborough :</i>	
Township of Belmont	2 96
“ Douro	9 03
“ Dummer	17 30
“ Galway	79 00
“ Harvey	20 66
“ Methuen	8 84
“ Minden	151 79
“ Otonabee	22 04
“ Smith	8 10
“ Snowdon	17 28
<i>County of Perth :</i>	
Township of Elma	1,810 64
“ Wallace	2,089 33
<i>County of Prescott :</i>	
Township of Alfred	63 83
“ Caledonia	8 04
“ Plantagenet, North	10 28
“ Plantagenet South	10 36

<i>County of Renfrew :</i>		Amount of principal payable.
Township of Admaston		\$197 63
“ Alcona, North		7 22
“ Alcona, South		99 74
“ Alice		349 06
“ Bagot		90 15
“ Blythfield		5 23
“ Bromley		293 70
“ Brougham		57 05
“ Brudenell		217 56
“ Euchanan		6 04
“ Grattan		149 23
“ Griffith		58 03
“ Head		42 30
“ Horton		16 78
“ McNab		108 01
“ Pembroke		5 59
“ Petawawa		21 85
“ Radcliffe		3 38
“ Ross		13 39
“ Sebastopol		50 13
“ Stafford		137 90
“ Westmeath		43 50
“ Wilberforce		222 63
<i>County of Russell :</i>		
Township of Clarence		80 67
“ Cumberland		60 92
“ Russell		118 96
<i>County of Simcoe :</i>		
Township of Adjala		121 32
“ Essa		135 15
“ Floss		338 70
“ Gwillimbury, West		99 08
“ Innisfil		81 86
“ Matchedash		24 19
“ Medonte		24 49
“ Mono		122 30
“ Mulmur		192 46
“ Nottawasaga		531 44
“ Orillia, North		94 46
“ Orillia, South		11 25

<i>County of Simcoe—Continued :</i>		Amount of principal payable.
Township of Oro		\$84 47
“ Sunnidale		500 30
“ Tay.....		3 93
“ Tecumseth		126 16
“ Tiny.....		172 75
“ Tossorontio		63 39
“ Vespri.....		159 99
“ Penetanguishene		3 23

County of Victoria :

Township of Anson	24 11
“ Carden.....	510 03
“ Digby	138 55
“ Eldon.....	422 48
“ Emily	26 99
“ Fenelon	33 86
“ Laxton.....	481 54
“ Lutterworth.....	20 09
“ Minden	27 31
“ Ops	57 86
“ Snowdon.....	1 27
“ Somerville	297 75
“ Verulam	125 68

County of Wellington :

Township of Amaranth	285 42
“ Arthur.....	555 20
“ Eramosa	43 42
“ Erin	61 49
“ Garafraxa	162 49
“ Luther.....	1,932 88
“ Minto	5,090 62

County of Wentworth :

Township of Ancaster.....	15 87
“ Flamborough, East.....	29 04

County of Welland :

Township of Stamford	49 31
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		Amount of principal payable.
<i>County of York :</i>		
Township of Georgina		\$20 62
“ Gwillimbury, East		105 96
“ Gwillimbury, North.....		93 13
“ Whitechurch		33 77
<i>St. Joseph's Island :</i>		
Township of St. Joseph's Island.....		23 96
<i>District of Algoma :</i>		
Township of Korah		21 19
“ Tarentorus		18 89
		<hr/>
		\$53,704 92

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

SPEECH

OF THE

HON. R. HARCOURT,

TREASURER OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

DELIVERED ON THE 19th FEBRUARY, 1892,

IN THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO,

ON MOVING THE HOUSE INTO COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

TORONTO:

PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST
1892.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

HON. R. HARCOURT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

TORONTO, Friday, 19th February, 1892.

HON. R. HARCOURT, Provincial Treasurer, who was loudly cheered on rising, said :—For the second time, Mr. Speaker, I ask the indulgence of the House while, as briefly and as clearly as I can, I discuss, first, the financial operations of the Province for the year just closed, and secondly, take a prospective view of the operations of the year upon which we are now entering. Were it not that these financial questions have a perennial interest for our ratepayers, I would shrink from my task, since in these yearly statements much repetition is unavoidable, and a somewhat wearisome recital of figures seems absolutely indispensable. When I remember, however, that our position financially is an enviable one, that our progress has been both steady and marked, that we have been able year by year to meet so many demands in the way of new undertakings and give increased aid to Educational, Charitable and Agricultural Institutions, and at the same time keep in reserve a large surplus upon which we can draw to meet emergency expenditures, my task seems to grow lighter, and I enter upon it with less fear of wearying the House.

RECEIPTS OF THE PROVINCE.

1891.

SUBSIDY.....	\$1,116,872 80	
SPECIFIC GRANT.....	80,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,196,872 80
INTEREST ON CAPITAL HELD, AND DEBTS DUE BY THE DOMINION TO ONTARIO.....	300,000 00	
INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS.....	41,023 31	
	<hr/>	341,023 31

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT :—

Crown Lands	92,815 29	
Railway Lands.....	16,880 44	
Clergy Lands.....	4,046 05	
Common School Lands.....	8,609 31	
Grammar School Lands.....	1,165 53	
Rent <i>re</i> Lands.....	5,271 28	
Woods and Forests.....	1,022,619 31	
Casual Fees.....	2,804 47	
Refunds	5,470 07	
	<hr/>	1,159,681 75
ALGOMA TAXES.....		4,155 63
LAW STAMPS.....		84,557 67
LICENSES.....		298,183 96
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT		41,766 92

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS' REVENUE :—

Toronto Lunatic Asylum.....	38,265 09	
London	9,148 08	
Hamilton	9,188 66	
Kingston	3,835 63	
Orillia	2,129 93	
Reformatory for Females.....	3,798 38	
Boys.....	676 10	
Central Prison.....	63,017 56	
Deaf and Dumb Institute.....	175 40	
	<hr/>	130,234 83

CASUAL REVENUE :—

Provincial Secretary' Department	9,298 09	
Registrar-General's Branch.....	198 89	
Fines, etc	4,005 33	
Insurance Companies' Fees.....	775 00	
Surrogate Court	2,560 50	
Division	9,101 82	
Land Titles Office.....	27 55	
Offices of Local Masters	827 90	
Official Gazette.....	12,159 54	
Private Bills.....	4,012 00	
Statutes.....	1,313 60	
Consolidated Rules of Practice.....	37 50	
Incidentals	1,834 67	
Refunds	334 00	
	<hr/>	46,486 39
Insurance Companies' Assessments.....	2,999 19	
Removal of Patients.....	6,376 22	
	<hr/>	9,375 41

MERCER REFORMATORY—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.....	116 63
DRAINAGE WORKS ASSESSMENTS.....	14,299 80
NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS FUND.....	315 74
	<hr/>
DRAINAGE DEBENTURES	3,327,070 84
“ “ TILE	37,453 25
SALE ANNUITIES.....	5,065 00
“ DOMINION BONDS	269,000 00
	500,000 00
	<hr/>
	4,138,589 09
	<hr/>

I will first speak very briefly of our receipts. We estimated to receive during the year from ordinary sources \$3,298,822. We actually received \$3,327,070, so that we have an excess of receipts over our estimate to the amount of \$28,248, a result which is, I am sure, very satisfactory to the House.

I need say but little as to several of our well-known items of receipts. The subsidy, of course, remains the same. It represents 80 cents per head of our population according to the census of 1861. According to our present population it represents only 57 cents per head. If we were to receive 80 cents based on the last census our subsidy would be increased by about \$575,000 a year. An increase of population adds to our expenditure, to our cost of Government, while on the contrary it brings, because of the increased consumption of dutiable goods, additional revenue to the Federal Treasury. Our receipts from Crown Lands exceeded our estimate by the considerable sum of \$59,682. From Woods and Forests Branch alone we received \$22,619 more than our estimate. The Commissioner was compelled during the year to sell some partially burnt timber tracts, and the House will be pleased to learn that, largely due no doubt to prudent advertising and consequent keen competition, he received unexpectedly good prices for them. These sales, however, do not in any way affect last year's receipts, since the first payment to be made on their account will be made during the latter part of this year, the custom of the Department being not to exact payment until the timber is cut or sold.

CROWN LANDS REVENUE.

Some general remarks as to this very important source of revenue may interest the House. Since 1872, the year when our honored leader became Premier, the gross receipts from the Crown Lands Department have amounted to \$17,253,250, or an average for the twenty years, including 1891, of \$862,662 per year. The largest sum received during any one year

was received in 1872, the amount being \$1,437,372; the smallest receipt, viz., \$445,278, was that of the year 1878. Occasionally it has been argued that we have been wasting our patrimony and squandering our capital, and that we sell timber limits in order to get funds to meet extravagant expenditures. No details are ever given as to the alleged extravagance, and it is admitted that as settlement advances sales of timber must from time to time be made. While it is contended that our capital should be kept intact, it is admitted that all interest received may be expended for the ordinary requirements of government. The fact that it would be utterly impossible to continue to give our large customary grants to Education, Agriculture, Asylum Maintenance, etc., without drawing upon Crown Land receipts is conveniently overlooked. I will briefly show how these Crown Lands Department receipts have been expended. The gross receipts from sales of Crown Lands, one branch of the Crown Lands Department, since 1872 amount to \$3,582,176, of which sum \$1,114,406 is made up of accruals of interest. The total receipts from Woods and Forests during the same period amounted to \$13,671,074.

Of this sum \$855,083 represents ground rents, which we all admit may, like interest receipts, properly be spent year by year in assisting to meet our ordinary expenditures. From the gross receipts we should deduct the expenses of management in the Crown Lands Office, including salaries and contingencies, and these for the twenty years amount to \$1,018,348. Refunds amounting to \$364,802 must also be deducted. These represent moneys paid into the Crown Lands Department on account of sales which have not been completed. We should also deduct what we call Charges on Crown Lands, which include costs of surveys, fire-ranging, inspection, forest-ranging, collection of dues, etc., and these aggregate for the same period \$1,693,368. The net receipts then are from Crown Lands sales \$2,467,770 and from Woods and Forests \$9,739,373, or taken together the total net receipts from the Crown Lands Department from 1872 to 1891 amount to \$12,207,143.

OUR TIMBER ASSETS CONVERTED INTO OTHER ASSETS.

Let us now notice to what uses this large sum has been devoted. During the same period, that is from 1872 to 1891, we have spent on Public Buildings \$5,096,293; Railways \$5,655,478; Public Works \$2,324,811; Colonization Roads \$2,146,792; making in all \$15,223,374.

We have therefore invested during this period of twenty years in Public Buildings, Railways, Public Works and Colonization Roads \$3,016,231 more than the amount we have received from the Crown Lands Department from sales of land and timber. That Public Buildings and Railways are valuable permanent assets, greatly assisting the growth and development of the Province, no one will pretend to question. The same may be said of our Public Works and Colonization Roads. The end of the whole matter therefore is that we have substituted for a portion of the assets we have in lands and timber other assets more valuable and more productive. There has been no diminution or waste of assets ; one class of assets, indispensable, and the most valuable of all conceivable assets, has been substituted for another. We have Public Buildings, Schools, Colleges and Asylums scattered all over the Province, of which any country might well be proud.

Enlightened public opinion has demanded from time to time, and will ever continue to demand, capital expenditures such as these. Better far to spend a portion of our assets in much-needed permanent public improvements than to allow them to lie dormant in forests and in mines. Who, for example, would suggest that the Province would now be better off if we had not erected expensive Agricultural College Buildings at Guelph, and Normal School Buildings at Ottawa, and if we had in their place a few more square miles of timber?

OTHER RECEIPTS.

We received from Education \$5,766 more than our estimate, the revenue under this head including the fees paid by the pupils attending the Toronto and Ottawa Model Schools, the students attending the School of Practical Science, and by the candidates attending the teachers' examinations. From Algoma taxes we have received \$156 more than our estimate, and from what is called Casual Revenue, the various items of which are named in the schedule of receipts, \$3,514 less than our estimate. The dull times, the partial collapse in real estate, materially affect the volume of transactions in the Land Titles Office in Toronto, the fees in which are paid by stamps, and this largely accounts for the falling off in the receipts from Law Stamps.

ANNUITIES.

A word of explanation may be permitted as to the item of receipts appearing under the head of "Annuities." It will be remembered that in 1884 this House passed an act authorizing the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to direct the issue of terminable annuities, the term not to exceed 40 years, the rate of interest not to exceed 5 per cent., for the purpose of retiring any out-standing railway aid certificates, or any certificates which might thereafter be issued in aid of any railway under the authority of this Legislature. The then Treasurer stated that it was not expected that we would be compelled each year to issue these annuities, and the fact is that during three recent years, viz., 1888, 1889 and 1890, we have met the maturing railway aid certificates out of the year's receipts. Last year, having several very large exceptional expenditures to provide for, in order to meet the railway certificates falling due we issued annuities to the amount of \$14,000 per annum. We advertised in the usual way for tenders for them, and we accepted the offer of the Imperial Bank of Canada, it being the most favourable and covering the whole issue. The amount realised by their sale, as appears by the schedule of receipts, was \$269,000, that is to say, we received \$1,921.43 for every \$100 of Annuity. The purchaser realises on his investment interest at the rate of a little less than $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum. When we bear in mind that the money market in the leading commercial centres was during last year greatly disturbed, that old banking houses of highest standing and widest influence tottered to their fall, that because of this, capital was unusually timid, enterprise was checked and the difficulties surrounding the negotiation of large transactions materially increased, it will be apparent to every one that we have disposed of last year's issue of annuities on most favourable terms. In discussing the rate of interest, and in making comparisons with the rates paid by the Dominion Government, for example, on its bonds, we must not overlook the fact that, while we are at no expense whatever in the way of brokerage, stamp duties, exchange or commission, the contingent expenses under these heads attached to Dominion loans, their issues being payable in England, make up a formidable item. In one of the recent Dominion budget speeches the Finance Minister states that these contingent charges increase the rate of interest by 1-3 per cent., and Sir Leonard Tilley, in

his budget speech of 1884, in dealing with this very question uses these words:—"Taking money at par in Canada, the interest and principal paid here is as good as at two or at two and a quarter premium in England." We have had so far five sales of these Annuities. The first of these, namely, that of 1884, was effected on a basis of a little less than 4 1-2 per cent., while as to each of the others the rate is a trifle under 4 1-4 per cent. The exact figures as to each of these transactions I will place in the hands of honorable members. Had we effected a sale in England at 3. 3-4 per cent., the brokerage, exchange and other charges incident to it, together with the expense incurred in transmitting the half-yearly payments from time to time, would more than counterbalance the difference in the rate. While on this subject I must not forget to mention that the next issue of Annuities, if another issue be required, will be for a much smaller sum than each of the existing issues. If honorable gentlemen will notice the schedule of railway liabilities in their hands they will see the reason of this.

RAILWAY AID EXPENDITURE.

We have, I am delighted to say, arrived at the time when our Railway Aid Expenditures will rapidly become noticeably less. This year our payment will be \$141,218 as against the payment last year of \$252,179, or a saving of more than \$110,000 in a single year. At the end of five years the payment will be again reduced by a large amount, while for the next five years there will be annual reductions most welcome to our ratepayers. We may well congratulate ourselves on the fact that we have already successfully rolled off by far the heaviest part of this burden. Our payments for the last ten years have averaged over \$271,535 a year; during the next ten years the average payment will be less than \$107,808 a year, a difference on the right side of more than \$163,727 a year.

Mr. H. E. CLARKE—Any more grants to railways?

Hon. Mr. HARCOURT—I am dealing with facts as we have them now. The House will decide whether there will be further grants or not. I am speaking of existing facts, not of possibilities or probabilities.

All this reminds us of the early legislation of the Province, and especially of that of 1871, that being the year when the Railway Aid

Policy was inaugurated. A brief summary of it, both as to grants and results, may not be out of place.

In 1871 a fund \$1,500,000 was set apart to aid railways on certain conditions. In the same year \$400,000 was added to this fund, and a Railway Subsidy Fund created by setting apart \$100,000 a year for twenty years. These twenty years in the meantime have swiftly rolled by, and during the past year we made the very last of these payments of \$100,000 each, and therefore it is that this year's burden will be much lighter than that of previous years.

In the Session of 1874, to continue my summary, authority was taken to substitute annual payments for a period extending over twenty years in lieu of a fixed sum per mile.

Particular roads were singled out for special aid in the Sessions of 1876, 1877, 1878, 1881, 1889 and 1890. In 1879 we passed an Act authorizing the issue of Railway Scrip or Certificates for Railway Grants and in 1884 power was taken to issue the Annuities we have been speaking of for retiring Railway Scrip. In these various ways the Province has directly appropriated to and spent in assisting railway construction about \$7,000,000, besides an indirect appropriation by payments to Municipalities under the Municipal Loan Fund Settlement of \$1,336,997. This very liberal measure of aid stimulated enterprise on the part of the Municipalities, the result being Municipal subsidies amounting to about \$14,000,000. We have completed since Confederation 4,450 miles of railway. The roads now under construction and receiving aid are the Port Arthur, Duluth & Western Railway and the Parry Sound Colonization Railway. I placed in the hands of honourable members last year, as I have again done to-day, a statement showing the amounts payable annually for certificates issued by the Province in aid to railways. The statement of last year differs very widely, I am glad to say, from that now in your hands.

During 1891 we paid to six of these railways the very last instalment due them, so that all our obligations, as far as these six roads are concerned, have been paid in full. These roads are :—The Brantford, Norfolk & Port Burwell Railway; the Canada Southern Railway; the London, Huron & Bruce Railway; the Midland Railway; the Prince Edward County Railway, and the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway.

We have paid to these six roads, taken together, the large sum of \$1,475,146, made up as follows :—

B. N. & P. B. Railway	\$129,353
Canada Southern Railway.....	244,559
London, H. & B. Railway.....	268,839
Midland Railway.....	215,511
P. E. County Railway.....	155,520
Toronto, G. & B. Railway	461,364

Last year we made payments in aid to twenty railways :—this year the list is reduced to fourteen. In 1898 there will be only eight, while in 1904, only twelve years from now, the solitary survivors of this long and honored list of Provincial pensioners will be the Port Arthur, Duluth & Western Railway and the Parry Sound Colonization Railway.

Remembering the enormous load of obligations already discharged, this glance into the future, with its rapidly-diminishing burden, is certainly reassuring. In a word, we have these two pleasing facts to place side by side : first, that the Province started out over twenty years ago with a vigorous, liberal and successful policy in the direction of aiding railways, the municipalities, too generously it may be in some cases, rendering prompt assistance ; that our facilities in the matter of railway travel are, all things considered, extremely creditable to us ; and, in the second place, that we have without difficulty or embarrassment met these large railway obligations, that they are rapidly decreasing in amount, and that those yet to mature are very small as compared with those which we have already paid.

Further, these early railway obligations are, be it remembered, as far as we are concerned, the post obits of the first Parliament of Ontario, handed down by it for its successors to discharge.

RAILWAY OBLIGATIONS.

One more remark and I will conclude what I intended saying upon this branch of my subject. From time to time it has been contended by honorable members of the Opposition that in order to ascertain what our surplus is we should first capitalize our maturing railway obligations and treat the capitalized sum as a present liability. We have refused to do this, contending that we could as reasonably capitalise our dif-

ferent yearly receipts and class the capitalized sum as a present asset. We have further pointed out that the Dominion Government has aided railways in the same way, and that maturing railway obligations of this kind are not treated by the Dominion Finance Minister as a part of the existing debt of the Dominion. What I wish, however, now to point out is this: that our opponents in adhering to this argument are, it would seem, deliberately keeping out of sight the history of the legislation relating to railway aid; that they will learn, if they peruse the debates of twenty years ago, that the yearly payments to be made in aid of railways were never intended to be taken out of present balances of assets, but that they were to be deducted as they became due from the receipts of future years. And this is exactly what has been done, keeping in mind what I have said as to our issue of annuities. I can best support my position by quoting from a speech delivered by the Hon. Edward Blake when the House was in committee on the Railway Resolutions, and reported in the *Globe* of February 23rd, 1872. Mr. Blake said:—

All that was wanted was to create the fund. Not a shilling of it could be spent without the sanction of the House. The Government did not consider the addition of \$400,000 sufficient, and therefore the question they had to consider was the best way most consistent with the preservation of the surplus to provide a sum sufficiently large to enable the Government to carry out the spirit of the Railway Act. They considered that the plan of granting an annuity of \$100,000 a year for twenty years was the most economical and satisfactory plan that could be devised. The special funds of the Province alone would more than pay the \$100,000 a year without touching the surplus.

This one extract of itself, taken from such high authority, it seems to me, proves conclusively the truth of our contention.

THE \$500,000 DOMINION BONDS.

The last item of our receipts to which I will refer, namely, \$500,000 received from the Dominion Government, calls for some special remark. Our expenditure for the year included, as I have said, some very large items, special and exceptional in their character. We paid, for example, \$100,000 to Toronto University, being part of the \$160,000 unanimously voted to it by the House to assist in restoring the building, which was partially destroyed by fire. We also paid \$47,115 to the municipalities on account of the Land Improvement Fund, and \$32,750

to County Houses of Refuge. We loaned \$63,000 to different municipalities on drainage debentures. The sum given to the University I might call an emergency expenditure,—the first, and we sincerely hope the last, of the kind ever to be made by the Province. The payment to the municipalities on account of the Land Improvement Fund is an advance made for their benefit and relief, for which the Province will be recouped when the open accounts between the Dominion and the Provinces are adjusted. The payment to the County Houses of Refuge is also new and exceptional. Our expenditure on capital account on the new asylums at Orillia and Mimico and on the new Parliament Buildings was also exceptionally large, reaching in all \$368,937. Because of all this extraordinary outlay we asked the Dominion Government to make to the Province a payment on account of the debt due us. The matters in dispute between the Province and the Dominion have been narrowed from time to time, and there is admittedly a large sum due us. Our request was met in a friendly, business-like way, and we promptly received from the Dominion \$500,000 in 4 per cent. bonds, which we disposed of at par. We disposed of them at par without paying a single dollar by way of brokerage or commission.

While on this subject, I may say that for obvious reasons we have made but little further progress in the settlement of our accounts with the Dominion. I am glad to say, however, as I said last year, that there is no attempt in any quarter to defeat or postpone a settlement. When the present disturbed condition of affairs at Ottawa and Quebec comes to an end, real and, I have no doubt, satisfactory and rapid progress in the direction of a full settlement will be made.

THE LIQUOR LICENSE FUND.

Our receipts for the year from liquor license fees amounted to \$298,184. Our estimate was \$300,000, and not \$310,000 as it was printed owing to a clerical error. The number of licenses issued during the last license year was twenty-two less than that issued during the previous year, and in all probability there will be somewhat greater reduction during the current year. The Province took to itself control of liquor licenses in 1876. Since that date it has received as net revenue from licenses \$2,630,515, or \$164,407 per year. It has paid to the municipalities during the same period \$3,885,922, or \$242,870 per year. The

municipalities have therefore during the last sixteen years received on an average \$78,463 more per year than the Province from this source.

Mr. CLANCY.—But you took more from the municipalities.

Hon. Mr. HARCOURT.—I am speaking of the fact as it is found—of the record as I find it. The temperance people, I would say to my friend, have time and again expressed their belief that it would be better for all concerned if the municipalities got nothing from licenses. (Applause.)

In answer to some press criticisms arising out of complaints made by a few municipalities as to their share of the license fees, I last year pointed out that the municipal revenue from licenses had during recent years been steadily increasing; also that their percentage of increase had been more than double that of the Province. Without question in our larger cities licenses have become much more valuable to the holders year by year, and it may be that the time has now come when we should consider the propriety of raising the fee and thereby increasing our revenue. The fees paid in some of the American cities are considerably larger than those we exact. It has never been considered inappropriate that the State should ask the dealers in liquors as well as the consumers to contribute to the cost of government. If the liquor traffic is only one-half as responsible for the serious cost incident to the Administration of Justice, as some allege it to be, then these license duties which we are discussing might be measurably increased.

LOCAL OPTION.

It will be remembered that nineteen municipalities, availing themselves of our license legislation of 1890, passed local option by-laws for prohibiting the sale of liquors by retail.

Our Act of 1890 (53 Vic., chap. 66,) simply restored to the municipalities the powers they formerly possessed, re-enacting as it did provisions which were in force at the time of Confederation as a part of the Consolidated Municipal Act, and which were also contained in the Tavern and Shop License Act of 1868, but which were afterwards omitted in subsequent consolidations of the Municipal and Liquor License Acts, similar provisions as to local prohibition being contained

in the Temperance Act of 1864 (Dunkin Act), which act had been repealed, where not in force, by the Canada Temperance Act.

The validity of the clauses of our statute on which the local option by-laws were based being questioned in the Courts, Chief Justice Galt quashed some of these by-laws, and held that the Legislature had no authority to empower the municipalities to pass them.

Our Act of last session respecting local option (54 Vic., chap. 46) explained the Act of the preceding session and provided for a reference of the question of its validity, construction and effect to the Court of Appeal for Ontario, under the authority of the Act for expediting the decision of constitutional questions. The opinion of the Court of Appeal was given in September last. Chief Justice Hagarty, after reciting that the municipalities had from an early date, at least as far back as 1849, the power to regulate tavern licenses and to limit their number ; that section 249 of the Act of 1866 contained a clause identical with the prohibitory clause (clause 18) of our Act of 1890 ; that a similar clause in like terms is found in the Tavern and Shop License Act of 1869 ; that it was omitted in the Act of 1874 ; that municipal institutions are in the class of subjects within exclusive Provincial regulation ; that in our Act we expressly disclaimed any exercise of jurisdiction beyond the revival of provisions in force at date of Confederation ; that clause 18 of the Act of 1890 (the clause in question) applies only to places where neither the Dunkin Act nor the Canada Temperance Act are in force, concludes that the Legislature had jurisdiction to pass it.

And thus another disputed point of jurisdiction as to powers of legislation in the matter of liquor licenses is happily set at rest.

While this local option movement has as yet had no effect upon our license revenues, we need not be greatly surprised if in the near future it will cause a considerable shrinkage.

Although the question may be considered from two widely different points of view, namely, that of the financier and that of the moralist, still I think I fairly represent the views of the whole House when I say that if local option will secure a substantial, abiding progress in the cause of temperance and morality, then we will all rejoice in spite of the temporary loss of revenue which it would entail.

A sign of the times is discernible in the fact that very marked attention is being given to this subject in the North-West Territories

and that a license law very like our own, if not a transcript of it, has been enacted there this very year.

The ratepayers came to the conclusion that under the old state of things the law was not only not observed, but held in contempt, and smuggling encouraged as well ; that their experience of prohibition had resulted in dismal failure, and that the only remedy was a system of well-regulated license.

INTEREST RECEIPTS.

The total of our receipts of interest is less than we estimated. We received all that we estimated as interest on "capital held and on debts due by the Dominion to Ontario." The falling off is in the item of interest on investments, and is partly explained as follows :—we usually receive our payments of interest from Ottawa about the 1st of January and the 1st of July each year. In 1891 it was not received until March 21 and August 31 respectively, and this represents a loss of interest to the amount of \$2,400.

We have loaned to the municipalities the large sum of \$524,155 to assist in drainage, and the interest we received last year on this large investment was much less than we expected. We could have increased this last receipt by pressing the municipalities, and during this year I intend to collect the arrears as closely as possible.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES, 1891.

Civil Government	\$221,126 28
Legislation.....	123,601 03
Administration of Justice	398,968 79
Education.....	645,115 23
Public Institutions Maintenance.....	820,516 68
Immigration	6,628 94
Agriculture	149,535 42
Hospitals and Charities, including County Houses of Refuge	167,742 89
Repairs and Maintenance.....	59,667 39
Public Buildings.	412,243 77
Public Works.....	35,126 67
Colonization Roads.....	98,312 31
Charges Crown Lands	171,666 47
Refunds.....	30,563 74
Miscellaneous	87,916 07
	<hr/>
	3,428,731 68.

Drainage Debentures	50,887 83
“ “ (Tile).....	12,000 00
Railway Aid Certificates.....	252,179 74
Annuity “	59,200 00
New Parliament Buildings.....	208,348 43
Land Improvement Fund (Special).....	47,111 87
University of Toronto.....	100,000 00
Stationery purchased.....	\$17,179 80
“ distributed	12,076 28
	<hr/>
	5,103 52
	<hr/>
	\$4,163,563 07
	<hr/>

I will now, Sir, briefly comment on the expenditures of 1891. The Legislature voted for the year's supply \$3,622,427. Our ordinary expenditure under the Supply Bill was \$3,428,731, so that of the money voted to us for the year there remains unexpended \$193,695.

We have therefore kept within the grants wherever possible, and have in no instance abused the liberality of the Legislature.

As will be noticed, our ordinary expenditure includes eleven leading services, viz:—

Civil Government.

Legislation.

Administration of Justice.

Education.

Public Institutions Maintenance.

Hospitals and Charities.

Agriculture.

Repairs and Maintenance.

Public buildings.

Public works.

Miscellaneous.

And in nine out of these we have spent less than we were entitled to spend. In only two of them have we over-expended, viz., Legislation and Agriculture. The over-expenditure on Legislation being only \$886, I may say that the only Department in connection with which there has been any appreciable over-expenditure is that of Agriculture.

We paid for the administration of criminal justice \$176,293, a sum largely in excess of our estimate. I may state here incidentally that the Province pays more for this service than the counties. For example, while the counties paid during 1890 for criminal justice, gaol
2 (B.)

salaries and maintenance of prisoners \$105,526, the Province contributed \$142,091.

LEGISLATION CONCERNING NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

We spent last year on the construction of new Parliament Buildings \$208,348, the largest sum spent any single year for that service. Thus far we have spent on these buildings \$802,297.

Eleven years have passed by since this House committed itself to the work, and although each year thereafter a small expenditure was incurred in connection with it, the first large expenditure was not made until 1887.

In that year we spent.....	\$164,678
In 1888 “	159,203
In 1889 “	143,167
In 1890 “	142,102
In 1891 “	208,347

I urge honorable members not to lose sight of the very important fact that during each of the last five years we have spent these large sums for this service, that it is in every sense an exceptional outlay, and that not a dollar of it is fairly chargeable against our ordinary yearly receipts.

I must remind the House that in the Act which provided for the erection of new buildings, passed in 1880, it was recited that these buildings we now occupy were not adapted to our needs, and that our occupation of this very valuable and, for our purposes, undesirable site, blocked important commercial city improvements urgently demanded. The Act in question set apart certain lands which were to be sold or leased, the proceeds thereof to form the “Parliament Buildings Construction Fund.” The lands so set apart were, (1) the site we now occupy, containing more than $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres, having a frontage of 954 feet on Front street and a like frontage on Wellington street; and (2) a block of 80 acres. extending to the westerly limits of the city and lying north of the Grand Trunk Railway, reserving, however, the six acres used by the Mercer Reformatory. Now, what have we sold? In 1886 and 1887 we placed upon the market, selling it by tender after careful advertisement, parts of this block of 80 acres. We sold 52 acres of it at prices then considered very satisfactory, realizing therefrom \$167,105.

And this is all that we have sold. There remain still unsold $21\frac{1}{2}$ acres, as well as this valuable block we are now occupying, which we have not as yet offered for sale. While, therefore, we have spent up to the close of last year on new Parliament Buildings construction the large sum of \$802,297, we have received only \$167,105 from the fund which was specially and by Act of Parliament set apart for their erection. We have spent \$635,192 more than we have received. The large sum of \$635,192 has been taken from our ordinary receipts of the last five years and spent in the erection of new buildings in the park. I know, Sir, that our opponents in this House will feel bound to remember these facts when they come to deal with our financial operations of the last five years. We have the fullest right to claim, and we do claim, that the Treasury this hour is entitled to a credit sum amounting to the value of the site we now occupy, in addition to the value of the $21\frac{1}{2}$ acres referred to and yet unsold.

I can only give an approximate estimate of what this item of credit should be.

The Commissioner of Public Works as long ago as 1880 stated in this Chamber that experts valued the site of these old buildings at sums ranging from \$240,000 to \$500,000, and although real estate is now, the whole Province over dull, inactive and almost unsaleable, every one will admit, considering the bright prospects of this promising city and the central location of the property, that it is worth at least \$450,000.

Last year the Board of Trustees of the University invited offers for the purchase of the old Upper Canada College block on King Street, which contains nearly nine acres. Among the offers was one for \$390,000 and another for \$400,000. The Board declined all the offers. From this we may safely infer that they can reasonably expect, if they decide to sell, to get for it at no distant day at least \$500,000.

The difference in value between the two blocks, this having the greater acreage, cannot be very large.

The twenty-one and a half acres in the western part of the city will in all probability soon be readily saleable, and should bring at least \$75,000. These two amounts then, namely, \$450,000 and \$75,000, must be placed to our credit by anyone who would fairly pronounce upon our financial operations of the last five years.

As I have previously said, we received during the year from the Dominion on account of the debt due us, \$500,000, a sum representing

very closely the value of the two properties we still own and which were by statute set apart to be sold and form part of the Parliament Buildings construction fund.

If, then, we have diminished our cash surplus to the extent of \$500,000, we have in its place unquestionably a full equivalent in these two properties.

THE NEW BUILDINGS.

Before I leave this question I may fittingly make some general observations as to the new buildings themselves, which are now nearing completion, especially since this is the last session to be held in these old buildings, the history of which is almost coeval with the history of the Province and around which cluster so many "fading legends of the past."

While we will gladly take leave of these old and dingy rooms and eagerly welcome the day when we will be summoned to the spacious and elegant building in the Park, I can well understand that those like yourself, Sir, who have served the Province for several Parliaments, will ever and anon find themselves brought back in thought to this old Chamber by a thousand pleasant memories, recalling this or that exciting division or warm debate. There is now universal agreement the whole Province over as to the necessity for new buildings, and it is a matter of general wonder, the sound condition of the finances of the Province being remembered, that their erection was so long delayed. For many years we have been incurring serious risk in the matter of the preservation of public documents of untold value, while from a sanitary point of view these old buildings were long since condemned. In point of economy as well the change was desirable, since year by year we have been compelled to spend very considerable sums in repairs of the old buildings, as well as for rent paid for additional departmental offices. During the last ten years, for example, we have paid for repairs \$73,112, and for rent \$14,400.

I confidently predict that when we meet in the new buildings a year hence we will all be greatly pleased with their adaptability in all regards to our varied needs ; that we will find that in the all-important matters of light, heating and ventilation the very best results have been attained, and that as to materials, finish and workmanship generally, we can without fear invite closest inspection. Their architectural beauty even now, in the absence of the porches which will ornament

the three main entrances (and these will lend to them additional finish and symmetry) is a matter of general remark. All this can be said of but very few similar buildings. Indeed it is but seldom that we find a large public building which is not marred in some way by serious blemish or defect.

We have spent, as I have already said,

On the new Parliament buildings	\$802,297
On the eight new Asylum Cottages at Mimico	444,212
And on the new Asylum at Orillia	386,550

or taken altogether, the large sum of.....\$1,633,059.

I take this, the earliest opportunity afforded to me during the session, to invite the Public Accounts Committee to scrutinize every dollar of this large expenditure as closely as the most rigid financial purist could desire.

I promise beforehand that it will be found that there has been no unfair enrichment of contractors, no scamped work, no manipulation of tenders, no favouritism, no extras, no questionable dealing of any kind, but, on the other hand, that there has been an attempt, earnest, conscientious, successful, to secure the best of work at the lowest possible cost to the Province.

I repeat that it is but seldom that all this can be said in the case of large public works. I am confident also that when the last day's work is done on the new buildings and the last pay-sheet certified, that there will be a general feeling in the Province of satisfaction and surprise as well that they have been finished at so small a cost. I know that honorable members opposite, who recently expressed the fear that their cost would greatly exceed the appropriation, will join in the general rejoicing, and that they will give full credit to the architect, who has superintended the work of construction at every point, as well as to the Commissioner, who has devoted himself with his usual zeal, energy and success to this great work. We have voted for the construction of the new buildings \$1,250,000. Every part of the work is now under contract. The heaviest contract of all, namely, that for the masonry and brickwork, is completed, save as to the porches over the entrances. The slate roofing is nearly finished, and satisfactory progress is being made with the plastering, plumbing and interior wood-work. I am, therefore, in a position to be able confidently to say, and

I speak now as the acting Commisisoner of Public Works, that the total cost of the building will be less than the amount we have voted.

NO EXTRAS.

I have stated that there would be no extras. This of itself entitles the Commissioner, the architect, the contractors and all concerned to the highest possible praise. As to this, I will read a letter from Carroll and Vick, who took over the contract for masonry and brickwork, originally let to the late Lionel Yorke, the amount of this contract being \$671,250 :

[Copy.]

QUEEN'S PARK, Toronto, Sep. 15, 1891.

To the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works :

SIR. We have received yours of the 10th inst., re clause in contract relating to extras, and in reply would say that the plans are so clear that there is no room for extras, and we ever keep in mind that in case we should ever think we were entitled to such in adjusting points, we would at once apply to the Commissioner of Public Works for an order before proceeding ; and further state that we do not expect any sum more than the amount agreed upon.

We are, sir,

Yours obediently,

Signed R. CARROLL & VICK,

We will have buildings worthy of the Province, excellent in design, exactly suited to our needs, and, as compared with other similar buildings, erected at a very moderate cost.

I have at hand a list of several large Public Buildings, some of them erected by the Dominion Government, others situate in different cities in the United States, and the result of a comparison as to cost is highly flattering to our own Commissioner of Public Works. By his zealous and faithful discharge of his important duties he has won the warmest admiration of all who know him. In these days of unusual political turmoil, when the public mind is as it never was before filled with disquiet and unrest, when the old-fashioned notions of truth and right and honor do not always prevail even in high places, it is a great thing to be able to say of a Commissioner of Public Works, as I do now, after his eighteen long years of active continuous service, of one who has controlled the expenditure of several millions of public money, that there is "no stain on his fair escutcheon, no stigma on his honoured name." I know, Sir, that we all hope that for many years yet to come he may with renewed health in the new buildings continue to fill his accustomed place, a "potent voice in Parliament, a pillar in the storm."

EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

Honorable members comparing our expenditures from year to year will notice that the increases in some of them, those for Education and Hospitals and Charities for example, are automatic and in a sense beyond the control of the Legislature. The growing nature of these expenditures is known to all, and no one proposes to reduce them. On the contrary, the House is more apt to welcome increases such as those I have named than to criticise them. Of course it is expected that closest attention will be paid to them in order that the best possible results may be attained. Let me illustrate by a reference to our grants to education :—

In 1881 we voted for public schools.....	\$258,297
In 1890 we voted for public schools.....	284,327
In 1881 we voted for high schools.....	83,288
In 1890 we voted for high schools.....	101,884
In 1881 we voted for mechanics' institutes and free libraries..	22,850
In 1891 we voted for mechanics' institutes and free libraries..	39,000

We spent for these purposes in 1891 \$60,776 more than we did in 1881. The necessity for this increased expenditure is apparent when we compare the work done in 1881 with that done in 1890 :—

In 1881 we had enrolled 476,268 public school scholars.

In 1890 we had enrolled 496,565 public school scholars.

In 1881 we had enrolled 13,136 high school scholars.

In 1890 we had enrolled 19,395 high school scholars.

In 1881 we had 5,238 public schools.

In 1890 we had 5,718 public schools.

In 1881 we had 105 high schools.

In 1890 we had 122 high schools.

In 1881 we had 76 Mechanics' Institutes, and in 1891, 230. We taught 20,300 more Public School scholars and 6,200 more High School scholars in the latter than in the former year. We cannot afford to stand still in educational matters. We must from time to time take higher ground. The wants of to-day are much wider than those of ten years ago. Within the period named there has been great educational growth in all directions. The number of students attending the Provincial University in 1881 was 320, and in 1891, 504.

In the course of half an hour's drive in the neighborhood of Queen's

Park in this city, you will notice in close proximity a series of imposing buildings, all devoted to educational purposes, of which any city or Province might well be proud. Prominent amongst these is the Provincial University, in the vigorous growth of which we all rejoice, which stands as a magnificent centrepiece, unsurpassed for its architectural beauty and symmetry, while clustered around it and co-operating with it you will see half a dozen colleges, well equipped, with an over-increasing roll of students, exerting widest influence over the thousands who leave their halls to take high part, let us hope, in the victories of peace.

You will at once say, what magnificent opportunities are here afforded for higher learning! Surely this Province is singularly rich in its educational equipment. And yet this is by no means the limit of our educational wealth, since in other parts of the Province there are similar institutions doing similar work. Our general educational policy has contributed in a marked degree to this bright result. Our grants, increasing year by year, to Public Schools and High Schools, Normal Schools and Training Colleges have materially aided in building up our Universities. To such an extent are their interests and fortunes interlaced and bound up together that injury to the Public School means harm to the University, while an impetus given to Public School work means a corresponding advantage to the University. As the Public School doors close on their graduates, the doors of the High Schools swing open to welcome them; the graduate of the High School is the matriculant of the University.

The University graduate proceeds to the Training College and thence to the Principal's chair in the High School, while the High School graduate takes a course at the Model or the Normal School, and, leaving them, takes charge of a Public School.

And thus, as far as this Province is concerned, because of their interdependence and the symmetry of our system, the cause of the Public School and of the High School is one, and our grants to the cause of higher education promote the efficiency of our Public Schools.

While, of course, our duty as representatives of the people chiefly concerns primary education, (the obligation of the State to the child—I speak in a general sense—ending with primary education), yet, fortunately for us, we need not be too anxious in the nice balancing of grants as between primary and secondary education, since, as I have attempted to show, a grant to either stimulates the whole system. It

is to be hoped that our task in the matter of higher education will be lightened, as has happened elsewhere, by the generosity of private citizens. Our University is even now much indebted to a few large-hearted, thoughtful men, whose handsome donations to its coffers have helped on its widening work.

In this regard McGill College, Montreal, has been exceptionally fortunate. During the last five years, for example, and her good fortune dates from a quite earlier period, she has received through private benefactions the large sum of \$1,002,547. I have at hand a statement in detail of the several donations.

While McGill College has received from private benefactions over \$1,000,000 during the last five years, our Provincial University has received, I regret to say, less than \$150,000 in ten years.

HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.

I have referred to the expenditure on education as a growing expenditure, and to the increase in connection with it as an automatic increase. The same remark applies to other expenditures. Take, for example, that on Hospitals and Charities, and once more I will refer, for purposes of comparison, to the last decade.

In 1882 we spent on Hospitals and Charities \$78,095, and in 1891, \$167,742. We have more than doubled the expenditure in a single decade. No one proposes to reduce the grants.

ASYLUMS.

Another growing expenditure is that in connection with our asylums. We have good reason to be proud of our care of the insane. We have spent, and are now spending, large sums in the erection of cottages specially designed and in every way suitable for asylum needs.

The increasing number of the insane compels us to make immediate provision for still further accommodation. During the year ending September 30th, 1891, there were 262 more patients admitted than during the previous year. The average daily number of patients in residence last year was 3,506, while for the previous year it was 3,266, an increase of 240.

We have provided in the new cottages at Orillia and Mimico beds for 950 patients.

The cost of maintenance of our Public Institutions is very large, and is increasing year by year. No other Province assumes this burden to anything approaching the same extent.

In the great majority of the States to the south of us a large part of the burden is shifted to the municipalities to which the patients belong.

We paid for maintenance of Public Institutions in

1887	\$650,744
1888	721,602
1889	728,909
1890	769,905
1891	820,516

being an increase of \$169,772 in five short years.

The yearly reports clearly show that the per capita cost of maintenance is noticeably less than that in similar institutions in the United States.

NEW SERVICES AND THEREFORE INCREASED EXPENDITURE.

To speak in general terms of increased expenditures without any reference to their nature or necessity is misleading and unfair.

From time to time new services have been demanded of the Province, and it has assumed new functions.

The Legislature, urged on by public opinion, has imposed new and heavy obligations on the Province, and thus we have been compelled to bear burdens which hitherto had fallen on the municipalities or private individuals. We all know that each session new grants are persistently and earnestly asked for, and that it is at times difficult to resist pressure in this direction.

Considerations such as these explain increased expenditures and compel every candid man not only to justify them but also to frankly admit that the business affairs of the Province have always been conducted in a most economical manner.

In leaving this branch of my subject I will remind the House that these increased grants to Education, Hospitals and Asylums, Public Institutions and Agriculture are substantially grants to the municipalities in relief of their local taxation. The widely beneficial results of this very liberal measure of Provincial aid are manifest. It has been a powerful factor in building up our school system, in originating and promoting better methods of agriculture, and in providing humane and intelligent treatment for the sick, the blind and the insane.

SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S TRANSACTIONS.

At the commencement of the year we had at our credit in the banks \$44,792. We received from all sources during the year \$4,138,589. Our total expenditure was \$4,163,563, and at the end of the year we had on hand in the banks \$19,818.

Mr. CLANCY. Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. HARCOURT. My honorable friend I am sure is echoing the opinion of all of us, when by his expression of "hear, hear" he congratulates the House upon the fact that there is one Province at least that is economically governed—a Province which has for twenty long years uninterruptedly enjoyed Liberal rule. (Applause).

When it is remembered that we expended \$620,591 in Public Buildings alone, thus adding that large sum to our permanent capital investments, that we gave \$100,000 to the University, that we spent \$98,312 on Colonization Roads, that we loaned \$62,887 to some municipalities for purposes of drainage, and advanced \$47,111 to other municipalities on account of Land Improvement Fund, that \$311,000 went for railway aid, that our receipts exceeded our estimate, and that we expended less than the House authorized us to expend, it will be admitted that the general result is exceedingly satisfactory.

A YEAR'S TRANSACTIONS.

A fair summary of the year's transactions may be given in a few words. Our ordinary receipts were \$3,327,070. Add to this cash on hand at the beginning of the year, viz., \$44,792, and we have \$3,371,862. Our ordinary expenditure, in which I do not include the \$37,500 given to County Houses of Refuge, was \$3,391,231. Therefore our ordinary expenditure exceeded our ordinary receipts by the very small sum of \$19,369. But we must remember that of this so-called ordinary expenditure a sum not less than \$412,243 was spent on Public Buildings, and that no less than \$160,586 was spent during the year on new buildings at Mimico and Orillia. Treating this Mimico and Orillia expenditure as capital and not as ordinary expenditure—and this is what is done by other Governments—we had a surplus on the year's transactions of \$141,217. Our railway expenditure is rapidly decreasing; our expenditure on Public Buildings will be much less in the future.

than it has been in the past ; we have almost completed our new Parliament Buildings ; our controllable expenditures are kept down to the lowest possible figure ; and therefore I say that we can all take a very cheerful view of our financial outlook. No British colony, no other Province, can present a balance sheet one-half as favourable.

OUR ASSETS AND OUR SURPLUS.

ASSETS.

1. DIRECT INVESTMENTS :—

Dominion 6 per cent. bonds....	\$200,000 00	
Market value over par value.....	5,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$205,000 00
Drainage, 5 per cent. debentures invested 31st December, 1891.....	237,243 60	
Tile Drainage, 5 per cent. debentures invested 31st December, 1891.....	93,553 96	
Drainage works—Municipal amounts...	193,357 21	
	<hr/>	524,154 77
		<hr/>
		\$729,154 77

2. CAPITAL HELD AND DEBTS DUE BY THE DOMINION TO ONTARIO, BEARING INTEREST:

U. C. Grammar School Fund (2 Vict., Cap. 10).....	312,769 04	
U. C. Building Fund (18 Sect., Act 1854)	1,472,391 41	
Land Improvement Fund (see Award) ..	124,685 18	
Ontario share of Library do ..	105,541 00	
Balance of unpaid Subsidy & other credits	1,590,519 37	
	<hr/>	3,605,906 00

Common School Fund :—

Collections by Dominion.....	1,520,950 24	
Collections by Ontario, after deducting Land Improvement Fund, and 6 per cent. for collections to 31st Dec., 1889.	936,729 10	
	<hr/>	2,457,679 34

Ontario's share according to population, 1891.....	1,441,882 90	
	<hr/>	5,047,788 90

Less Dominion bonds issued in 1891 in part payment of above.....	500,000 00	
	<hr/>	4,547,788 90

3. MORTGAGE *re* TORONTO ASYLUM LANDS SOLD.....

6,315 00

4. BANK BALANCES—CURRENT ACCOUNTS...

19,818 00

Total

\$5,303,076 67

LIABILITIES OF THE PROVINCE AT PRESENT PAYABLE.

1. BALANCE DUE TO MUNICIPALITIES <i>re</i> SURPLUS DISTRIBUTION.....		\$1,291 30
2. LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND :—		
Balance due to Municipalities under 45 Vict. Cap. 3 and 49 Vict. Cap. 6...	\$3,256 57	
Balance due to Municipalities under 54 Vict., Cap. 9.....	6,593 05	
	<hr/>	9,849 62
3. QUEBEC'S SHARE OF COLLECTIONS BY ONTARIO, ON ACCOUNT OF COMMON SCHOOL LANDS IN 1890-91 :—		
Collections on lands sold between 11th June, 1853, and 6th March, 1861.....	\$15,373 40	
Less 6 per cent. cost of management....	922 40	
	<hr/>	14,451 00
Less one quarter for Land Improvement Fund.....	3,612 75	
	<hr/>	10,838 25
Collections on lands sold since 6th March, 1861.....	4,994 15	
Less 6 per cent. cost of management....	299 65	
	<hr/>	4,694 50
	<hr/>	15,532 75
Quebec's proportion according to population, 1891		6,419 92
Total.....		<hr/> 17,560 84
Surplus of Assets after deducting Liabilities presently payable.....		<hr/> <u>\$5,285,515 83</u>

A word as to the assets of the Province. These are so well known and have been the subject of such frequent debate that they require but little explanation. We still have the Dominion 6 per cent. bonds to the amount of \$200,000. These mature in March, 1893. We have added during the year nearly \$7,000 to our drainage investments, which now aggregate \$524,155. The trust funds, the nature and origin of which have been so often explained, remain unchanged in amount, and the Common School fund, the particulars of which we are all familiar with, is slightly increased, because of the fact that it is this year divided on the basis of the recent census. The amount of the balance of unpaid subsidy and other credits, as appears in the schedule in our hands, viz., \$1,590,519, remains as it was last year. All told, these assets amount to \$5,303,077. From this sum we deduct certain small balances due to the municipalities on account of the Land Improvement Fund, as also Quebec's share of our collections on account of the Common School lands for two years past, in all \$17,560. We had in hand bank bal-

ances to the amount of \$19,818, so that our surplus at the end of the year, after deducting all liabilities now payable, amounted to \$5,285,515. The reality of this surplus can be no longer seriously questioned. It was at one time contended that, while we could expect to receive interest from these trust funds, we could never get possession of them or control them. They have always yielded a rich return by way of interest, and there was no good reason why we should ask to have them handed over to us. And yet the suggestion came from the Finance Minister at Ottawa two years ago that the requisite legislation should be had in order that the Dominion might hand them or an important part of them over to us, so that this contention can no longer be maintained.

On one occasion when this question was under discussion in this House, when we were claiming that these assets were real and tangible, my honourable friend who leads the Opposition said, "Why don't you get a check for this?" A few weeks ago, acting for once, at least, on his suggestion, we asked for and promptly received a check for \$500,000 of it. It should be, and doubtless is, a source of great satisfaction to all of us, regardless of mere party considerations, to know that the Province has this large surplus upon which we can readily and at any time draw in cases of emergency.

THE QUESTION OF ASSETS.

Were I to follow, in presenting a statement of the assets of the Province, the practice of large financial corporations such as banks and insurance companies, a practice to which no business man ever takes exception, then our assets would be more than double the sum I have named. Our large financial corporations include in their assets not only the buildings they own, but even their office furniture. Our Schools, Colleges, Asylums and other Public Buildings are indispensable and as necessary to the Province as are the offices they occupy to commercial corporations. In connection with our public buildings we have more than 2,000 acres of land, some of it, especially that which is situate in this city, very valuable. A careful valuation of this land alone, recently made at my request, shows it to be worth more than a million and a quarter of dollars. Our Public Building have cost more than six and a half millions of dollars. The unpaid balances due to the Province on sales of Crown lands amount, as I stated last year, to upwards of four

and a quarter millions of dollars. If we were then to present a strictly commercial statement we could reasonably claim that we have assets, and they are as good as those of any commercial corporation on the continent, to the amount of at least ten millions of dollars, and that our surplus is twice as large as we have ever claimed it to be.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE OTHER PROVINCES.

If we look about us, a glance at the finances of the sister Provinces will give us additional cause for thankfulness that we have persistently adhered to a policy of rigid economy. The Treasurer of more than one of these Provinces each year laments his inability to see a way of escape from the "gloomy groove of annual deficits." The large and constantly increasing debt of Quebec is from an Ontario point of view alarming, and all parties there seem to take it for granted that sooner or later the Federal Government must come to the rescue. Prince Edward Island has drawn upon capital account and is still behind. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have incurred large debts, and they are once more agitating for better terms. Nova Scotia urgently asks the Dominion to relieve her of liabilities to the amount of a million and a half of dollars. New Brunswick, with a population of only 321,294, had at the close of last year a bonded debt of \$2,342,000. And where, Sir, we may well ask, is this to end? I do not forget that these three smaller Provinces with an aggregate population of only 880,905, or two-fifths that of Ontario alone, maintain separate Legislatures, each of them having a second Chamber, and that because of this the administrative work is trebled, and the expenditures on Education, Administration of Justice and Public Works are very much larger than would otherwise be necessary. At the same time we may well, nay, we must insist, that any settlement of these difficulties as concerns the future—I do not speak of existing obligations, whether by means of increased annual grants to each of the Provinces, having strict regard to population, or otherwise—should be a comprehensive settlement, arrived at after a careful study of the whole situation, altered as it is in so many regards since Confederation; that it should be an absolutely final settlement, made so by Imperial enactment; that not another dollar of the Federal treasury should thereafter be spent in "special grants" or "better terms," and that it should be in

all regards fair (we ask no more) to our own Province. In this way, and in this way only, will the Provinces become self-reliant, make the most of their own resources, and avoid extravagant expenditures. I do not lose sight of the fact that a general increase of Provincial subsidies means an increase of the Federal debt, as well as an increase of the already serious burden of interest to be borne by the Federal taxpayer, and that of these increases Ontario must bear by far the greater half of the burden. If we cannot get an exact measure of justice, we must accept that settlement which will most nearly approach to it. The giving of special grants—in reality, as has been said, increased subsidies in disguise—to this and to that Province, has stifled self-reliance, encouraged needless expenditures and fostered discontent.

PROVINCIAL SUBSIDIES.

Every Province save our own has profited by this departure from safe and sound principles, and each occasion of profit to them means corresponding loss to us.

What is wanted now is to get back to first principles and firmly to take the position to which, when Confederation was brought about, all parties were pledged. Those who guided public opinion at that time, and whose impassioned logic contributed so much to the accomplishment of Confederation, as they “dipped into the future” and discussed the many possible difficulties which it was feared might arise, stated confidently that in their scheme they had provided the necessary safeguards. Has time fulfilled their promises? The difficulties then predicted, as well as others unforeseen, have confronted us, and the promised safeguards have proved shadowy and unreal. With the permission of the House I will briefly quote from two of the Fathers of Confederation, whose opinions then, as always, commanded universal attention. The Hon. Mr. Brown, on the 8th day of February, 1865, when the Confederation scheme was under discussion in Parliament, in dealing with the financial aspect of the question, said :—

“Let this, too, ever be kept in mind that the \$2,630,000 to be distributed to the Local Governments from the Federal Chest is to be in full and final extinguishment of all claims hereafter for local purposes; and that if this from any cause does not suffice, the Local Government must supply all deficiencies from a direct tax on their own localities.”

And the Hon. Mr. Galt, speaking also in Parliament in the course of the same debate, said :—

“A subsidy of 80 cents per head was provided, based upon the population according to the census of 1861. The amount, if taken upon the basis of the present population, would undoubtedly be considerably less, and it must be observed that the agreement does not contemplate any future extension of this amount. It is to be hoped that, being in itself fixed and permanent in its character, the Local Governments will see the importance—I may say the necessity—of their exercising a rigid and proper control over the expenditure of their several Provinces.”

Here, Sir, we have a leading Liberal and a leading Conservative statesman in earnest words assuring Parliament that under the subsidy scheme, as adopted in the Act of Confederation, all Provincial claims for local purposes were fully and finally extinguished, that the subsidies therein granted were fixed and permanent, and that no future increases were contemplated. Had the wise policy outlined in these two extracts been rigidly adhered to, the finances of the Provinces and of the Dominion as well would now be in a far more satisfactory condition. I say all this, throwing aside all partisanship, recognizing as I do that the whole question is one of extreme difficulty, that upon its successful solution depends in no small degree the stability of Confederation itself, and that therefore, the consideration of it should not be “poisoned by the virus of party feeling.” We can also, with boldness, invite comparison with any one of even the most favoured of the States nearest us. Take the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for example. It has a population of 5,258,014, and its gross revenue for the year ending November 30, 1890, was \$8,625,919. It gives very liberal grants, as we do, to Charities, Hospitals, Common Schools and kindred objects. It pays its judiciary over \$500,000 a year, an expenditure with which we are not burdened. At the same time it resorts to several modes of taxation of which the people of Ontario have had happily no experience. For example, the taxes it collects on corporation stock and limited partnerships, on personal property, on bank stock and foreign insurance companies, exceed our total revenue. And yet this favoured Commonwealth is compelled to devote one-fifth of its whole annual revenue to a sinking fund to meet interest on and to redeem the principal of its public debt. Pennsylvania occupies deservedly a prominent place as one of

the most advanced States of the Union. Were I to institute a comparison with many of the other States of the Union as to finances, the result would be still more favourable to us.

THE ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

And now only a few words regarding the finances of this present year. Our estimate for this year's expenditure is \$3,472,237, a decrease as compared with last year's estimated expenditure of about \$20,000. It will be found to be a very liberal estimate. As we have done for the last seven consecutive years we will, I am confident, do this year: that is, we will not abuse the generosity of the House. On the contrary, we will keep well within the estimate.

We spent :—

\$39,901 less than was voted in 1885.
 \$259,238 less than was voted in 1886.
 \$221,058 less than was voted in 1887.
 \$118,767 less than was voted in 1888.
 \$178,425 less than was voted in 1889.
 \$177,907 less than was voted in 1890.
 \$193,695 less than was voted in 1891.

The most noticeable feature in the estimated expenditure is that connected with our proposed addition to our Asylum accommodation. We intend to ask the House to grant an appropriation for the erection of an Asylum at or near Brockville. The Provincial Secretary will at an early day fully justify our proposed action in this direction. There is a noticeable increase as compared with last year in the vote we ask for Agriculture. Large, representative and influential deputations have time and again strongly urged that an increased grant should be given to the Electoral District Societies. We now propose to grant to these societies, 87 in number, an increase of \$100 each. In other departments of agriculture we will ask for substantial increases. No words of mine are needed in justification of increases which will tend to promote the vitally important interests of Agriculture. We ask also for an increased grant for Educational purposes, and here again I feel that words of apology would be out of place. The estimate of our receipts for the year is \$3,266,572. I am confident not only that this is a

very careful and moderate estimate, but also that our actual receipts will, as has happened so often in previous years, by a considerable amount exceed it.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS, 1892.

Subsidy.....		\$1,196,872 80
Interest on Capital held, and Debts due by the Dominion to Ontario.....	\$275,000 00	
Interest on Investments.....	45,000 00	
		<hr/> 320,000 00
CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT :—		
Crown Lands	50,000 00	
Clergy Lands.....	5,000 00	
Common School Lands	10,000 00	
Woods and Forests	1,035,000 00	
		<hr/> 1,100,000 00
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS :—		
Toronto Lunatic Asylum	38,500 00	
London “	9,500 00	
Kingston “	3,000 00	
Hamilton “	9,000 00	
Orillia “	2,500 00	
Reformatory for Females	3,500 00	
“ Boys.	700 00	
Central Prison	70,000 00	
		<hr/> 136,700 00
Education Department	42,000 00	
Casual Revenue.....	50,000 00	
Licenses.....	300,000 00	
Law Stamps	90,000 00	
Algoma Taxes.....	5,000 00	
Drainage Assessment.....	17,000 00	
Insurance Companies' Assessments.....	3,000 00	
Removal of Patients.....	6,000 00	
		<hr/> 3,266,572 80
Total		<hr/> <hr/>

A BRIGHT FUTURE PREDICTED.

I have attempted, Sir, to keep my statement altogether free from even the appearance of party controversy, in the belief that what the House desired and the people expected from me was a plain account of our financial position. I expect, indeed I know, Sir, that the criticisms to follow will be made in the same spirit. I have no desire to conceal anything ; I have nothing to conceal. My whole life has been spent in this Province and I am proud of its position, consider it from whatever point

of view you wish. We have demonstrated clearly that our people appreciate to the full, nay that they cherish and make the best possible use of their priceless right of self-government. The history of our municipal institutions, the wonderful growth and success of our educational system, reaching and brightening through its expansiveness every home, even the humblest in the land, prove this most conclusively. My faith in our future is deep, loyal and abiding. The foundations for a career of uninterrupted if not of unexampled prosperity have been wisely and securely laid. The nice balance between a picayune, persistently parsimonious policy on the one hand, which would check development, retard progress and discourage enterprise, and a policy of reckless prodigality on the other hand, which in its turn, while it would bring about momentary spasms of prosperity and create false hopes, would eventually end in humiliation and bankruptcy, has been most evenly preserved. No one will even for a moment underrate the importance of continuing a policy in the management of our finances which has led to such good results and which makes it possible for every citizen of the Province, even in these trying times, to refer with no small degree of pride to our financial position. I wish to say, with all the earnestness I can command, that I know of no State or Commonwealth this wide world over which can this hour present to its people a financial statement more satisfactory, all things considered, than that of our fair Province. May this very desirable state of things long continue. May we be able always to encourage with liberal hand in a hundred different directions, as we have constantly done in the past, deserving institutions and undertakings. And may we always, in the face of this liberal expenditure, be able to point to ample surpluses, highest credit and unfailing resources. How much all this is due to the political prescience, the timely caution, the untiring energy and great ability of the leader of this Government this House well knows.

The greatest boon I can ask for this Province I love so well is that his life may long be spared to shape its destinies and preserve its rights. And thus will his name, even to a greater extent than it is now, and in a woof of brightest and unfading colors, be inseparably woven into and become part of the history of this fair land.

I move, Mr. Speaker, that you do now leave the Chair. (Applause.)

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT shewing amounts payable annually for Certificates.
issued by the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, for "Aid to
Railways" and "Annuities."

YEAR.	Railway Aid Certificates.	Annuities.	YEAR.	Railway Aid Certificates.	Annuities.
	\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.
			<i>Brought forward</i>	1,185,321 56	1,324,000 00
1892	141,218 84	66,200 00	1912.....	9,794 40	66,200 00
1893.....	141,218 84	66,200 00	1913.....	9,794 40	66,200 00
1894.....	141,218 84	66,200 00	1914.....	9,794 40	66,200 00
1895.....	141,218 84	66,200 00	1915.....	9,794 40	66,200 00
1896.....	136,210 64	66,200 00	1916.....	9,794 40	66,200 00
1897.....	115,658 78	66,200 00	1917.....	9,794 40	66,200 00
1898.....	87,145 78	66,200 00	1918.....	9,794 40	66,200 00
1899.....	72,713 39	66,200 00	1919.....	9,794 40	66,200 00
1900.....	66,640 38	66,200 00	1920.....	9,794 40	66,200 00
1901.....	34,834 97	66,200 00	1921.....	9,794 40	66 200 00
1902.....	18,677 37	66,200 00	1922.....	9,794 40	66,200 00
1903.....	10,209 69	66,200 00	1923.....	9,794 40	66,200 00
1904.....	9,794 40	66,200 00	1924.....	9,794 40	59,500 00
1905.....	9,794 40	66,200 00	1925.....	9,794 40	45,800 00
1906.....	9,794 40	66,200 00	1926.....	9,794 40	32,650 00
1907.....	9,794 40	66,200 00	1927.....	9,794 40	20,250 00
1908.....	9,794 40	66,200 00	1928.....	9,794 40	14,000 00
1909.....	9,794 40	66,200 00	1929.....	9,794 40	14,000 00
1910.....	9,794 40	66,200 00	1930.....	9,094 80	14,000 00
1911.....	9,794 40	66,200 00	1931.....	5,596 80	7,000 00
<i>Carried forw'd</i>	1,185,321 56	1,324,000 00	Totals.....	1,376,312 36	2,325,600 00

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, February, 16th, 1892.

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

STATEMENT shewing amounts payable annually for Certificates

Name of Railway	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Canada Atlantic.	22,744 38	22,744 38	22,744 38	22,744 38	22,744 38	22,744 38
Credit Valley....	24,057 82	24,057 82	24,057 82	24,057 82	24,057 82	23,220 70
Erie & Huron ...	6,110 02	6,110 02	6,110 02	6,110 02	6,110 02	6,110 02
Grand Trunk, G. B. & Lake Erie	11,493 30	11,493 30	11,493 30	11,493 30	11,493 30	11,493 30
Grand Junction..	11,903 38	11,903 38	11,903 38	11,903 38	11,903 38	11,903 38
Hamilton & N. Western	1,553 02	1,553 02	1,553 02	1,553 02	1,553 02	.....
Belleville & N. Hastings	5,710 32	5,710 32	5,710 32	5,710 32	5,710 32	2,855 16
North Simcoe ...	7,212 08	7,212 08	7,212 08	7,212 08	7,212 08	3,606 04
Kingston & Pem- broke	19,671 16	19,671 16	19,671 16	19,671 16	19,671 16	19,671 16
Prince Arthur's Landing	1,037 36	1,037 36	1,037 36	1,037 36	518 68	... ..
Victoria.....	15,442 08	15,442 08	15,442 08	15,442 08	15,442 08	4,260 24
Whitby, Pt. Perry & Lindsay.....	4,489 52	4,489 52	4,489 52	4,489 52	.....	.....
Pt. Arthur, Dul'th & Western	8,395 20	8,395,20	8,395 20	8,395 20	8,395 20	8,395 20
Parry Sound Col- onization Rail- way Co.....	1,399 20	1,399 20	1,399 20	1,399 20	1,399 20	1,399 20
Totals.....	141,218 84	141,218 84	141,218 84	141,218 84	136,210 64	115,658 78

NOTE.—Certificates falling due after 1903 : Port Arthur and Duluth Ry.,
do do Parry Sound & Coln. Ry. Co.,

issued by the Treasurer of Ontario in aid to Railways.

1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	Totals.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	£ c.
22,744 38	22,744 38	22,744 38	6,180 99	.....	.....	210,880 41
10,378 93	104 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	153,993 41
6,110 02	6,110 02	6,110 02	6,110 02	3,055 01	.....	64,155 21
11,493 30	11,493 30	8,320 42	.....	.....	.....	100,266 82
6,953 59	2,795 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,169 32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,765 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,406 76
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,666 44
19,671 16	19,671 16	19,671 16	12,749 56	5,827 96	415 29	196,033 25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,668 12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,470 64
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,958 08
8,395 20	8,395 20	8,395 20	8,395 20	8,395 20	8,395 20	100,742 40
1,399 20	1,399 20	1,399 20	1,399 20	1,399 20	1,399 20	16,790 40
87,145 78	72,713 39	66,640 38	34,834 97	18,677 37	10,209 69	1,106,966 36

329 @ \$699.60=\$230,168.40. Last Certificate due 1st July, 1931.
 56 @ 699.60=\$ 39,177.60. do do

C. H. SPROULE,
 Provincial Auditor.

SPEECH

OF THE

HON. R. HARCOURT,

TREASURER OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

DELIVERED ON THE 11th APRIL, 1893

IN THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO,

ON MOVING THE HOUSE INTO COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

TORONTO

PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST.
1893.

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1893.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF

HON. R. HARCOURT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

TORONTO, 11th April, 1893.

HON. R. HARCOURT spoke as follows :—

Mr. Speaker :—

The year 1892, like so many of the preceding years, reveals nothing very surprising or unusual touching the finances of the Province of Ontario.

A careful examination of the record will disclose the same zealous regard for strictest economy in every department of the public service, and the same liberal measure of assistance to every deserving public object which have always been the chief characteristics of the financial administration of the government of Sir Oliver Mowat during his long tenure of office.

The past year's record, like those before it, will further disclose the highly satisfactory condition of the finances of the Province, and the closer the scrutiny the more apparent will be the evidences of a state of affairs eminently calculated to inspire, in the highest degree, hope and confidence.

Viewed absolutely and without the slightest reference to other provinces or countries, our financial condition is singularly strong and healthy. Viewed relatively, comparing our position with that of many other countries, which, in the matter of incurring enormous obligations and heaping up serious burdens of debt, have treated prosperity as a pack-horse ever ready to be loaded, we may well regard it with great pride and thankfulness.

I expect, Mr. Speaker, in the somewhat brief explanation I am about to give of our finances, to be able to fully justify my hopeful view of their condition.

As on former occasions, avoiding the harsh tone of mere party controversy, I will attempt as best I can, fully to explain such matters as we all consider to be of first importance, and with this view I have placed in the hands of honourable members printed tabulated statements which will, I hope, tend to facilitate enquiry and discussion. I do this, remembering that however we may differ as to this or that matter of public policy, we all have a common aim in earnestly striving to preserve our present strong financial position, and a common desire as well to promote and secure, in every way possible, the highest public good.

As heretofore, I will, having first reviewed the receipts and expenditures of last year, comment briefly upon our present assets and liabilities, and in closing, furnish to the House our estimate in outline of the receipts and expenditures of the present year.

RECEIPTS, 1892.

SUBSIDY	\$1,116,872 80	
SPECIFIC GRANT	80,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,196,872 80
INTEREST ON CAPITAL HELD, AND DEBTS DUE BY THE		
DOMINION TO ONTARIO	300,000 00	
INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS	36,739 31	
	<hr/>	336,739 31
CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT:—		
Crown Lands	32,159 38	
Railway Lands	1,627 92	
Clergy Lands	4,571 52	
Common School Lands	11,579 01	
Grammar School Lands	1,117 20	
Rent <i>re</i> Lands	18,700 75	
Woods and Forests	2,174,591 38	
Board of Surveyors	133 50	
Cullers' Fees	716 25	
Casual Fees	542 72	
Refunds	7,232 64	
	<hr/>	2,252,972 27
ALGOMA TAXES		4,172 55
LAW STAMPS		91,617 56
LICENSES		294,757 98
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT		47,949 68

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS REVENUE:—

Toronto Lunatic Asylum.....	\$37,887 65
London “.....	16,941 87
Hamilton “.....	14,946 06
Kingston “.....	4,264 31
Orillia “.....	2,955 52
Reformatory for Females.....	2,484 99
“ Boys.....	717 50
Central Prison.....	56,033 54
Deaf and Dumb Institute.....	75 00
Institution for the Blind.....	100 00

\$136,406 44

CASUAL REVENUE:—

Provincial Secretary's Department.....	11,207 50
Provincial Registrar's Branch.....	175 50
Registrar-General's Branch.....	135 00
Fines, etc.....	1,779 04
Surrogate Court Fees.....	3,937 10
Division “ “.....	8,666 19
Insurance Companies' Fees.....	825 00
“ “ Assessments.....	2,769 01
“ Corporations' Act.....	12,996 84
Land Titles Office.....	1,092 41
Offices of Local Masters.....	1,151 00
Official Gazette.....	7,191 30
Private Bills.....	5,755 12
Statutes.....	2,394 81
Consolidated Rules of Practice.....	4 50
Succession Act.....	758 53
Removal of Patients.....	5,260 30
Shooting Licenses.....	1,375 25
Fishing Licenses.....	484 00
Refunds.....	180 33
Incidentals.....	2,118 30

70,257 03

TORONTO LUNATIC ASYLUM. Sale of Lands.....	2,266 20
MERCER REFORMATORY—CAPITAL ACCOUNT. Refunds <i>re</i> Expenditure.....	1,744 35
MIMICO FARM “.....	1,644 00
BLIND INSTITUTION..... “.....	694 77
DRAINAGE WORKS ASSESSMENTS.....	12,910 45
NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS FUND.....	6,472 87

\$4,457,478 27

DRAINAGE DEBENTURES.....	39,682 09
“ TILE.....	5,755 00
SALE OF ANNUITIES ..	160,006 21

\$4,662,921 57

Our first two items of receipts, namely, the Dominion subsidy and specific grant, remain unchanged from year to year. The next item of \$300,000, representing Interest on capital held and debts due by the Dominion to Ontario, has remained unchanged since 1890. These three items we receive in half-yearly payments.

Our receipts under the head of Interest on investments is less than that of last year by \$4,800.

We received, of course, as much interest as we did other years on our drainage debentures and our Dominion bonds, viz., about \$29,000.

The decrease is due to the fact that our bank deposits from month to month were less than those of 1891.

We expect to receive this year under this head a larger sum than we have received for several years past, since our interest-bearing credit balances at the banks will, from month to month, be larger than heretofore.

TIMBER SALES.

Our total receipts from the Crown Lands Department last year amounted to \$2,252,972, the largest sum ever received in any one year by the Province from this source. The largest previous receipt was \$1,437,372, being that of the year 1873.

The largest item of this extraordinarily large receipt is, as usual, that of woods and forests, and it reached its unprecedented proportions because of our timber sale of October last.

I will be permitted, if not expected, to devote a few minutes to so important an item.

Since Confederation we have had eleven timber sales. During the term of the Sandfield-Macdonald Government there were four, one each year of the term.

The average price per mile realized at these four sales was \$380, the total mileage sold being 635, and the highest price paid per mile being \$640.

There was one sale in 1872, while Mr. Blake was Premier, the mileage sold being 5,031, the average price paid per mile being \$118, and the highest price per mile \$1,000.

During the twenty years' Premiership of the Attorney-General there have been six sales, the total mileage sold being 4,234, the average price per mile being \$1,412, and the highest price per mile \$17,500.

While all the sales of the Mowat Government have been very successful, this last one has been pre-eminently successful. Even the very high expectations of the Commissioner of Crown Lands were much more than realized.

The mileage sold was 633, the total price realized \$2,315,000, the average price per mile \$3,657 and the highest price per mile \$17,500. The best average price per mile theretofore obtained was \$2,859, and the highest price per mile ever paid before was \$6,300. The average price per mile at the last sale exceeded the best previous average by \$798. When we remember, Sir, that these immense prices were paid merely as a bonus for a yearly license to cut the timber and that the purchasers, in addition thereto, will continue for several years to pay large sums by way of dues and ground rent, the real magnitude of the transaction can be best appreciated. The Government dues per thousand feet, board measure, remained at 75c., and the ground rent at \$2 per mile from 1869 to 1885, inclusive. In 1887 the dues were increased to \$1 and the ground rent to \$3. In 1891 the dues were increased to \$1.25 and the ground rent remained at \$3. The Commissioner is to be congratulated on the unprecedented success of his last sale. The results prove conclusively that the time selected was most opportune, and its signal success fully vindicates in every way the wise policy of his department. The demand for lumber at the time was unusually brisk, the export duty had been taken off, the import duty was small, and large sums of money at low rates of interest were readily available for any promising investment.

EXTINCTION OF THE FORESTS.

It will be earnestly argued, doubtless, by some hon. gentleman opposite that the extinction of our pine forests is near at hand and a very gloomy picture of remotely possible consequences will be presented to us. Precisely similar statements have been made at intervals for many years past, and yet the dread predictions seem to be as far from fulfilment as ever. It is a somewhat singular thing that men who constantly, in season and out of season, boast of their optimism and who take a cheerful view as to most subjects, the finances of the Dominion and its rapidly increasing debt and expenditures included, should become alarmists when discussing the question of our finances or of our forest wealth. We are at once reminded that in 1866 a book written in Eng-

land by a Mr. Jevons created such a sensation as to almost startle the whole community. In his book, and he had, as usual, high scientific authority to support him, he prophesied that in a short time the whole available supply of coal in England would cease, that with it her manufacturing supremacy would depart, that capital and labor would leave the country and that all the burden of the national debt would become charged against the land. The absurd exaggeration of this gloomy picture was soon afterwards universally admitted, even by the alarmists themselves. England's commercial supremacy never solely depended upon her cheap coal, and the day of its exhaustion is yet far distant. Equally gloomy views have been advanced these many years concerning the timber areas of the United States, and while it may be true that the Michigan forests are noticeably failing, it is equally true that so far as this generation is concerned, at any rate, the timber supply of Wisconsin and Minnesota, not to speak of that of various other parts of the United States, will prove inexhaustible. Some allowance must be made for the growth of the timber, which, while it is slow, is, as all experts testify, a very important factor in any reasonable estimate of forest productiveness.

We are compelled to place timber areas under license from time to time as the settlement of this country demands, and also—and this is a very important consideration—in anticipation of railway construction.

A single forest fire in a few days would prove more destructive than all our lumber camps combined through an entire season. If portions of our timber territory had not been from time to time placed under license, in all human probability large and very valuable areas of it would have been long since wholly destroyed by fire. The Crown Lands Department is very energetic and vigilant in its precautions and measures against fire, and the limit-holders and the lumbermen having a common interest in order to guard their own property, render great assistance in securing the best means of protection. Even now two rival railways are locating their lines westward from the Ottawa through a portion of the territory placed under license last October.

MANUFACTURE OF LOGS.

Some there are who, while they rejoice in the high prices realized at the sale, complain that the Commissioner should have made it a condition that the logs should be manufactured into lumber in this

Province, and not exported. In the discussion of this question, the following, amongst other considerations, are, I think, important. Even if the logs were exported the cost of taking them out and driving them to the mouth of the streams and rivers would represent nearly, perhaps fully, 85 per cent. of the total cost of the lumber if the logs were manufactured within the Province. So that about one-half of the total cost of the lumber must in any event, with restriction as to manufacture or without it, be spent as wages for labor within the Province. Further, the fact that 551 miles out of the 633 miles sold at the last sale passed into the hands of Canadian manufacturers furnishes us with a strong guarantee that most of the timber on these berths in any event will be manufactured within the Province, and therefore renders restriction unnecessary. The great bulk of our lumber must find a market in other countries. Only the higher grades will stand the cost of ocean transportation, and this trade is very limited. The surplus of the better grades, and all the coarser grades, the relative proportion of which is increasing every year, must, outside of mere local requirements, find a market in the United States. Restriction as to manufacture would probably lead to a re-imposition of the old import duty of \$2 per thousand on lumber. This import duty would tend to prevent our manufacturers from supplying the United States market with a large quantity of coarse lumber which now finds its way there at remunerative prices. In this way a serious injury to the trade would arise, which would outweigh ten times over any good which could result from a restriction upon the manufacture of our logs. The lumber business can only prosper when the entire product, the coarser as well as the better grades, can find a ready market. To limit the market is to shut down the mills, and thus injure the thousands who under favorable conditions find ready employment in them. Other considerations might be urged, but the main consideration, I submit, Mr. Speaker, is this, that in the general interest, in the interest of the whole community, it was the plain duty and the first consideration of the Commissioner to secure as best he could keenest competition and consequently highest prices.

AMOUNT OF BONUSES.

The total amount received as bonuses from the six timber sales of the Mowat Government during the past twenty years is \$5,095,102. The same government during the same period of time has given grants in

aid of railways to the amount of \$5,433,284 ; grants for educational purposes, such as public, separate and high schools, amounting to \$10,950,000 ; grants to defray the maintenance of our public institutions, aggregating \$11,277,209, not to speak of other similar large appropriations, each of them materially lightening the burden of the municipalities. To so great an extent have we been year by year doing what may be well considered as purely municipal work. More than one of the other Provinces have so regarded it in practice. The yearly revenue from our Crown Lands, woods and forests, always large, though fluctuating not a little from time to time, responding very accurately as it does to the condition of the lumber trade, has enabled us to add liberally year by year to our large grants to education, agriculture, asylums, hospitals and charities, etc., as well as to aid railway construction, and thus afford a great measure of relief to the local municipalities of Province. It has been both prudent and necessary occasionally to draw on our timber resources, devoting the proceeds to maintain and increase the grants referred to, and at the same time avert the serious risks of forest destruction by fire incident to advancing settlement and railway construction. All our limits have been, without any exception, sold at public auction, and, as the prices we have realized testify, the competition has been invariably keen. This, we all contend, is the only justifiable mode of disposing of such valuable assets. Wherever a different practice has prevailed, the public treasury has, as a natural consequence, greatly suffered. For example, in Quebec more than one-half of the limits sold since Confederation (966 out of a total of 1,723, excluding those sold in 1892), have been disposed of by private sale. The total mileage sold in Quebec has been six times as large as that sold in Ontario. The total amount received by way of bonus in Ontario has been nearly eight times as large as that received in Quebec. A similar contrast strikingly in favor of our management is presented, whether we consider methods or results in connection with sales of land and timber by the Dominion Government. The amount received up to the close of 1892 on account of the sale of October last was \$1,229,483, and the amount outstanding at the same date was \$1,085,516.

Our receipt from Algoma taxes is, it will be noticed, somewhat larger than that of last year, and considerably larger than those of the three previous years.

From Law stamps we received \$91,617, and this is our largest receipt from this source during a period of twenty years. In the office at Osgoode Hall alone stamps were sold last year to the amount of \$3,000 more than the previous year.

LIQUOR LICENSE REVENUE.

Our receipts from liquor licenses for the financial year have fallen somewhat below my estimate. We expected to receive \$300,000; we did receive \$294,758. The license year 1889-1890 was the first year since 1882 in which all the counties were under license, the Scott Act having been previously repealed in every district where it had been given a trial. Since 1889-1890 our receipts have regularly decreased. In 1890 we received \$312,007, in 1891 we received \$298,184, and in 1892 we received \$294,758. The falling off is due, of course, to the decrease in the number of licenses issued. In 1889-1890 the number of licenses of all kinds issued was 3,560; the following year it was 3,523, and the last license year, 3,424, a reduction of 99 in a single year. We will in all probability receive still less revenue this year, and if the shrinkage in revenue is a sure indication of sound temperance principles, none of us will deplore it. Our local option law has not as yet proved a large factor in diminishing the number of licenses. In 1892 by-laws were submitted in fourteen municipalities, and carried in five of them. Up to the close of last year local option was voted upon in thirty-five municipalities, in twenty-two of which it carried. In fifteen municipalities, however, the Courts have quashed the by-laws, so that its field of operation is as yet very narrow. During the present license year it cuts off only seventeen licenses. There has been a marked reduction in the number of licenses in recent years. For example, while we had in the Province in 1882, 4,163 licenses, we had only 3,414 in 1892—a reduction of 749 licenses in ten years. We compare very favorably with other places in this regard. In the city of Montreal, for instance there are 167 more liquor licenses than in Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, London, Kingston, and our six other cities all combined. In our eleven cities there are 207 retail liquor shops, while in Montreal alone there are 470, or more than four times as many according to population. The Province of Quebec received from liquor licenses for their fiscal year ending June 30 last, \$583,135, and for the previous year, \$536,882. In two years their receipts from this

source exceeded ours by \$527,076. They obtained in a single year from liquor licenses in the city of Montreal alone \$5,000 more than we obtained from the whole Province.

EDUCATIONAL RECEIPTS.

The receipts of the Education Department amounted to nearly \$48,000, which is 6,000 in excess of the receipts of last year. These receipts are made up of the most part of fees paid by teachers presenting themselves for examination, and fees paid by pupils at the Normal Model, and Kindergarten Schools at Toronto and Ottawa. In these receipts is included also an item of \$1,313, representing subscriptions for the year, of our superannuated teachers. During the last six years these subscriptions have averaged \$1,461 a year. For the preceding period of six years, namely from 1881 to 1886, inclusive, they averaged nearly ten times as much, or, to be exact, \$14,272 a year. The reasons for this great reduction are briefly as follows:—Subscriptions to the fund first became compulsory in 1871, and from that year to 1880, inclusive, they averaged \$12,428 a year. The last year for compulsory payments was 1885, and the old subscribers paid up their arrears in 1886. On the other hand, our payments to superannuated teachers have been steadily increasing. We paid in 1892 \$63,750, a larger sum than was ever paid in any previous year. It is very probable that we have nearly, if not fully, reached high water mark, and that these payments will in a few years materially decrease. We have paid to our worn-out teachers—and of course I do not refer to it complainingly—since 1872 more than \$965,000.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

We received as revenue from our public institutions \$136,406, and this is the largest amount we have ever received from them. It is twice as much as we received in 1880, or any preceding year. Nearly \$77,000 came from our five asylums, \$56,000 from the Central Prison, and \$3,000 from our two reformatories. In this item of receipts, the fluctuating factor is the Central Prison. It will be noticed that our estimate of a year ago as to these receipts was singularly accurate.

CASUAL REVENUE.

We received in 1892 as casual revenue \$70,257, and under this head we group our receipts from a variety of sources. They do not seem to admit of a more convenient classification. They are constantly growing, last year's receipts being \$16,000 more than those of the previous year. Our estimate fell far short of our actual receipts. They have increased more than 100 per cent in ten years. Of two or three of the items only need I speak at any length. We received in 1892 as fees and assessments through our Insurance Department, \$16,774, being more than four times the amount ordinarily received. Our Insurance Corporations' Act of 1892 accounts for the increase. Prior to the passing of this Act only one class of insurance corporations contributed to our revenue, viz., insurance companies licensed and inspected by the Province. The contributions of this class of companies, consisting of fees and an annual assessment based on the sums they had at risk, were not affected by the Act of last session. The Insurance Corporations' Act of 1892 gave us three new classes of contributories:—

(1) Insurance companies licensed and inspected by the Dominion Government.

(2) Friendly societies.

(3) Agents of life and accident insurance companies.

Our receipts under this Act of 1892, consisting of application fees, certificate fees and agents' fees, amounted to nearly \$13,000.

SUCCESSION DUTIES.

The receipt of \$758 as succession duties calls for more than ordinary notice. This is the first fruit of our legislation of last session. It is a new and interesting item, and inasmuch as it will from year attain to greater and still greater proportions, I will be allowed to repeat some of the observations I made when the Act which provides for these duties was being discussed in the House.

It will be remembered that the preamble of our Act recited that the Province expends very large sums annually for asylums for the insane and idiots, and for institutions for the blind and for deaf mutes, and towards the support of hospitals and charities, and declared it to be expedient to provide a fund for defraying part of the said expenditure by a succession duty on certain estates. Our contributions to asylums

and charities had been noticeably generous, and the demand upon the Treasury for these purposes was yearly increasing. The buildings which formerly sufficed to accommodate these afflicted classes became crowded, and it was absolutely necessary, therefore, to incur a very large capital expenditure in erecting a series of new buildings in different localities, and in otherwise providing the requisite increased accommodation. There had been no divergence of opinion in this House as to the necessity or wisdom or justification of such expenditure. This wealthy Province, it was felt, could not afford to turn a deaf ear to the cry of the distressed within its borders, or neglect in any way the afflicted in its midst. While we may regret that these expenditures have increased and are increasing, we cannot say that they ought to be diminished. We rather rejoice to know that we have been able to do so much to further a well-known, tried and proved means of benefiting mankind. At the same time we do not forget that we should always strive to mould our charitable work into as exact and intelligent and valuable a form as possible. No one in this House, no thoughtful, influential man outside of it, no newspaper in this Province, had either questioned these expenditures or called for their curtailment. As to this one subject, at any rate, party lines had been well nigh completely effaced. To such proportions had these grants grown that to support the institutions referred to required a yearly expenditure of nearly \$900,000, a sum much in excess of our grants to civil government, legislation and administration of justice all combined. We were actually expending \$9 out of every \$11 of our Dominion subsidy for this one purpose. In fact during 1891 we spent for public institutions, maintenance, hospitals and charities and County Houses of Refuge, \$988,000, or nearly \$10 out of every \$11 of our Dominion subsidy. And we were doing this at a time when our revenue was in a sense stationary, circumscribed and inelastic, and the growth of the Province in a dozen different directions called here and there for increased expenditures. We had always been careful to economize whenever and wherever possible. There had never been either sign of waste or indication of extravagance. The subsidy we receive from the Dominion Government has remained at the same figure since Confederation. The founders of Confederation in fixing the amount, considered our population at the time, our requirements in the matter of local expenditures as well as the revenues which the Dominion at that date would

receive. The same considerations, if we were to urge them, would entitle us to a largely increased subsidy now. The population of Ontario has increased 718,230 since Confederation, and this involves a greatly increased and unavoidable local expenditure. During the same time the Dominion revenues have trebled and we get no share of the increase.

REVENUE PROBLEMS.

† Ordinarily speaking, the revenues of a country do not grow in proportion to its population. We had therefore this problem to solve. We were expected to make from time to time new grants and to increase existing grants on a circumscribed and stationary revenue. There was no middle course, and we felt, therefore, fully justified in resorting to succession duties as a new and fair source of revenue. The whole subject of succession duties had received but little, I may say no attention, in this Province. It was, however, well understood in England, and in some of the most important and advanced of the United States and elsewhere. The abstract fairness of such duties had never been questioned. What is called "collateral succession," or the succession to property by indirect or remote heirs, had always been regarded as a fair subject for taxation. Indeed, learned jurists, able writers and sound political economists, in their advocacy of it, had urged more and more during recent years that it should be taken advantage of to a much greater extent than heretofore, and the reasons they urged were convincing and satisfactory. And where the scale of exaction is extremely moderate, as is the case under our law, no one would pretend that we were removing or diminishing in any appreciable degree inducements either to acquire property or to amass it. No one has ever disputed that the State has strong claims to intervene in certain cases. Through its varied machinery of government it preserves peace, enforces justice, and contributes in one hundred different ways to the production of wealth. And to the extent of these services it is a partner with every toiler in the community. The payment of these succession duties is a partial payment for these services. Our fellow-workers in the community in which we live, the country under whose care and protection we have prospered, the institutions, religious or educational, in which we have been trained and which command our respect and admiration, these surely have as

strong claims on us and on our property as collateral relations of the third or fourth degree, who may have always lived in a foreign land, with whom we have absolutely nothing in common, or whom perhaps we have never seen. The experience of other countries in the matter of succession duties encourages us to expect good results.

INHERITANCE ACTS IN ENGLAND.

In England the first Act levying these duties was passed in 1790, more than a hundred years ago, the amount of duty it imposed varying with the degree of relationship. The Act of 1790 was limited to collateral relations, but an Act passed in 1804 imposed 1 per cent. on successions to children and parents. The whole question was fully discussed in England in 1853, in which year all successions, landed property included, become liable to duty. For thirty-five years, namely, down to 1888, the scale of duties remained unchanged, the lineal issue or ancestor paying 1 per cent., the brother or sister or their descendants, 2 per cent., uncles and aunts and their descendants 3 per cent., and others still more remotely connected 10 per cent. The Act of 1888 made some slight increases in this scale of duties. It is a very noticeable and instructive fact that during the last fifty years in England the one point particularly discussed in connection with this subject, was the equitable distribution of these duties, the fairness of the scale of duties. That such duties could be reasonably and fairly imposed on successions to property in certain cases, on certain transfers of property, seems never to have been questioned or seriously argued. Although the economic conditions prevailing in England vary widely in many respects from those obtaining in a new country like ours, still the general principles underlying the whole question of succession duties remain the same and are applicable to both countries alike. The prevailing conditions in the important states of Pennsylvania and New York are in many regards precisely the same as our own, and some comment on their legislation on this subject will therefore be appropriate. In the state of Pennsylvania collateral inheritances have been subject to duties for sixty-six years, the original Act having been passed as long ago as 1826, and all estates real and personal, which exceed \$250 in value are liable to them. The rate of duty is 5 per cent., and the father or mother, husband, wife, children and lineal descendants are exempt. Brothers and

sisters are not exempt. The receipts in Pennsylvania have been very large, and they are constantly increasing. For the last six years they have been as follows :—

1886.....	\$662,085
1887.....	762,719
1888.....	713,194
1889.....	1,377,514
1890.....	670,088
1891.....	1,230,725

or an average of \$902,721 turned into the State Treasury for general purposes. For the eleven months of the fiscal year ending October 31st 1892, the amount received was \$1,069,558.37.

The Act now in force in the State of New York amending previous Acts was passed last year, and under it all transfers of property, real or personal, of the value of \$500 or over, whether under a will or in cases of intestacy, are subject to a duty of 5 per cent. In addition to those exempt under the Pennsylvania law, brothers and sisters are also exempt under the law in New York, with this important difference, that in New York State none of the exemptions apply to the transfers of personal property of the value of \$10,000 or more, these transfers being subject to a duty of 1 per cent. In Pennsylvania the exemptions apply to personal as well as to real property. The receipts in New York have been increasing by leaps and bounds. I will give them for the past six years :—

1887.....	\$561,716
1888.....	736,062
1889.....	1,075,692
1890.....	1,117,637
1891.....	890,267
1892.....	1,786,218

Our law exempts all estates which do not exceed \$10,000, and near relatives, such as father, mother, children, husband, wife, etc., pay no duties except when the estates exceed \$100,000. All property given or bequeathed for religious, charitable or educational purposes is also exempt. Hence it is plain that thousands of estates which pay duties in England, New York and Pennsylvania are altogether exempt from

duties under our Act. Our measure is extremely moderate, only large estates being affected by it, and the scale of duties it exacts being fair and reasonable.

The State of Maryland also has an Act relating to collateral inheritances, very similar in terms to that of Pennsylvania. The scale of exaction is two and a half per cent., the same parties are exempt, and all estates over \$500 are liable. This being one of the smaller States, with a population of only 1,042,392, its receipts under this Act will be a matter of special interest. They were for the years named as follows:—

1888.....	\$57,767
1889.....	56,392
1890.....	83,656
1891.....	67,738
1892.....	114,009

Several Provinces of the Dominion have passed Acts relating to succession duties in terms similar to our own, and there are manifest indications in other directions that legislation has by no means said its last word on this important subject.

PROBABLE INCOME.

A word as to what will be our probable receipts under the Act. It will be remembered that under section 12 the duties imposed by the Act shall be due and payable at the death of the deceased or within eighteen months thereafter. Our Act came into force July 1st, 1892, so that the year 1894 will, therefore, be the first year in which there will likely be steady, continuous receipts. We may receive this year as much as \$20,000. A comparison with New York and Pennsylvania, population being taken into account, will not assist us much in estimating our receipts for several reasons. In the first place they exact duties from very many estates which we exempt, and in the second place they have several very large cities, and to a much greater extent than here, huge business enterprises, powerful corporations and vast estates. The State of New York during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1891, gave from its treasury grants in aid to its institutions for the deaf and dumb, the blind, the insane, idiots, juvenile delinquents and for its houses of refuge \$818,777. During the same year it received from succession duties

\$890,267. From this one source of revenue, therefore, it was able to meet during that year all its grants to hospitals, asylums and refuges and still have to the good \$71,490.

The State of Pennsylvania for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 1891, gave by way of grants to hospitals, asylums, homes and indigent insane the large sum of \$1,134,354. For the same year it received as revenue from collateral inheritances \$1,232,766, or nearly \$100,000 more than its total expenditure for hospitals, asylums and charities.

If we will receive, even after the lapse of a few years, enough to meet our grants to hospitals and charities alone (which taken together, amount to only one-fifth of our grants to asylums), we need not be disappointed. Our grants to hospitals and charities have averaged during the last five years \$129,338. Our Act was in force during the last six months of 1892, and for that period I can give honorable members some information which will enable them to estimate approximately our probable receipts. I have had returns sent to me from the Surrogate Registrars of the Province which I have had tabulated. From these returns it appears that during the last half of 1892 there were issued in the entire Province 1,327 probates and 729 letters of administration. Of all these representing as they do 2,056 estates, only 25, or one estate out of every 82, came within the provisions of our Act. Of these 25 so liable 6 belonged to the city of Toronto, 2 to the county of York, 2 to the county of Wellington, 2 to Perth, 2 to Lambton and 1 to each of 12 other counties. We have eleven cities in the Province, and in six of these no single estate came within our Act up to the end of 1892. Of 28 of our counties the same remark may be made. The total amount of duties accruing from the 25 estates referred to, representing our revenue for the period of six months, is somewhat over \$50,000. Nearly one-half of this sum will be paid by a single estate, the owner of which left neither wife nor child. In the case of eleven estates out of twenty-five, from which duty is payable, there was neither wife nor child to inherit. When we have had a few years' experience of the Succession Duties Act, we will, all, I venture to say, agree in confirming the general verdict of other countries concerning it, and say that it works fairly, that it has no vexatious characteristics, that it is a just expedient of finance, and that it is as little burdensome as any substitute which could be devised.

SALE OF ANNUITIES.

We received as the proceeds of a sale of annuities \$160,000. Altogether we have had six of these sales. This last one resulted more favorably for the Province than any previous one, the purchaser realizing less than 4 per cent. on his investment. Honorable members will notice with satisfaction that whereas on each previous occasion we sold annuities to the amount of from \$240,000 to \$270,000, the amount sold last year was only \$160,000. This is due of course to the fact that our railway aid certificates which mature from year to year, are rapidly decreasing in amount. The annuities I am speaking of replace these maturing railway aid certificates, so that in selling annuities we do not add one dollar to our liabilities, nor do we decrease our surplus to the extent of a dollar. We postpone the payment of the railway aid certificates, and replace them with these annuities. From 1872 to 1883, inclusive, we each year promptly retired these railway aid certificates, which represent the railway obligations of the Province incurred in its pioneer days, our total expenditure for this one purpose for the period named being \$3,658,096. We also retired the certificates which matured in 1888, 1889 and 1890, and paid out in doing so \$744,645. In other words, in 15 years out of 21 we paid off our maturing railway certificates the day they became due. In six years only out of 21 have we postponed payment by means of our sales of annuities. We deferred payment during the years referred to because of our large exceptional expenditures during those years, such as that in connection with the construction of these new buildings. It will not be necessary to sell annuities this year or next year, inasmuch as we will have ample funds wherewith to retire the maturing railway aid certificates and meet all our other requirements.

To sum up what I wished to say as to our receipts for the year, I will only add, as honorable members will notice, that they are greatly in excess of our estimate. We estimated that we would receive \$3,266,572. We actually received \$4,457,478, a difference on the right side of \$1,190,906. I speak, of course, of ordinary receipts, and do not include payments made to us on account of drainage debentures, or the proceeds of our sale of annuities.

EXPENDITURE, 1892.

Civil Government	\$235,760 61
Legislation	132,597 76
Administration of Justice ...	391,689 80
Education	653,161 46
Public Institutions Maintenance	818,435 77
Immigration	8,334 86
Agriculture	167,282 14
Hospitals and Charities, including County Houses of Refuge	151,574 67
Repairs and Maintenance	61,133 92
Public Buildings	393,969 14
Public Works	21,824 85
Colonization Roads	103,655 39
Charges on Crown Lands	131,863 80
Refunds	21,912 11
Miscellaneous	117,815 98
	<hr/>
	3,411,012 26
Drainage Debentures	33,193 64
“ “ (Tile)	10,400 00
Railway Aid Certificates	158,189 58
Annuity “	70,200 00
New Parliament Buildings	323,212 17
Land Improvement Fund (Special)	2,049 74
University of Toronto	60,000 00
Stationery purchased	\$14,248 32
“ distributed ...	13,554 03
	<hr/>
	694 29
	<hr/>
	<u>\$4,068,951 68</u>

I will now speak briefly of the expenditures of 1892. Our expenditure for Civil Government was under the sum voted by \$3,800. It exceeded the expenditure of 1891 owing partly to the fact that a new department had been added, viz., the Bureau of Mines, which entailed an expenditure last year of \$6,161. The usefulness of such a bureau is not questioned. Indeed we are blamed for not spending more money in connection with the development of our mineral resources. Our first expenditure for the Bureau of Mines was in 1891, the amount being \$4,680, which, however, in that year was charged not under Civil Government, but under Crown Lands expenditure.

The volume of work in the Insurance Department has greatly increased, and this involves additional expense. This last increase is more than

counterbalanced, however, by the increased revenue derived from the same department, to which I have already alluded. As is to be expected, the work of the various departments is constantly expanding. An ever increasing volume of business requires more clerks from time to time. Within a period of five years, for example, the work in the Treasury Department has almost doubled. Within that time the number of letters received by the department and the number sent has more than doubled. In 1887 we issued 10,011 checks, and in 1892 14,678. The same statement applies to the other departments, and, if the work is to be efficiently done, an increased expenditure is unavoidable.

In making comparisons between different years as to the cost of Civil Government it must not be forgotten that our expenditures for salaries and expenses in connection with Education were not charged to Civil Government until 1879, and that the transferring of Mechanics' Institutes from Agriculture to Education in 1886 also added to the cost of Civil Government.

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

The business of the Province is not being conducted in a more costly manner now than heretofore. From time to time we have been compelled to make provision for new services and to undertake new functions. We spent last year on account of the Provincial Board of Health \$8,075, a sum exceeding the average of the last five years by \$701. We cannot over-estimate the importance of the work assigned to this Board, of the vast interests committed to its keeping. At this very juncture we may well consider in what way its efficiency and usefulness may best be increased. The dread visitation of cholera of last year, from which this continent so fortunately escaped, and the fear that there may be a fresh outbreak as virulent and more widespread this year, demand unremitting care and caution on the part of all those whose duty it is in any way to safeguard the public health. Not only have we to keep in view the possibility of an outbreak of cholera; we must also remember that towards the close of last year and since that time both typhoid fever and diphtheria have been alarmingly prevalent in some of the large cities, such as Philadelphia and St. Louis, and that the supposed cause of these epidemics, namely, an impure water supply, may some day lead

to similar serious trouble nearer home. The members of this House can do much, our newspapers—the very best agency we have for educating the public in sanitary matters—are doing much in the way of dispelling those prejudices which seem to interfere with the increasing usefulness of our Local Boards. It is to be hoped that our people will promptly aid the Local Boards in adopting every possible precaution so as to strengthen their defences and thus secure, comparatively speaking, at any rate, an immunity from some of the very worst forms of disease which afflict humanity.

Our Provincial Board, as we all know, has on more than one occasion during the ten years of its existence proved its usefulness. No matter how well-timed and excellent our health legislation may be, it can only produce the desired results through the active intervention of skilful experts who have specially devoted themselves to the investigation of the various conditions and circumstances which favor the diffusion or the prevention of disease. Our Board aims, as do all Health Departments, at making the sanitary experiences of every locality a guide for the local boards and authorities in every other locality. Its officers by investigating the causes of the prevalence of infectious diseases in this or that locality, by conference with the local boards, by examining the sanitary conditions, become skilful in pointing out the weak spots and determining the cause of the trouble. England furnishes the best possible illustration of the immense value of an efficient sanitary department and of the plain fact that sanitation and safety go together. That sanitary improvement in England has been marked is conclusively shown by the fact that the death-rate from cholera has rapidly diminished on the occasion of each successive outbreak. These outbreaks, occurring after intervals of several years, were equally virulent, so that the marked diminution in the death-rate could only be attributed to sanitary reform. No such diminution can be pointed to in other European countries where sanitary legislation has been less active and where efficient health departments have not been established. In the light of last year's experience we may rejoice to know that an ever-increasing attention is being paid to matters of health and quarantine, and that the gospel of pure water, efficient drainage and cleanliness generally is being vigorously preached almost the whole world over.

THE PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT.

For legislation we spent nearly \$8,000 more than our estimate. We did not spend all that the House authorized as to some items such as salaries and the library. On the other hand the stationery, printing and binding accounts were unusually large. It is in the power of the House and of the Printing Committee to limit and control these items. If extensive returns and voluminous reports and large editions of them are insisted on, the responsibility in connection with the extra expense incident to printing and binding cannot fairly be charged to the Government. I do not say that the extra printing in connection with our work of last session involved a waste of money. For example, the statutes of last session contain 1,000 pages, being twice as many as the volume of the previous year. The volumes for 1888 and 1889, taken together, contain only 642 pages. The cost of printing the statutes of 1892 was \$7,394. The 1891 volume cost only \$3,580. Last year's volume is the largest we have ever published. The volume containing the Consolidated Municipal and Assessment Acts, so useful to all municipal officers and the public generally, cost over \$1,500. In 1887 we had six volumes of sessional papers, containing 4,392 pages. In 1892 we had eight volumes, containing 5,830 pages. The printing and binding of the six volumes cost \$4,704, while the cost of the eight volumes was \$6,867. The number of the reports and other official documents published for the Legislative Assembly and the Departments has been steadily increasing. There has been an increase in the number of more than 50 per cent. since 1887. The number published last year exceeds that of 1891 by 32,000. We spent for publishing these reports \$12,600 more in 1892 than we did in 1887.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

For administration of justice we spent \$391,639, being \$7,279 less than we spent in 1891. Of this amount, some of the largest items are: \$158,085 spent on criminal justice account; \$58,676 in the maintenance of the different Courts and payment of officials at Osgoode Hall; \$25,000 given to Surrogate Judges as commutation for fees; \$60,000 to the seven districts, Algoma, Thunder Bay, Rainy River, Muskoka, Nipissing, Haliburton and Manitoulin; \$17,100 to the Deputy Clerks of the Crown; \$10,700 to shorthand reporters; \$8,882 to Crown Coun-

sel prosecutions ; \$5,275 to Local Registrars, and \$4,899 to Sheriffs. A moment's consideration of these items reminds us that all these expenditures very directly tend to lessen the burden which would otherwise fall on the municipalities.

FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES.

We spent last year for educational purposes \$653,161. This Legislature, in the matter of educational grants, has always been extremely liberal. We may in this House differ as to the relative importance of this or that branch of our system, and some may contend that we should increase our grants in this or that direction, but no one ever complains that our total appropriation is too generous. We are happily agreed as to the main consideration ; our differences concern only matters of detail. Not a few of us may think, for example, that we attempt (and I now speak of our public schools, which should be, of course, our chief concern) to do too much, that the programme of studies is too diffuse, that there is undue haste and hurry at the expense of thoroughness and utility. In a comparatively new country, where leisure and luxuries have as yet but little place, our first and constant aim should be to secure thoroughness in all the rudimentary studies, and in this way and to this extent, at any rate, to reach every child in the State. Of our total educational grant, \$4 out of every \$5 was given to our public schools. We have, as results show, fully appreciated the very prominent place they must ever fill in any sound system of education. Hon. members must have noticed that there has been, recently, considerable discussion across the lines concerning the Public School system there in vogue, its evils, its merits, its defects. Dr. J. M. Rice, whose opinion in such matters is entitled to great weight, was during last year deputed under the auspices of The Forum to visit and report upon the schools of the leading cities in the United States. He spent five months engaged constantly in this work, and visited the schools in 36 cities, observing critically and carefully the teaching and methods of more than 1,200 teachers. His comments and criticisms have, as would be expected, excited considerable discussion, and must result in great good. His report is, all things considered, very disappointing to all those who had fondly cherished the delusion that their system had almost attained to absolute perfection. He complains, for example, that chaos is the chief

characteristic of their system, and by that he means that each city and county may have a different aim, and that there is therefore no attempt at healthy uniformity. He states that the teachers themselves furnish the greatest problem, and he laments the fact that so many teachers in the schools he visited were untrained. The main remedy he suggests is the employment of professionally trained teachers, and none others, and he recommends also additions to the supervisory or inspectoral staff. We can all agree with him in attaching as a consideration of the first importance great weight to the qualifications, literary and professional, of our teachers, and we can congratulate ourselves that we have made an earnest and systematic attempt, at any rate, in the direction of securing for our every school professionally trained teachers. For example, 80 per cent. of all the teachers in the state of New York, 36 per cent. of those in Massachusetts, and 79 per cent. of those in Pennsylvania (I speak of the year 1891), had not received any professional training. Through our Normal and County Model Schools we give professional training to every one of our teachers. Our two Normal Schools at Toronto and Ottawa are each year adding largely to our army of professionally trained teachers. During the last three years these two schools issued certificates to 1,203 teachers. Of these 1,203 teachers, 873, or 72 per cent., were females. At the rate of 400 a year the ranks of the profession are being filled up with this very valuable contingent. In 1891 we had 8,336 teachers, and I am glad to say that 2,898 of them, or 35 per cent., had received professional normal school training. Of these 8,300 teachers, only 1 out of every 33 held a first-class certificate, while 3 out of every 8 held a second-class, and more than one-half of them a third-class certificate. Much remains to be done, I am free to admit, in improving the quality of the training now given. I hope the Minister, who has accomplished so much in this and other directions, may find a way to lengthen the Model School term, to broaden its curriculum, and otherwise add to its usefulness. Let us not forget that our public school teachers receive their training in our High Schools, and that the influence of the High Schools in this way reaches every school section in the Province. From a public school standpoint therefore we must maintain and increase in every way possible the efficiency of our High Schools.

I may say in passing that the average salary paid to our teachers exceeds that paid in New York, Pennsylvania or Massachusetts, three of the most progressive and important States of the Union.

A HIGH STANDARD.

To build up our public schools, and thus to accomplish the greatest good for the greatest number, we must pay marked attention to the examination of our teachers, to the frequent supervision of their work through competent inspectors, as well as to the work of our county model schools. As a proof that we have kept these main considerations well in view, I will point to our increased expenditure in these three directions. For these objects we spent in 1892 \$36,376 more than in 1882. Or, consider the expenditure in detail under these three heads:—

In 1882 we spent for inspection of public schools.	\$31,474
In 1892.....	54,893
In 1882 we spent for examination of teachers....	10,478
In 1892.....	20,745
In 1882 we spent for county model schools.....	10,350
In 1892.....	13,040

For education generally we spent in 1890 \$626,142; in 1891, \$645,115, and in 1892 \$653,161. Our expenditure for public schools has increased by \$50,000 during the last five years.

CARE OF THE DEPENDENT.

For Public Institutions' Maintenance we spent last year \$818,435. Of all our ordinary expenditure for the year, nearly one dollar out of every four dollars went for this purpose. We have, sir, I think, just reason to be proud of our numerous public institutions, meeting, as they do, our every need; of their excellent equipment, of their careful supervision and efficient management. I have on a previous occasion pointed out that this large expenditure is growing from year to year, and that it must continue to increase from time to time, so long as the number of our insane continues to increase.

In 1886 there were in our asylums 3,090 patients; in 1887, 3,132; in 1888, 3,386; in 1889, 3,468; in 1890, 3,632; in 1891, 3,888; in 1892 4,072; and this represents an increase of $31\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in seven years.

With our new buildings at Mimico, where we have eleven cottages, the comfortable homes of our chronic insane, and at Orillia, we have overtaken present needs. At Mimico 531 patients were cared for last year, and at Orillia 497. We will no longer hear of the detention of insane persons in our gaols, a matter which, until recently, has been the subject of more or less complaint. We promptly provided last year accommodation for all patients who were fairly entitled to asylum treatment. We have had ample accommodation in reserve, as well for the 60 or 70 patients who were out on probation, and who are always re-admitted without notice. Work has been begun on the new asylum at Brockville which, with its main building and six cottages included, when completed, will accommodate 530 patients. We have therefore well overtaken the demands so forcibly made upon us during recent years.

The per capita cost of maintenance at our asylums last year was \$135.15. In 1891 it was \$144.38. This is much lower than the per capita cost at similar institutions in the United States.

FOREIGN-BORN INSANE.

We had, as I have said, in our asylums on 30th September last 4,073 patients. Those who deplore the fact that the number is so large, and that it is increasing, will be interested in learning that of this number, 1,636, or 40 per cent, were foreign-born. According to our last census returns, only 20 per cent. of the population of the Province is foreign-born. While therefore, 80 per cent. of our total population was born in Canada, only 60 per cent. of the inmates of our asylums was born in Canada. The number of the insane in the Province of Quebec, is also increasing year by year. In our asylums we care for one out of every 526 of our whole population. In Quebec the proportion is one out of every 476. In Great Britain, also, the progressive increase of insanity is very noticeable, and is regarded as an alarming evil. The number of the insane in that country has more than doubled during the present generation. In Ireland there is one pauper insane person to every 280 of the population, the proportion in England being one to every 335, and in Scotland one to 392.

LIBERAL GRANTS.

Our grants to our asylums greatly exceed the grants given by the Quebec Government. While we spent for their maintenance in 1891,

\$548,630, and in 1892 \$551,201, Quebec spent \$268,631 in 1891, and \$298,834 in 1892. In the last two years we spent in this direction \$532,366 more than the Quebec government. The number of inmates in our deaf and dumb and blind asylums, on the other hand, is, I am glad to say, not increasing. The number for last year was 386, and in 1891 it was 393. The same remark may be made of our penal institutions, the Central Prison and the two reformatories. In fact, while the number in these was 737 in 1891, it was only 636 in 1892. If we review the last six or seven years, the result is that both as to our deaf and dumb and blind asylums and our penal institutions the number of inmates is either stationary or decreasing.

We voted for Agriculture \$174,595, and of this we spent \$167,282. We spent nearly \$20,000 more for this vastly important service than we did in 1891, and \$41,000 more than we did in 1890. Nearly \$91,000 was distributed amongst the district and other societies, and \$53,000 was spent in connection with the Farm and College at Guelph. The printing of bulletins and reports in larger numbers than heretofore, and the general work, so much appreciated, of the Bureau of Industries, cost us nearly \$13,000. For the travelling dairy we spent \$6,300, and from all directions we hear highly complimentary reports of the excellent work it has accomplished. Our revenue for the year from the College was \$6,961, and from the Farm \$10,164, and these amounts considerably exceeded the expectations of the Minister. We spent for Farmers' Institutes \$8,191, nearly \$2,000 more than our vote. At the same time our total expenditure for Agriculture was, as I have stated, within the sum voted by the House.

It will be noticed that our ordinary expenditures are classified under fifteen leading heads, such as Civil Government, Legislation, etc. As to no less than thirteen of these we have kept within the estimate, and spent less than the House authorized us to spend. The House voted for these different services \$3,599,907, and of that sum \$138,785 remained unused at the end of the year.

A REVIEW.

Our estimated receipts for the year were \$3,266,572. Our actual receipts were \$4,457,478. We therefore on the one hand received \$1,190,906 more than we expected, and on the other spent \$138,785 less

than we voted. Further, our total ordinary and special expenditures for 1892 were less than those of 1891 by \$94,502. When we take into account our abnormally large capital expenditures for public buildings, and our other exceptional expenditures, this statement will, I know, be received with great satisfaction. In the last five years we have spent on public buildings alone \$2,069,237. During the preceding period of five years we spent \$983,772. We spent more than twice as much in this way during the last five years as we did during the preceding period. Nor has anyone said, nor will anyone now say, that a dollar of this vast expenditure was useless or uncalled for. On these new buildings alone we spent last year \$323,202, or more than \$1,000 a day for each working day of the year. Up to the end of 1892 we have spent upon them \$1,107,600. As to their cost, their excellence of design, their structural conveniences, their solidity of finish, their adaptability to our needs generally, we freely invite, nay, we challenge, inspection, criticism and comparison. (Applause.) They are an ornament to this city, a credit to the Province and a lasting monument to the ability and integrity of the Commissioner of Public Works. (Renewed applause.) To the Commissioner himself, and to this, the most important of the several large public buildings erected during his long and honorable term of office, I may well apply the words spoken of another on a similar occasion, and say that the whole of the money placed in his hands has been administered with a single eye to the promotion of the objects for which it was given. It has paid no toll on the way, undergone no diminution, but has been wholly applied to public purposes, nor has there been any sign of carelessness in its administration.

LARGE PUBLIC WORKS.

Those who wish fairly to review our finances will keep in mind the fact that we have spent within the last few years on three large buildings just completed over \$2,000,000. I refer to these buildings we now occupy and to the Mimico and Orillia asylum buildings. No one with any pretence to honesty can fairly discuss our finances without special allusion to these large capital expenditures, which every one in this House now approves of, and which were not undertaken one day too soon. No part of Her Majesty's Empire, no State in the Union, can, all things considered, boast of

public buildings surpassing ours in point of number, convenience, excellence of finish or equipment. To attempt to review our finances and to keep out of sight our vast outlay of money in railway aid, in public works, on public buildings and their up-keep, is misleading and dishonest.

Mention will be made of our railway obligations. Overlooking for one moment the fact that they are future and not present obligations, and also that they are rapidly diminishing in amount, and that we have paid off by far the greatest part of them, let me remind the House that we have in these three buildings alone to which I have just alluded assets more than sufficient to counterbalance all our obligations of every kind, present and future, railway and otherwise, and these three buildings form but a small fraction of our assets.

OTHER LARGE EXPENDITURES.

I have thus far been speaking of ordinary expenditures. Outside of these we have large exceptional expenditures incurred for special purposes. For example, there is \$60,000 given last year to the University. We gave \$100,000 in 1891, and this \$60,000 is in full of the amount we voted in consequence of its disastrous loss by fire. We invested \$43,593 in loans to municipalities for drainage purposes, and we paid \$158,189 to meet our railway obligations. Of this last sum we paid \$142,618 to retire maturing railway certificates and \$15,571 as a direct cash payment to the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western railway, this amount representing the subsidy we voted for its last five miles. Instead of issuing certificates and postponing payment we made a cash payment in full of the sum we voted.

We paid for railway certificates in 1891 \$252,179. The difference between this sum and the amount paid in 1892, being nearly \$100,000, is the measure of our improved position. Our railway load is that much lighter, and at the end of three years more will be again decreased. The payments to retire railway certificates for the next ten years will average \$141,605 per year less than those of the last ten years. The payments for annuities will average \$34,940 a year more for the same period. Taking both together, railway aid certificates and annuities, our burden for the next ten years will be \$106,658 a year lighter than for the past ten years.

There are several other exceptional expenditures, such as \$10,000 for the relief of the sufferers through the St. John's fire, \$14,140 for the Columbia Exposition and \$6,419 for the Imperial Institute Exhibit, these items appearing under the head of Miscellaneous Expenditure.

ASSETS OF THE PROVINCE.

1. DIRECT INVESTMENTS :—

Dominion 6 per cent. bonds.....	\$ 200,000 00	
Drainage, 5 per cent. debentures, invested		
31st December, 1892.....	\$230,755 15	
Tile, 5 per cent. debentures invested 31st		
December, 1892	98,203 96	
Drainage work—Municipal amounts	167,321 37	
	<hr/>	496,280 48
		<hr/> \$696,280 48

2.—CAPITAL HELD AND DEBTS DUE BY THE DOMINION TO ONTARIO, BEARING INTER- EST :—

U. C. Grammar School Fund (2 Vic.,		
Cap. 10).....	312,769 04	
U. C. Building Fund (18 Sect., Act 1854)	1,472,391 41	
Land Improvement Fund (see Award)...	124,685 18	
Ontario's Share of Library do ...	105,541 00	
Balance of unpaid Subsidy and other		
credits	1,590,519 37	
	<hr/>	3,605,906 00

Common School Fund :—

Collections by Dominion	1,520,950 24	
Collections by Ontario, after deducting		
Land Improvement Fund, and 6 per		
cent. for collections to 31st December,		
1889	936,729 10	
	<hr/>	2,457,679 34
Ontario's share, according to population,		
1891	1,441,882 90	
	<hr/>	5,047,788 90
Less Dominion bonds issued in 1891 in		
part payment of above	500,000 00	
	<hr/>	4,547,788 90

3.—BANK BALANCES :—

Special Accounts.....	550,000 00	
Current Accounts.....	63,787 89	
	<hr/>	613,787 89
		<hr/> 5,857,857 27

LIABILITIES OF THE PROVINCE AT PRESENT PAYABLE.

1.—BALANCE DUE TO MUNICIPALITIES <i>re</i> SUR- PLUS DISTRIBUTION.....			\$1,291 30
2.—LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND:—			
Balance due to Municipalities under 45 Vic., Cap. 3 and 49 Vic., Cap. 6.....		\$3,256 57	
Balance due to Municipalities under 54 Vic., Cap. 9		4,543 31	
		<hr/>	7,799 88
3.—QUEBEC'S SHARE OF COLLECTIONS BY ON- TARIO ON ACCOUN OF COMMON SCHOOL LANDS IN 1890-91-92:—			
Collections on lands sold between 11th June, 1853, and 6th March, 1861.....	\$24,748 36		
Less 6 per cent. cost of management....	1,484 90		
	<hr/>	23,263 46	
Less one-quarter for Land Improvement Fund		5,815 86	
		<hr/>	17,447 60
Collections on lands sold since 6th March, 1861.....	7,198 20		
Less 6 per cent. cost of management....	431 89		
	<hr/>	6,766 31	
		<hr/>	24,213 91
Quebec's proportion according to popula- tion, 1891			10,007 97
			<hr/>
Total			19,099 15
			<hr/>
Surplus of Assets after deducting Liabili- ties presently payable.....			\$5,838,758 12
			<hr/>

But little explanation is called for concerning our assets and liabilities. The amount we have invested in drainage loans to the municipalities does not vary much from year to year. We are increasing the loans on drainage debentures, while the amount due us on account of drainage works is decreasing from year to year. The Province has not been engaged in constructing drains during recent years, so that each year the amount due us on this account will be reduced.

The question of the amount of the trust and other funds which the Dominion holds for the Province will soon engage the attention of arbitrators, and I fully expect that in the financial statement of next year a recital of the progress made in the interval in adjusting and finally

settling all these matters of unsettled accounts in which the Dominion and the two Provinces are concerned will prove of unusual interest. The arbitrators held their first meeting last month in Ottawa and will meet again this month to hear counsel on an important branch of the case submitted to them. Chancellor Boyd, who has been appointed chairman, is the arbitrator for Ontario, Judge Burbidge of the Exchequer Court for the Dominion Government and Judge Cassault for Quebec.

The award which made a division of the assets of the old Provinces and the interpretation of some of the clauses of which is a matter in dispute, was made in 1870, and owing to objections on the part of Quebec it was referred to the Privy Council and by it confirmed in 1878. In the intervening years since 1870 several difficulties in the way of a settlement have been removed. All parties are, I think, now determined to hasten a settlement. I can assure the House that the Government will continue to do all in its power to facilitate the arbitration. Our case, and we all agree that it is one of momentous importance, is very safe in the hands of the Attorney-General.

We began the year with a credit bank balance of \$19,818. Our total receipts for the year were \$4,662,921, and our total expenditures \$4,068,951, so that at the close of the year we had on hand a cash balance of \$613,787. Of this amount we had \$550,000 on special deposit in our banks and \$63,787 deposited on a current account. In our statement of assets, as heretofore, we do not include, as we well might do, the value of the site of the old Parliament Buildings, which the Legislature authorized us to sell in anticipation of the construction of these new buildings. Nor do we include large sums due us as unpaid balances on Crown Lands. We do not include various other valuable assets, such as the numerous and expensive public buildings which we possess and which commercial corporations such as banks, loan and insurance companies always include in their statements of assets. This being kept in view, honorable members will, I am sure, notice with pleasure the fact that our surplus at the end of 1892 amounted to \$5,838,758.

THE COMING YEAR.

A few general words as to the anticipated operations of this present year and I will close.

As honorable members will notice, our estimated expenditure for the year is \$3,559,185. I can promise that our actual expenditure will, as in

former years, be kept well within this estimate. For agriculture, education and hospitals and charities we ask larger grants than heretofore. Increases in these services seem to be automatic and necessary.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS, 1893.

Subsidy	\$1,196,872 80
Interest on Capital held, and Debts due by the Dominion to Ontario	\$275,000 00
Interest on Investments	45,000 00
	<hr/> 320,000 00
CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT:—	
Crown Lands	\$50,000 00
Clergy Lands	5,000 00
Common School Lands	10,000 00
Grammar School Lands	1,000 00
Woods and Forests....	1,734,000 00
	<hr/> 1,800,000 00
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:—	
Toronto Lunatic Asylum	\$38,500 00
London “	16,000 00
Kingston “	4,000 00
Hamilton “	14,000 00
Orillia “	2,500 00
Reformatory for Females	3,000 00
“ Boys	700 00
Central Prison....	100,000 00
	<hr/> 178,700 00
Education Department.....	45,000 00
Casual Revenue.....	70,000 00
Licenses.....	300,000 00
Law Stamps.....	90,000 00
Algoma Taxes	4,000 00
Assessments, Drainage Works	17,000 00
“ Insurance Companies	3,000 00
“ Removal of Patients.....	6,000 00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$4,030,572 80

We estimate, on the other hand, that we will receive during this year \$4,030,572, an amount largely in excess of last year's estimate, as well as of the estimate of 1891. I am confident that actual results will prove it to be a careful and moderate estimate. We expect therefore to be able to provide, out of the ordinary receipts of the year, for all our ordinary expenditures, and in addition thereto retire the maturing railway certificates and annuities and still have a comfortable surplus on the year's transactions.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

In October, 1872, the Attorney-General took office, and from that date until now he has with untiring energy and unprecedented success devoted himself to the faithful discharge of the many and important duties of his high office. No other Premier, whether in England or in any of the colonies, has served the people as Premier so many consecutive years. Nor has the career of any other Premier been marked with more valuable or distinguished services. The past twenty years have been replete with change, progress and development, and from time to time we have been confronted with problems of such momentous importance to the Province that upon their satisfactory solution its welfare in a great degree depended. These problems have for the most part been happily solved. Contests in courts of law affecting most vitally and at different points our dearest interests have been forced upon us and verdict after verdict in these important issues must be placed to the credit of the Attorney-General. At one time he is called upon to resist an attempt to withhold from the Province one-half of its territory, at another time to repel an attack made against its legislative rights, and at all times the cause for which he pleads wins the victory. The line so difficult of demarcation, separating and distinguishing the respective spheres of jurisdiction of the Federal and Provincial Governments, has in some important particulars, at any rate, been well defined, and in this work in critical junctures of affairs his special tact and ability have been frequently displayed. The legislation of the Province these twenty years has, under his firm guidance, been prudent, opportune and progressive; the administration of its affairs has been honest, efficient and sympathetic. A Premiership of such long duration, marked with such bright characteristics, is surely deserving of special comment.

Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the chair.

STATEMENT of Receipts by the Treasurer of the Province

Years.	Dominion of Canada Subsidy and Specific Grant.	Dominion of Canada, Interest on Special Funds.	Dominion of Canada, Marriage Licenses and Municipal Loan Fund, etc.	Interest on Investments.	Crown Lands Department.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1867.....	40,000 00				142,889 63
1868.....	1,196,872 80	136,696 62	134,874 23	5,031 25	632,113 65
1869.....	1,185,751 18	136,696 62	283 99	80,236 43	879,542 34
1870.....	1,076,729 84	136,696 62	37,654 05	146,123 65	736,426 10
1871.....	883,303 38	136,696 62	35,466 00	148,703 60	869,585 36
1872.....	903,303 38	136,696 62	35,361 00	221,757 95	1,437,372 52
1873.....	1,030,088 09	136,696 62	41,057 00	256,914 83	1,121,264 46
1874.....	1,196,872 80	136,696 62		248,130 68	717,248 28
1875.....	1,196,872 80	136,696 62		232,101 06	640,346 34
1876.....	1,196,872 80	136,696 62		164,170 43	640,015 92
1877.....	1,196,872 80	136,696 62		222,251 18	628,712 90
1878.....	1,196,872 80	136,696 62		156,251 46	445,278 92
1879.....	1,196,872 80	136,696 62		127,645 70	457,340 27
1880.....	1,196,872 80	136,696 62		198,437 42	616,311 96
1881.....	1,196,872 80	136,696 62		82,204 41	992,504 01
1882.....	1,196,872 80	136,696 62		101,927 93	1,095,152 24
1883.....	1,196,872 80	136,696 62		76,324 28	635,447 25
1884.....	1,196,872 80	207,903 86		57,521 79	570,305 41
1885.....	1,196,872 80	279,111 10		50,284 86	736,864 95
1886.....	1,196,872 80	279,111 10		55,893 63	814,813 28
1887.....	1,196,872 80	279,111 10		66,169 32	1,113,142 77
1888.....	1,196,872 80	279,111 10		*95,987 69	1,436,336 28
1889.....	1,196,872 80	230,000 00		75,025 98	1,196,455 88
1890.....	1,196,872 80	300,000 00		63,596 94	1,103,443 09
1891.....	1,196,872 80	300,000 00	500,000 00	41,023 31	1,159,681 75
1892.....	1,196,872 80	300,000 00		36,739 31	2,252,972 27
Total	29,056,631 87	4,691,494 18	784,696 27	3,010,455 09	23,071,567 93

* Includes \$34,388.10 transferred from Drainage Works rent charges.

" 5,971.49

"

"

Drainage Debentures.

of Ontario from July 1st, 1867, to December 31st, 1892.

Licenses.		Law Stamps.		Algona Taxes.		Education Department.		Casual Revenue.		Public Institutions.	
\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
								10 00			
				95 34		24,742 06		43,011 33		8,591 90	
58,924 74		42,989 55		2,664 11		24,976 07		12,870 33		8,780 65	
60,652 26		78,477 94		2,547 56		26,649 17		20,810 91		19,457 90	
58,558 55		77,650 97		5,014 12		35,450 65		23,567 20		20,675 07	
75,355 96		87,165 88		7,685 27		53,797 58		26,776 99		25,295 66	
82,152 78		95,249 08		3,801 90		51,480 21		77,355 83		31,664 51	
115,499 17		75,164 01		5,571 43		55,307 31		28,548 80		30,700 99	
107,590 10		63,950 93		5,045 45		57,808 25		24,178 85		27,832 30	
85,257 56		66,055 26		4,993 07		57,805 65		19,457 23		34,210 75	
78,820 96		68,756 99		1,032 35		57,781 38		29,526 35		39,875 07	
75,529 85		66,291 82		585 76		51,793 61		20,293 25		67,971 26	
85,220 17		71,383 83		9,943 96		47,961 95		26,642 32		66,089 42	
91,207 68		66,984 00		1,863 92		44,284 27		29,592 91		63,982 54	
91,604 01		57,502 10		16,210 64		31,450 42		32,752 50		98,782 01	
92,360 72		52,399 89		14,099 22		30,052 86		30,578 77		79,646 00	
96,460 50		61,845 02		4,106 02		28,175 25		29,578 83		93,846 43	
211,353 71		66,599 98		2,215 85		37,969 35		33,426 45		110,211 68	
162,330 07		66,988 02		1,620 38		38,749 72		39,556 48		99,112 62	
211,162 76		62,291 65		13,143 40		38,229 50		42,572 83		89,220 09	
202,455 56		68,439 88		15,247 63		24,807 59		44,589 95		84,004 34	
233,785 59		81,044 50		2,275 73		33,173 74		46,819 02		99,320 21	
302,734 44		84,841 65		3,911 49		35,359 71		53,310 44		131,199 56	
312,007 55		90,343 93		2,093 10		36,661 61		52,015 99		105,663 43	
298,183 96		84,557 67		4,155 63		41,766 92		55,861 80		130,234 83	
294,757 98		91,617 56		4,172 55		47,949 68		70,257 03		136,406 44	
3,483,966 63		1,728,597 11		134,100 85		1,014,184 51		913,932 39		1,702,775 66	

STATEMENT of Receipts by

Years.	Public Buildings.		Refunds <i>re</i> Public Works.	Sale of Lands <i>re</i> New Parliament Buildings Fund.	Sale of Lands <i>re</i> Toronto Asylum.
	Insurance.	Refunds.			
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1867.....					
1868.....					
1869.....					
1870.....					
1871.....					
1872.....					
1873.....		3,713 14			
1874.....		1,810 20			
1875.....		1,233 04			
1876.....		26,487 50	137 84		
1877.....		11,925 71	117 16		
1878.....	9,000 00	5,138 46	521 91		
1879.....	6,900 00	625 63			
1880.....	1,500 01	29,338 20	18 00		
1881.....		1,140 19			
1882.....	1,500 00	707 95			
1883.....	9,798 02	34 88			
1884.....	753 36	645 60			
1885.....	5,000 08	202 15			
1886.....	21,608 11	6,155 48		15,716 67	
1887.....		200 00		122,211 57	
1888.....	1,616 36	4,000 09	400 00	28,861 71	30,471 81
1889.....	80 10	1,089 50		315 74	119,851 20
1890.....	15,359 06	2,913 50		315 74	82,976 87
1891.....		116 63		315 74	
1892.....		4,083 13		6,472 87	2,266 20
Totals.....	73,115 10	101,560 98	1,194 91	174,210 04	235,566 08

the Treasurer.—Continued.

Municipal Loan Fund.	Drainage Works rent charges.	Drainage Debentures.	Annuities.	Totals.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
				182,899 63
68,178 56				2,250,207 74
191,463 28				2,625,179 29
158,469 70				2,500,695 70
38,508 10				2,333,179 62
50,179 16				3,060,747 97
28,951 26		1,125 60		2,961,515 31
831,909 33		2,888 31		3,446,347 93
652,505 49		10,444 58		3,156,605 81
113,444 44	16,211 71	27,406 05		2,589,222 83
	570 88	29,625 69		2,502,566 04
10,288 82	11,883 40	30,780 13		2,285,178 07
1,652 36	15,289 70	37,681 66		2,287,951 39
51,735 35	19,734 97	35,609 11		2,584,169 76
	9,029 27	41,997 80		2,788,746 78
	6,547 55	41,907 85		2,880,450 40
31 66	24,975 86	45,748 00		2,439,941 42
4,476 20	26,044 19	43,611 55	250,643 67	2,820,555 45
2,647 96	18,079 29	37,100 54	271,399 69	3,005,920 71
	18,523 17	44,502 97	238,842 57	3,148,660 01
25,000 00	4,447 79	38,250 76	242,626 92	3,527,577 95
4,000 00		29,185 51		3,603,262 14
850 00	17,486 76	39,019 83		3,538,405 08
	17,726 97	41,159 41		3,423,154 99
	14,299 80	42,518 25	269,000 00	4,138,589 09
	12,910 45	45,437 09	160,006 21	4,662,921 57
2,234,291 67	233,761 76	666,000 69	1,432,519 06	74,744,652 63

STATEMENT of Expenditure by the Treasurer of the Province

Years.	Civil Government.	Legislation.	Administration of Justice.	Education.	Public Institutions Maintenance.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1867.....	18,219 47	14,938 95	4,812 13	321,582 20	152,936 19
1868.....	90,959 62	85,949 18	171,995 81	276,146 70	146,776 73
1869.....	81,897 03	82,941 22	172,656 33	315,887 92	157,925 80
1870.....	104,909 35	37,487 87	180,004 02	351,306 40	171,423 17
1871.....	114,613 99	94,177 28	182,621 71	421,703 53	214,967 89
1872.....	142,218 85	99,559 42	191,647 66	462,963 22	234,040 76
1873.....	156,646 82	120,400 68	204,604 84	487,444 80	286,088 12
1874.....	159,180 49	176,289 79	208,373 36	503,311 77	362,710 51
1875.....	155,526 16	66,263 43	219,462 91	524,493 51	368,046 02
1876.....	155,365 59	106,940 56	286,591 40	550,984 36	427,044 74
1877.....	159,996 43	122,321 21	277,302 47	556,056 84	482,466 76
1878.....	158,721 64	126,463 03	295,369 52	527,097 24	469,190 80
1879.....	154,276 84	114,072 98	274,013 22	505,104 86	505,598 41
1880.....	173,732 67	111,585 44	265,070 31	502,824 31	551,663 61
1881.....	174,803 12	178,954 85	251,119 10	511,268 48	608,387 17
1882.....	190,739 55	165,016 04	262,731 46	513,347 65	648,995 63
1883.....	202,898 00	133,366 83	275,244 94	531,651 00	600,216 15
1884.....	179,825 23	141,440 28	331,026 69	533,564 46	613,570 89
1885.....	184,254 70	125,762 04	354,923 35	568,112 13	609,228 66
1886.....	183,049 56	115,612 22	346,641 16	570,760 42	650,744 62
1887.....	189,289 57	123,002 46	324,495 09	579,443 80	721,602 69
1888.....	200,685 25	127,030 77	373,898 80	598,238 32	728,909 61
1889.....	211,761 68	119,938 69	366,252 24	626,142 93	769,905 68
1890.....	219,563 77	121,475 97	391,006 00	645,115 23	820,516 68
1891.....	221,126 28	123,601 03	398,968 79	653,161 46	818,435 77
1892.....	235,760 61	132,597 76	391,689 80		
Totals... ..	4,220,022 27	2,967,189 98	7,002,523 16	12,647,713 54	12,121,393 06

of Ontario from July 1st, 1867, to December 31st, 1892.

Immigration.	Agriculture and Arts.	Hospitals and Charities.	Repairs and Maintenance, Public Buildings.	Public Buildings.	Public Works.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
.....	4,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	69,634 00	39,000 00	.....	125,846 29	.....
17,595 00	71,151 41	44,000 00	.....	238,865 50	21,187 39
32,087 65	68,072 20	42,510 00	.....	282,908 52	124,825 77
29,712 56	76,277 90	40,260 00	.....	296,076 98	134,543 47
57,750 49	81,612 10	42,100 00	.....	206,071 83	60,693 12
159,178 55	82,817 93	43,020 00	.....	472,859 50	81,530 21
134,640 66	86,438 24	43,020 00	.....	291,558 14	117,880 14
94,060 53	94,444 83	52,346 16	.....	125,059 05	25,515 32
45,201 10	97,348 42	65,495 07	.....	265,743 47	33,205 35
46,265 34	97,234 55	64,151 48	.....	280,020 66	30,666 56
31,975 09	97,028 62	70,673 19	.....	384,919 18	26,313 26
39,650 12	105,900 80	73,720 44	.....	140,190 90	26,867 27
52,982 19	107,282 72	72,832 63	.....	141,361 12	26,375 31
34,826 37	106,936 01	78,092 75	.....	144,552 28	24,369 94
30,414 67	131,182 53	78,095 79	.....	129,226 17	20,140 25
47,764 41	139,725 95	80,600 53	.....	129,859 08	41,062 43
43,369 92	195,362 64	94,218 83	70,149 91	235,517 24	27,717 40
19,088 11	159,576 45	96,421 28	62,601 54	155,720 29	38,690 80
16,837 40	125,712 06	103,416 19	57,650 91	227,893 19	51,763 07
11,795 94	130,567 14	106,230 62	63,250 15	234,782 69	40,990 23
7,952 39	139,054 46	113,686 14	69,229 54	291,423 56	42,870 71
6,849 90	138,787 58	120,402 48	64,732 60	518,407 39	23,071 66
5,585 98	127,906 21	126,037 38	63,600 83	453,188 51	34,715 38
6,628 94	149,535 42	134,992 89	59,667 39	412,243 77	35,126 67
8,334 86	167,282 14	{ *32,750 00 151,574 67	61,133 92	393,969 14	21,824 85
980,548 17	2,850,872 31	2,009,648 52	572,016 79	6,578,264 45	1,111,946 56

*Houses of Refuge.

STATEMENT of Expenditure

Years.	Colonization Roads.	Charges on Crown Lands.	Refunds.	Statute Consolidation.	Miscellaneous.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1867.....	2,608 77	9,674 42	2,416 18		
1868.....	36,901 15	30,190 14	13,229 39		31,045 20
1869.....	35,589 94	46,341 69	183,341 01		27,261 78
1870.....	50,000 00	68,163 07	92,631 40		21,563 08
1871.....	55,409 04	46,306 94	186,241 25		37,813 42
1872.....	75,799 19	95,750 68	128,864 70		26,029 61
1873.....	145,950 00	110,491 66	168,848 52		16,859 54
1874.....	90,762 43	78,968 02	163,568 70		17,338 20
1875.....	103,511 89	67,249 89	107,669 78		86,418 38
1876.....	85,931 43	70,769 60	57,392 09		74,270 39
1877.....	77,300 00	78,469 56	103,428 63		81,937 75
1878.....	85,612 48	70,509 14	61,591 24		78,901 33
1879.....	114,564 13	67,776 17	53,421 26		124,539 93
1880.....	96,839 99	59,046 47	34,558 23		91,293 19
1881.....	97,289 80	67,592 98	42,207 85		43,820 24
1882.....	110,650 00	83,547 16	41,348 93		66,806 61
1883.....	123,497 47	67,131 26	40,960 29		103,717 15
1884.....	185,772 55	103,006 53	46,006 70		84,754 05
1885.....	121,435 32	96,573 08	31,023 41	2,339 65	97,980 53
1886.....	145,213 80	91,092 98	24,214 58	17,666 37	86,326 92
1887.....	122,974 78	94,538 80	24,729 21	27,759 27	148,802 97
1888.....	112,273 56	96,734 47	27,903 63	31,394 99	80,838 65
1889.....	103,666 63	101,775 68	18,024 87	781 97	69,013 63
1890.....	125,233 26	125,172 23	26,168 14		151,983 39
1891.....	98,312 31	171,666 47	30,563 74		87,916 07
1892.....	103,655 39	131,863 80	21,912 11		117,815 98
Total	2,506,755 31	2,130,402 89	1,732,265 84	79,942 25	1,846,047 99

by the Treasurer.—*Continued.*

Aid to Railways.	Annuities.	Drainage Debentures—Municipal and Tide.	Drainage Works.	New Parliament Buildings.	Widows' Pensions.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
372,786 00					
426,612 00		53,949 22			
113,812 90		54,238 56			
417,334 00		81,736 30	55,660 03		
372,306 65		24,809 95	53,443 78		
343,613 74		49,243 25	11,425 96		
232,529 05		34,496 45	590 40		
479 064 02		86,602 39			
182,032 48		51,279 30		4,150 07	
205,528 37		41,926 48		112 00	
254,445 82		37,519 47		1,342 19	2,347 14
258,001 62		31,294 83		2,272 50	3,645 88
253,783 41	6,700 00	71,998 04	1,600 00		3,284 84
250,808 01	20,400 00	40,223 78		26 90	
247,982 14	33,550 00	27,926 56		8,119 44	
247,982 14	45,950 00	30,166 39		164 678 29	
247,982 14	52,200 00	58,784 92		159,203 23	11,041 15
247,982 14	52,200 00	26,627 88		143,167 35	1,764 07
248,681 74	52,200 00	85,654 56		142,102 42	
252,179 74	59,200 00	62,887 83		208,348 43	
158,189 58	70,200 00	43,593 64		323,212 17	
5,813,667 69	392,600 00	994,959 80	122,720 17	1,156,734 99	22,083 08

STATEMENT of Expenditure by the Treasurer.—*Continued.*

Years.	Municipal Loan Fund Dis- tribution.	Common School Fund -- on account Quebec's share.	Land Improvement Fund -- Held by the Dominion -- Paid with interest to the Municipalities.	University of Toronto.	Totals.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1867.....					50,669 97
1868.....					1,179,269 17
1869.....					1,445,751 73
1870.....					1,578,976 65
1871.....					1,816,784 11
1872.....					2,217,555 07
1873.....					2,940,803 45
1874.....	1,361,101 59				3,870,704 14
1875.....	986,243 48				3,604,524 42
1876.....	452,151 28				3,139,505 66
1877.....	317,711 04				3,119,117 73
1878.....	108,171 15				2,902,388 37
1879.....	65,765 76	25,000 00			2,941,714 27
1880.....	22,061 41	15,000 00			2,518,186 80
1881.....	8,182 22	25,000 00			2,579,802 28
1882.....	57,458 73	25,000 00	111,158 79		2,918,826 95
1883.....	9,071 70	25,000 00	9,579 58		2,887,037 73
1884.....	150 00		338 26		3,207,889 67
1885.....	154 48	35,000 00			3,040,139 07
1886.....	377 51		93,062 84		3,181,449 69
1887.....	177 12	100,000 00	704 53		3,454,372 43
1888.....					3,545,234 85
1889.....					3,653,356 37
1890.....					3,896,324 38
1891.....			47,111 87	100,000 00	4,158,459 55
1892.....			2,049 74	60,000 00	4,068,257 39
Totals....	3,388,777 47	250,000 00	264,005 61	160,000 00	73,923,101 90

Total Receipts, 1867-1892, as per Statement..... \$74,744,652 68

Amount added to cost price of stationery supplied to
the Queen's Printer, see Auditor's Report,
Public Accounts, 1889, Fol. V..... 23,642 07

\$74,768,294 75

Total expenditure, 1867-1892, as per Statement.....	\$73,925,101 90	
Cash in banks, 31st December, 1892, current account.....	63,787 89	
Cash in banks, 31st December, 1892, special deposits.....	550,000 00	
Dominion bonds on hand, 31st December, 1892.....	200,000 00	
Stationery on hand, 31st December, 1892, see Auditor's Report, Public Accounts, 1892, fol. 20.	31,404 96	
	<hr/>	\$74,768,294 75

Notes :

Education Office, Salaries and Expenses transferred from Education to Civil Government.....	1879
School of Science, Salaries and Expenses transferred from Public Institutions Maintenance to Education.....	1884
Mechanics' Institutes, etc., transferred from Agriculture to Education	1886
Expenses of Election transferred from Legislation to Miscellaneous.....	1875
Agricultural College and Farm transferred from Public Institutions Maintenance to Agriculture.....	1884
Repairs, etc., Public Buildings under Departmental Expenses	1867-83
Consolidation of Statutes under Miscellaneous.....	1874-85
Drainage Works transferred from Miscellaneous to Public Works	1869
Commissioner of Agriculture appointed.....	1888
Bureau of Industries' officials transferred from Agriculture to Civil Government regular staff Department Agriculture	1889
Mining Bureau under Crown Lands Expenditure	1891
do transferred to Civil Government.....	1892
Widows' Pensions transferred to Refunds—Municipalities Fund.....	1890

STATEMENT shewing amounts payable annually for Certificates, issued by the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, for "Aid to Railways" and "Annuities."

Year.	Railway Aid Certificates.	Annuities.	Year.	Railway Aid Certificates.	Annuities.
	\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.
			<i>Forward</i>	1,137,849 12	1,484,000 00
1893.	145,416 44	74,200 00	1913.	13,992 00	74,200 00
1894.	145,416 44	74,200 00	1914.	13,992 00	74,200 00
1895.	145,416 44	74,200 00	1915.	13,992 00	74,200 00
1896.	140,408 24	74,200 00	1916.	13,992 00	74,200 00
1897.	119,856 38	74,200 00	1917.	13,992 00	74,200 00
1898.	91,343 38	74,200 00	1918.	13,992 00	74,200 00
1899.	76,910 99	74,200 00	1919.	13,992 00	74,200 00
1900.	70,837 98	74,200 00	1920.	13,992 00	74,200 00
1901.	39,032 57	74,200 00	1921.	13,992 00	74,200 00
1902.	22,874 97	74,200 00	1922.	13,992 00	74,200 00
1903.	14,407 29	74,200 00	1923.	13,992 00	74,200 00
1904.	13,992 00	74,200 00	1924.	13,992 00	67,500 00
1905.	13,992 00	74,200 00	1925.	13,992 00	53,800 00
1906.	13,992 00	74,200 00	1926.	13,992 00	40,650 00
1907.	13,992 00	74,200 00	1927.	13,992 00	28,250 00
1908.	13,992 00	74,200 00	1928.	13,992 00	22,000 00
1909.	13,992 00	74,200 00	1929.	13,992 00	22,000 00
1910.	13,992 00	74,200 00	1930.	13,292 40	22,000 00
1911.	13,992 00	74,200 00	1931.	9,794 40	15,000 00
1912.	13,992 00	74,200 00	1932.	2,798 40	4,000 00
<i>Forward . . .</i>	1,137,849 12	1,484,000 00	<i>Totals.</i>	1,401,598 32	2,575,400 00

Note—Present value of Railway Certificates—(interest $2\frac{1}{8}$ per cent half-yearly) - \$998,784 47
 Present value of annuities—(interest $2\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. half-yearly) - 1,337,323 93

C. H. SPROULE,
 Provincial Auditor.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
 TORONTO, February 16th, 1893.

SPEECH

OF THE

HON. R. HARCOURT,

TREASURER OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

DELIVERED ON THE SIXTH DAY OF MARCH,

1894,

IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE PROVINCE OF
ONTARIO, ON MOVING THE HOUSE INTO
COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

TORONTO :

WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER, PRINTERS, &C., 68 AND 70 FRONT ST. WEST.
1894.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF

HON. R. HARCOURT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

TORONTO, 6th March, 1894.

It is my duty once more, Mr. Speaker, before moving that you do leave the Chair in order that the House may go into Committee of Supply, to give some explanations, more or less minute, of the somewhat varied financial transactions of the Province for the year 1893. At the same time I propose, with the approval of the House, to speak in a general way of our revenues and expenditures of previous years, and, before closing, to make a hurried reference to our prospective revenues and expenditures. The whole subject, Mr. Speaker, has been so exhaustively dealt with from year to year, so frequently and so ably discussed from every point of view, that I cannot even hope to present it in any new light or to point out any object of interest hitherto unnoticed. I promise, Mr. Speaker, not to detain the House as long as I have done on one or two similar occasions. At the same time I hope that not a few honorable members, whether supporting or opposing the Government, will, as always heretofore, take part in the discussion, and give to the House fully and unreservedly the benefit of their criticisms and suggestions. I invite, beforehand, exhaustive discussion, full inquiry, and minute investigation. It has always been found convenient, and I will

therefore follow the usual practice on this occasion, to speak in the first place of the receipts of the past year.

RECEIPTS, 1893.

SUBSIDY.....	\$1,116,872 80	
SPECIFIC GRANT.....	80,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,196,872 80
INTEREST ON CAPITAL HELD, AND DEBTS DUE BY THE		
DOMINION TO ONTARIO	300,000 00	
INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS	79,896 79	
	<hr/>	379,896 79
DOMINION BONDS		200,000 00

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT :—

Crown Lands	32,249 39	
Railway Lands.....	823 05	
Clergy Lands	5,079 06	
Common School Lands	10,472 14	
Grammar School Lands.....	971 54	
Rent <i>re</i> Lands	15,568 69	
Woods and Forests.....	1,757,005 46	
Miscellaneous	1,320 43	
Refunds	61 11	
	<hr/>	1,823,550 87
ALGOMA TAXES		2,560 07
LAW STAMPS.....		84,246 10
LICENSES		294,516 72
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT		47,640 78

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS' REVENUE :—

Toronto Lunatic Asylum	37,045 54	
London "	15,151 74	
Hamilton "	15,478 14	
Kingston "	5,172 99	
Orilla "	2,621 90	
Mimico "	916 83	
Reformatory for Females.....	2,826 73	
" Boys.....	532 75	
Deaf and Dumb Institute.....	50 00	
Institution for the Blind.....	50 00	
	<hr/>	79,846 62

CASUAL REVENUE :—

Provincial Secretary's Department.....	\$12,803 42	
Provincial Registrar's Branch.....	167 75	
Registrar-General's Branch.....	156 32	
Fines, etc.....	4,316 35	
Surrogate Court Fees.....	1,361 50	
Division " ".....	6,855 37	
Insurance Companies' Fees.....	690 00	
" " Assessments.....	2,999 99	
" Corporations' Act.....	14,453 36	
Land Titles Office.....	2,329 78	
Offices of Local Masters.....	1,214 82	
Official Gazette.....	8,648 36	
Private Bills.....	4,342 29	
Statutes, etc.....	1,383 75	
Succession Act.....	45,507 42	
Removal of Patients.....	6,033 16	
Shooting Licenses.....	1,675 00	
Shorthand Reporters' Fund.....	44 14	
Refunds.....	504 67	
Incidentals.....	1,976 00	
		\$117,463 45
MERCER REFORMATORY—CAPITAL ACCOUNT. Refunds <i>re</i> Expendit're		215 00
NIPISSING DISTRICT " "		1,000 00
PARRY SOUND " "		59 80
NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS " "		20 75
SALE OF ASYLUM LANDS.....		1,000 00
DRAINAGE WORKS ASSESSMENTS.....		10,766 58
		\$4,239,656 33
DRAINAGE DEBENTURES.....		44,385 58
" " (TILE).....		7,872 10
		<u>\$4,291,914 01</u>

Honorable members will notice, I am sure, with satisfaction that our total receipts for 1893 amounted to \$4,291,914. This amount includes, it will be seen, an item of \$200,000, representing Dominion bonds, which has regularly appeared in our schedule of assets as one of our investments during recent years. These bonds matured early in 1893, and the Dominion Government promptly paid them at date of maturity. Excluding these bonds, as well as all payments received during the year, to the amount of \$52,257 on account of the drainage debentures we hold representing loans made by us to the municipalities, our total

receipts for 1893 were \$4,039,657. It has not been customary to take into consideration in our estimate of the year's receipts these payments made on account of drainage debentures. We are constantly loaning to the municipalities on the security of their debentures for drainage purposes, and we are constantly in receipt of payments made by the municipalities on account of these loans.

For example, we made fresh loans in 1893 to the amount of \$62,495, and we received \$52,257 on account of loans previously made. I estimated last season that our revenue for 1893 would amount to \$4,030,572. We actually received \$95,466 over and above this estimate. This, we will all concede, is a very satisfactory result. The first item of receipts, that of our subsidy and specific grant, remains, of course, at the same figure from year to year.

INTEREST RECEIPTS.

The next item, that of interest received from the Dominion, may require a brief explanation. If honorable members will refer to the schedule of receipts appended to my last financial statement, they will observe in the column reserved for interest receipts, that from 1868 to 1883 inclusive, a period of fifteen years, these receipts are stated to be exactly the same in amount each year, viz., \$136,696, or \$68,348 for each half year. This amount represents interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on the various sums then held and still held by the Dominion in trust for Ontario. It was not until July, 1873, however, that a remittance was sent to us specifically as a half-year's interest. From July 1st, 1873, up to and including July 1st, 1888, the Dominion remitted to us each half year as interest on trust funds \$68,348. This amount is made up of three sums, viz., interest on Upper Canada Building Fund, \$33,809; interest on Upper Canada Grammar School Fund, \$7,819; interest on Common School Fund, \$23,719. The interest on the Common School Fund was subject to variation, since the amount of it depended on our population relative to that of Quebec. Our share increases each decade, and the amount I have named is that which it yielded under

the census of 1871. From 1873 to 1884, therefore, these payments of interest, fixed and definite in number, were specifically made to us half yearly as interest on what we call our trust funds. Prior to 1873 the payments, although the same in amount, were not specifically made as interest. They came in a lump sum with the subsidy. These interest receipts, as will be noticed, were increased in 1884. That is the year in which, by virtue of the Dominion Act, 47 Vict., chap. 4, there was placed to the credit of Ontario the capitalized sum of \$2,848,289. I will remind the House briefly why this credit was given to us, and how the amount was arrived at. At Confederation the Dominion assumed the debts of the late Province of Canada, to the amount of \$62,500,000. In other words each of the Provinces by the terms of Confederation was allowed to enter the union, taking with it a certain amount of debt. It was provided further by statute that the excess of debt over this \$62,500,000 should be divided between Ontario and Quebec, that these Provinces should pay interest on this excess, and that this interest should be deducted half yearly from their subsidy and specific grant. On 1st January, 1868, and each succeeding half year up to 1st January, 1873, the Dominion charged the interest on the whole of the excess of debt jointly against Ontario and Quebec without attempting division. In 1873 an Act was passed relieving the Provinces of the excess of debt as then ascertained, \$10,506,088, so that on the 1st of July, 1873, for the first time we received our subsidy and specific grant in full and free from any deductions for interest on excess of debt. This Act of 1873 readjusted and increased the subsidies payable under the B. N. A. Act, but the increase dated only from the 1st of July, 1873. The Act of 1884, deals with an increase to the subsidy, and presumably was to restore to us the deductions from subsidy which we would have received if the increase had dated from the 1st of July, 1867, instead of from 1st of July, 1873. These deductions from subsidy as capitalized by the Act, the Act declares shall be deemed "capital owing to the said

Provinces respectively, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, which interest shall be payable to them as part of their yearly subsidies." In 1884, then, for the first time, we received interest on this capitalized sum of \$2,848,289, amounting to \$71,207 each half year, which was paid to us along with the other specific payments of interest on the trust funds up to July 1, 1888.

On 1st January, 1889, the Dominion Government, in order to carry out the agreement of October, 1888, to which I will more fully refer hereafter, remitted to us specifically the subsidy of \$598,436, and also a payment of \$130,000 "on account of pending settlement of accounts." Since January 1, 1889, the Dominion Government ceased making specific payments of interest, and instead, have each half year sent us round sums as payments on account.

We received in 1893 as interest on our investments \$79,897, and this is our largest receipt under this head for several years past. Of this amount the main items are \$18,272, which represents a year's interest on the drainage debentures we hold, and \$55,444 received from the banks as interest on sums specially deposited with them from time to time. In other words, our cash investments brought us in during 1893 \$217 a day by way of interest, while the interest paid us by the banks alone represents 4 per cent. on a capital investment of \$1,400,000.

From the Crown Lands Department we received last year \$1,823,550. This is \$23,550 in excess of my estimate. From the woods and forests branch alone we received \$1,757,005. From our public institutions we received \$79,846, exclusive of all receipts from the Central Prison, to which I will make special reference. From these institutions, omitting the Prison, we expected to receive \$78,700, so that our actual receipt is slightly in excess of our estimate. Detailed particulars of all the operations at the Central Prison for 1893 will be found in the report of the Inspector of Prisons. Honorable members will notice that, in addition to the details

given in this report, there is appended for the first time to the public accounts of the year an abstract of the receipts and expenditures of the Prison. The new binder twine industry, which commenced operations in March last, and other new and important features in connection with the Prison industries, will warrant the Provincial Secretary in giving at an early date fullest explanations.

We received from the Education Department \$47,640. Our estimate was \$45,000. These receipts are made up of, for the most part, fees received from students attending our Normal Schools, and fees paid by the candidates at the departmental examinations. Normal School students paid last year \$16,873, and departmental examination candidates \$24,093. The students attending the School of Pedagogy paid \$1,835, and those attending the School of Practical Science \$2,510. We received from law stamps \$84,246, or nearly \$6,000 under our estimate. In 1892 we received \$91,617, and in 1890 \$90,349. On the other hand, the receipts for 1889 and 1891 are very similar in amount to the receipts of last year.

RECEIPTS FOR LICENSES.

We received from liquor licenses in 1893 \$294,517, being \$240 less than our receipts of last year. In 1889 there was issued 3,560 licenses ; in 1890, 3,523 ; in 1891, 3,414 ; in 1892, 3,369 ; in 1893, 3,195 ; a falling off in four years of 365 licenses. In 1875 there was granted one license to each 275 of our population. In 1893 we granted one license to each 633 of our population. According to the latest returns there is one license to every 150 of the population of the State of New York, one to every 246 in Illinois, one to every 248 in Ohio, one to every 294 in Indiana, and one to every 300 in Michigan. With this steady and rapid reduction in the number of licenses, with hotels possessing much better accommodations than formerly, with a complete separation of groceries

from liquor shops, with sales to minors prohibited, with numerous other restrictions, each of them making for sobriety, we can, I think, reasonably claim that our license laws have brought about a marked and business-like abatement of the evils of the liquor traffic. The Province received for its own use as revenue from licenses (I am speaking of the calendar year) in 1889, \$302,734 ; in 1890, \$312,007 ; in 1891, \$298,184 ; in 1892, \$294,758 ; in 1893, \$294,517 ; and gave back to the municipalities in the same years, viz., in 1889, \$297,353 ; in 1890, \$294,968 ; in 1891, \$289,487 ; in 1892, \$289,977 ; in 1893, \$287,649. It will be remembered that Municipal Councils may by by-laws, and without asking the assent of the electors, require a larger duty to be paid for tavern and shop licenses, and retain for their own use the revenue thus derived. They cannot, however, exact a duty, which, added to the statutory duty, will exceed \$200, unless the by-law has been approved of by the electors. Only in 318 out of 808 municipalities have the Councils passed by-laws increasing the duties, and in only six of them throughout the whole Province were the fees increased beyond this limit of \$200. These six were Brockville, Port Hope, Bowmanville, Chatham, Sudbury and Rat Portage. We have in all 808 municipalities in the Province. In 528 of them there is not a single shop license, and in 185 of them, nearly one-fourth of the whole number, there is no license granted of any kind whatever. Since September, 1890, local option by-laws have been carried in 28 municipalities and defeated in 12. In 15 municipalities where these by-laws were carried, they were afterwards set aside by the courts. At present local option prevails in only 12 municipalities, in which formerly 28 licenses were issued. In the Province of Quebec the receipts from licenses are very much larger, (more than twice as much, in fact,) than they are in Ontario. The Quebec Government received from licenses in 1890-1, \$586,206 ; in 1891-2, \$607,989 ; in 1892-3, \$672,757 ; and did not return a dollar of it to the municipalities. In this Province, as has been seen, we return to the municipalities about one-half of the total amount received.

CASUAL REVENUE.

Under the head of casual revenue it will be noticed that we received in 1893 \$117,463. This is nearly twice as much as we have ever received in any previous year, save 1892. Deducting our receipts from succession duties, which in 1893 amounted to \$45,507, we have still left as casual revenue \$62,248, and this amount is twice as large as our casual receipts of ten years ago. Our casual revenue is a growing revenue, and material increases may, I think, be expected from year to year. During last year we received nearly \$2,000 more from the Secretary's office than we did in 1892, \$2,500 more by way of fines, \$1,400 more from the *Official Gazette*, and \$1,400 more under the Insurance Act of 1892.

SUCCESSION DUTIES.

Our receipts under the Succession Duties Act during last year exceeded our expectations. It will be remembered that the Act came into force July 1, 1892, and that the duties accruing under it became due and payable at the death of the deceased, or within eighteen months thereafter. A period of eighteen months having elapsed since the Act came into force, we may now expect regular and continuous receipts. I ventured to remark last year that it would be found that our experience would resemble that of other countries in regard to succession duties, that our Act would work fairly, that it would not be vexatious, that it would prove as little burdensome as any substitute that could be devised. An experience of nearly two years fully confirms this belief. I would remind honorable members that our receipts under this Act are, by the express terms of the Act itself, allocated to the support of our hospitals and asylums. In 1893 we spent by way of grants to hospitals and charities \$164,896. We need not be surprised if within a few years our receipts by way of succession duties will balance our grants to hospitals and charities. Our Act, it will be borne in mind, exempts all estates which do not exceed \$10,000. Near relatives, such as father, mother, children, husband, wife, etc., pay no duties what ever except when the estate exceeds \$100,000. All property given

or bequeathed for religious, charitable or educational purposes is also exempt. Similar laws in other countries—England, New York State, Pennsylvania and Maryland, for example—apply to and affect thousands of estates which, under our law, are altogether exempt. Since the passage of our Act, every Province in the Dominion has passed a law similar to it. The States of Ohio, Maine and California passed similar laws in 1893. California takes 5 per cent. of the value of all estates over \$500 in value, and devotes the proceeds to its school fund. In Minnesota a constitutional amendment, authorizing the taxation of inheritances, is to be submitted to the people next year. We exempt 981 estates out of every 1,000, judging from the results in 1893, and the scale of duties which we in each case exact is very moderate. Our receipts in 1893, amounting to, as I have said, \$45,507, were paid by 27 estates, ten of which were the estates of persons resident in the County of York. Two estates, one in Ottawa and one in Toronto, taken together, paid duty to the amount of \$29,227, which is more than one-half of our total receipts for the year. These two were estates of unmarried men, whose property passed to collateral and not near relations. In only one estate out of these 27 was any duty paid by the very near relatives of the deceased, such as wife or children, and this was an estate in Toronto valued over the \$100,000 limit. The Surrogate Court clerks in the Province have sent me full returns for 1893 of the estates for which probates or letters of administration were issued. Altogether they report 4,574 estates, and of all these only 88, or one out of every 52, were liable to pay succession duty. Twenty of these 88 belong to the County of York, and 61 of them are still unsettled and outstanding and have not as yet paid the duties. In 15 counties in the Province not a single estate in 1893 came within the provisions of the Act. In the State of New York it is estimated that one estate out of every 35 is liable to duty. In this Province one out of every 52 pays duty. The State of New York for the year ending September 30, 1893, received as revenue under its Inheritance Act \$3,071,687; the State of Pennsylvania for the year ending November 30, 1893, \$1,124,466; and the State of Maryland for the last fiscal year \$70,693.

EXPENDITURES.

I will now turn to the expenditure side of our account for the year 1893, and briefly comment upon its more important features.

EXPENDITURE, 1893.

Civil Government.....	\$241,621 63
Legislation	138,924 82
Administration of Justice	380,652 34
Education	662,520 69
Public Institutions Maintenance.....	778,839 08
Immigration	7,231 06
Agriculture.	169,573 33
Hospitals and Charities.	164,896 24
Repairs and Maintenance	80,809 29
Public Buildings.....	320,943 00
Public Works.....	18,045 87
Colonization Roads.....	112,166 30
Charges Crown Lands.....	97,193 80
Refunds.....	18,682 94
Miscellaneous.....	179,648 59
	<hr/>
	3,371,748 98
Drainage Debentures.....	48,295 07
“ “ (Tile)	14,200 00
Railway Aid Certificates	145,416 44
Annuity “	74,200 00
New Parliament Buildings	159,690 30
Brockville Lunatic Asylum.....	92,885 03
Land Improvement Fund (Special)	1,209 50
	<hr/>
	<u>\$3,907,145 32</u>

I have already said that our actual receipts for the year exceeded our estimated receipts by \$95,466. I am glad to be able to say that we have also kept our expenditures well under the estimate. The House voted for the services of 1893 \$3,571,789. We actually spent (I am speaking of ordinary expenditures) \$3,371,748. We then received \$95,466 more than our estimate, and expended \$200,041 less than the House gave us authority to spend. In the case of each of thirteen leading services we spent considerably less than the House voted. For example, we spent for civil government \$5,000 less than was voted, for administration of justice \$22,000 less than was voted, \$5,000 less for maintenance of public institutions, \$58,000

less for public buildings, \$23,000 less for public works, and \$33,000 less for charges on Crown lands. Our total expenditures for 1893 were \$161,112 less than those of 1892, \$251,314 less than those of 1891, and only \$10,821 more than those of 1890. We are happily agreed in this House as to many matters affecting the administration of our finances. The differences between us, for example, as to the great bulk of our expenditures concern matters of mere detail only, and, when fully analyzed, are few and unimportant.

EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURES.

As one illustration of this fact, I would point to our large and increasing educational grants, which now absorb no less than one-sixth of our total expenditures. Out of every six dollars we spend, one goes for educational purposes. As to these grants we are all of one mind in this House, and no one even suggests a reduction, although year by year there is invariably and unavoidably—indeed, I might say automatically—an increased expenditure. On the other hand, if our revenues permitted it, we would, I venture to say, without a dissenting voice, make even more substantial increases each year to our votes for educational purposes. We spent in 1893 under the head of Education \$662,521. This is \$83,077 more than we spent in 1888, and \$149,174 more than we spent in 1883. No fair-minded person seeks to find in these large increases a matter of legitimate criticism, or because of them attach a particle of blame to the Administration. On the contrary, a neglect on the part of the Government to make prompt and adequate provision for those pressing educational needs which from time to time force themselves upon our notice would loudly call for well-merited rebuke. During the last ten years our educational grants in the aggregate have amounted to \$5,968,710. In other words, we have in ten years directly returned to the people this vast sum of money to be spent by them in lessening their local educational rate bills. Each year brings with it new educational expenditures, imperatively called for by the growing needs of our expanding system. A few illustrations will, I hope, not be out of place. In 1890, for example—I will take recent years

—we appropriated money for the first time for a training school for French teachers, and for three years we have spent \$950 each year for this purpose. This expenditure has led to very satisfactory results. Honorable gentlemen will, I know, read with great interest a clear and full report on this subject recently issued by the Education Department. In 1891 we gave our first grant to kindergarten schools, and since that time we have spent \$7,370 for their encouragement. This special expenditure is approved of by every one who has given any attention, even the slightest, to educational problems. We have 66 kindergarten schools in the Province, employing 160 teachers, and having an attendance of nearly 7,000 scholars. We also began to assist night schools in 1891, and our grants in their aid since that date have amounted to \$2,762. In 1892 our first expenditure in connection with the Public School Leaving Examination was incurred, and in two years we have given for this purpose \$1,970. In 1891 also we commenced our grants under the various heads of training teachers in new districts, School of Pedagogy, and school inspection in cities and towns, and since that time we have spent for these three new services, respectively, and in the order named \$2,385, \$18,188, and \$9,045. In the short space of three years, therefore, our educational expenditures in completely new directions, in which we had hitherto not spent anything, have aggregated no less a sum than \$44,570. And these are samples only of increased expenditures to which not one word of objection was ever taken in this House or elsewhere.

I have said that our educational system is expanding and that therefore increased expenditures year by year are unavoidable. I will refer briefly to some facts in support of this statement. In 1892 we had 397 more Public School teachers and 95 more High School teachers than we had in 1889. We had 65 more Mechanics' Institutes and Free Libraries in 1893 than in 1889, and therefore while our grants to Mechanics' Institutes and Libraries amounted to \$31,429 in 1889, they were increased to \$44,476 in 1893. We spent \$4,500 more on our Normal Schools in 1893 than we did in 1889. We had nine more High Schools and 197 more Public Schools in 1893 than in

1889. We had 4,200 more High School pupils in 1892 than in 1889 and our High School grant was \$2,100 larger in 1893 than in 1889. Our grants to Public, Separate and Poor schools were \$4,673 more in 1893 than in 1889. Nor have we had occasion at any time to regret any of these new or increased expenditures. The position of the Province, educationally considered, is admittedly an enviable one. No country offers to its every child, all things considered, greater or better school facilities or privileges than ours. While primary education, the education imparted in our Public Schools, is our first and chief concern, we have not neglected the secondary education which our High Schools afford. Indeed, we dare not do so, since the healthy and sound growth of the one is inseparably connected with that of the other. I will be allowed, sir, in this connection to remind the House of the glowing tribute paid to our school system by Sir Richard Webster, the cultured and scholarly Attorney-General of Lord Salisbury's Government, who, in speaking of our educational exhibit at Chicago, said (I give his own words), "That it was one of the most beautiful and instructive in the whole exhibition; that it was the only exhibit which at all approached his ideal of what an educational exhibit should be; that it was the most perfect in arrangement, and explanatory in a simple and satisfactory way of the finest practical system of public education from the kindergarten to the university that the world affords to-day." A few months ago several of the principals of the Normal Schools of New York State, men of very high standing educationally, visited this city, inspected our various educational institutions, and made most careful inquiry concerning them. These learned and experienced professors and teachers publicly spoke in the very highest terms of our school system in general, and especially of our provision for giving to every teacher a professional training. The numerous awards secured by our educational exhibit at the Chicago Exposition, to which the Minister in charge will make extended reference, furnish clearest proof that this Province, in the very important matter of education, has won for itself an enviable position. (Ministerial applause).

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Our largest single appropriation is that voted for the maintenance of our public institutions. We vote now each year three times as much for this service as we did twenty years ago. Our annual appropriation is 25 per cent. more than it was ten years ago. We spent in 1893 for this service \$128,095 more than we did five years ago, and \$170,452 more than we did ten years ago. We expended in 1893 for this one purpose the enormous sum of \$778,839, which is more than one-fifth of our total expenditures for that year. And this House, I am glad to say, is practically unanimous in making this large yearly appropriation for this very important service. It is true that objection has been taken in committee by one or two members in regard to some very trifling matters of detail. It is contended, for example, by some members of the Opposition that as to some of the table supplies purchased for the asylums a saving, admittedly very inconsiderable in amount, could be effected. Even if this contention were well founded, and I do not admit it for a single moment, all the items thus objected to in this large yearly appropriation of \$800,000 would not in the aggregate amount to one-tenth of one per cent. In caring for our unfortunate insane, we cannot ignore the serious responsibilities we have assumed. Our assumption of these responsibilities means, be it remembered, that the burdens of the various municipalities in the Province are lightened exactly in proportion to the expense which the Province from time incurs. No State in the Union, no other Province in the Dominion assumes these responsibilities to the same extent. We must continue to provide for the insane, and to furnish additional accommodation when required, or else, as unfortunately happened not many years ago, allow them to drift into and occupy cells in our county gaols. We must furnish them with comfortable homes and provide them with good, wholesome and nutritious food. Our new cottage asylum at Mimico has accommodation for 560 patients. During last year it had under treatment 593 patients. The new Orillia Asylum has accommodation for 550 patients, and last year it had under treatment at different times 553 inmates. Later on I will make further

reference to these new buildings. The rapidly increasing number of patients compelled us to provide this enlarged accommodation, and to incur therefor heavy capital expenditures. In our asylums we had in 1887, 3,553 inmates, in 1888, 3,808 inmates, in 1889, 3,953 inmates, in 1890, 4,187 inmates, in 1891, 4,972 inmates, in 1892, 4,785 inmates, in 1893, 4,893 inmates, being an increase of 1,340 patients in six years. The extra accommodation provided in 1891 accounts for the increased admissions of that year. With this constantly increasing number of patients, no one save a charlatan will expect either stationary or decreasing expenditure. At all times the Minister in charge of these institutions has earnestly and methodically aimed at two things, namely, rigid economy and highest efficiency. He has succeeded in a striking degree in both regards. I could quote, Sir, from the highest and most impartial authority, and give to the House the testimony of experts and alienists of distinguished reputation, and prove conclusively that our large asylums which now, taken together, contain nearly 5,000 inmates, the maintenance of which costs the Province more than \$1,370 a day, are second to none in the matter of efficient management, when compared with those of any other State or country. I need not argue this point. Honorable members of the Opposition are not disposed to dispute it. They prefer, as we do, while rejoicing at the fact, to determine to leave nothing undone which would lighten the sufferings of the afflicted of this Province, or place within their reach the best possible available treatment. As regards the other question, that of economy, how is it, I want to know, that the per capita cost for maintenance of patients in our asylums is noticeably lower than that of similar institutions elsewhere? I have at hand a schedule showing the cost per patient according to the last return in each of 78 asylums in the United States. The average yearly cost per patient in these 78 asylums is \$227.88. The average cost per patient in our asylums was for the year 1893, \$135.71. Deducting the revenue received from paying patients, our average was only \$119.67 per patient, or not much more than half the cost in these 78 similar institutions in the United States. In the State of Massachusetts there are five asylums similar to ours, and in them the average yearly cost per patient is

\$334.13, or two and a half times as much as our average. In New York State the average yearly cost per patient in the eight asylums is \$345.83; and in Ohio, with its six asylums, it is \$227.88. Our average cost per week for each patient for asylum maintenance is \$2.66. In the New York State hospitals for the insane the cost averaged for three years per week has been \$5.18, or nearly twice as much as ours. The average cost per week for each patient in 76 asylums in the United States has been \$4.13, or 50 per cent. more than ours. The cost per week in the Montreal Hospital for the Insane has been \$3.42, or 30 per cent. more than ours. The cost in similar institutions in England averaged over a long period of years has been \$2.92 per week. New South Wales has five institutions like ours, and the average cost there per week for a long number of years has been \$3.73. Our officials, one and all, well understand that every account rendered, even the smallest, will be subject to the closest scrutiny. The inspectors, men of wide experience and practical knowledge, acquaint themselves with minutest details, and are thus constantly in a position to insist that there shall be in the matter of the purchase of supplies neither waste nor extravagance. As the wholesale dealers testify, our bursars take advantage of the keen competition existing in all branches of trade, and thus secure the best bargains available. Considering the excellent, wholesome and nutritious dietary which we furnish, the per capita cost of maintenance is, all must admit, surprisingly low. In all cases where practicable, and where it can be done with advantage to the Province, the supplies for the public institutions are purchased by tender.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

We have a still more striking illustration of uncontrollable expenditures when we come to consider the large sums we have spent in recent years, especially the last four or five years, on public buildings. We spent in 1892, for example, on new buildings, including these new Parliament buildings, \$778,315, and this amounts to more than one-fifth of all our expenditures for that year. For several years past our expenditures under this head have been unusually

large. During the last five years we have spent in this way \$3,167,656. During the previous five years we spent \$1,479,634. Not a dollar of this expenditure was ever questioned, either in this House or in any Committee of this House. There has been no want of opportunity for full inquiry and thorough investigation. In each instance it was recognized that our urgent needs called for the erection of new buildings, and that any further delay would be inexcusable, and against the public interest. The work was commenced in each case not one day too soon. To meet pressing needs we commenced the erection of the main building and the eight asylum cottages at Mimico in November, 1888. These were completed in March, 1891. In June, 1891, the erection of two additional cottages for refractory patients was commenced, and these were finished in April, 1892. Up to the end of 1893 we had expended on these new buildings, which furnish excellent accommodation for 600 patients, the large sum of \$535,760. The Province owns in connection with these buildings a valuable plot of ground containing 57 acres. In 1885 we commenced the erection at Orillia of two cottages, with kitchen and outbuildings, for the accommodation of idiots. These were completed in 1887. The main front building and dining hall were commenced in 1889 and completed in 1891. These buildings furnish perfect accommodation for 600 patients, and their cost up to December, 1893, is \$484,722. We own 150 acres of land in connection with this institution. In October, 1892, we commenced to build a new asylum at Brockville. One part of this, namely, the main building, will, we expect, be completed this year. It will, when finished, accommodate 500 patients. We gave \$15,000 for the farm of 150 acres adjoining Brockville, on which it is built. Up to the end of 1893 we have expended on this new asylum \$112,823. As to all of these buildings, tenders were called for, and the contracts let in the usual way—I mean, of course, Mr. Speaker, the usual way as far as this Province is concerned, the buildings have been completed, and no question is now raised, or has ever been raised, in this House as to the character of the buildings, their adaptability to our business

needs, or as to their cost. Every member in this House must admit that the Commissioner of Public Works has succeeded in erecting these large public buildings, which are a credit to the Province, at, all things considered, a marvellously low cost, and that, as a result of his skilful management, mastery of details, careful supervision and firm control, tens of thousands of dollars have been saved to the Province. This large, wealthy and important Province is now well equipped in the matter of public buildings, and we will be pardoned, in these days, at any rate, when we recall with pride and satisfaction the undisputed and indisputable fact that in their erection not one dollar of our very large appropriations has ever been diverted from its proper purpose. To meet well-defined and pressing public wants in this direction a largely-increased expenditure was imperatively needed. To speak at large in a general, heedless and irresponsible way of increased expenditures, to make nebulous insinuations of extravagance, and to keep carefully out of sight such explanations as I am hurriedly giving, is, I submit, neither honest nor patriotic. These new asylums to which I have referred, and the new Parliament buildings, have cost us, up to the end of 1893, \$2,400,596. Most of the money has been spent during this very Parliament, and yet not one minute of the time of this House, or of any Committee of this House, has been spent in discussing this vast expenditure of money, or of any part of it. In considering these questions we must not forget that the statute which provided for the erection of new Parliament buildings set apart for sale certain lands, the proceeds when sold to form the Parliament buildings construction fund. One of the parcels of land so set apart was the site of the old Parliament buildings, $9\frac{1}{3}$ acres in extent, situate in the heart of this city. Owing to the marked depression in real estate we have not sold this very valuable property, worth say \$500,000. We have erected these new buildings without borrowing a single dollar, and still own very valuable properties which the Legislature authorized us to sell, the proceeds of which, it was expected, would go a long way towards the erection of the new buildings. Another of these properties, consisting of $21\frac{2}{3}$ acres, part of the asylum farm, and valued at \$150,000,

is still unsold. I wish to remind the House that in these two properties alone the Province has a valuable asset, estimated to be worth \$650,000. (Applause.)

EXPENDITURE FOR AGRICULTURE.

No one will learn with disappointment that our expenditures under the head of agriculture and arts are constantly increasing year by year. We spent, for example, \$127,906 in 1890, \$149,535 in 1891, \$167,282 in 1892 and \$169,573 in 1893. No one in the House or out of it, so far as I know, ever complained of these increases. All the conditions of successful farming, indeed all economic conditions, have so changed in recent years that agricultural problems, at no time as simple or easy as the majority of people seem to imagine, are now especially complicated and puzzling. The successful solution of these problems means everything for this Province. Agriculture is, and must always be, the very basis of our prosperity; and for this reason our people will continue to approve of and demand liberal grants in its aid, and will encourage, in any and every form, the dissemination of useful information pertaining to agriculture. I am sure it will be conceded that there has always been manifested on the part of this Government an earnest desire to aid and encourage in every way possible every branch of agriculture. It will also be conceded that the Minister of Agriculture has been successful in many ways in increasing the usefulness of his very important Department. But I desired especially to speak of increased expenditures and to point out that they were both justifiable and unavoidable, and in nearly every instance made with the consent and approval of the whole House. I will speak of some of the more important increases in this Department made during the last four or five years. The Department of Agriculture was created in 1888, and this involved, amongst other things, sundry new Departmental expenses, such as printing, stationery, postage, etc., amounting to about \$1,700 a year.

Mr. CLANCY: Was that expenditure consented to on this side of the House?

THE TREASURER : Does my honorable friend also intend to move for the abolition of the Agricultural Department? I welcome the interruption of my honorable friend as a sure indication of his defeat at the coming elections. (Loud Ministerial applause.) No objection was taken to the creation of the Department by any member of the House ; all conceded that the change was desirable and in the best interests of the Province. I am not forgetting that recently the President of the Young Men's Conservative Club of this city, in his inaugural address delivered in November, 1893, pronounced against the Department of Agriculture, and contended that it would be in the best interests of the Province, as well as true economy, to do away with it, and to make it a mere minor branch or appendix of some other Department. The leader of the Opposition also, I was astonished to learn, recently expressed a somewhat similar view. I can assure the House that this Government has no sympathy whatever with that view ; that, on the other hand, everything possible will be done to strengthen and build up this important Department and add to its usefulness. Since 1888 five new electoral district societies have been incorporated, our annual grants to them amounting to \$3,550. We have also given, commencing with 1892, \$100 additional to each of our 85 electoral district societies, and this called for the considerable annual increase of \$8,500 a year. We have also been giving during recent years to the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association and to the Swine Breeders' Association \$700 a year each, and for bee-keepers' inspection and expenses \$800 a year. These are all new items, representing, in the aggregate, a very considerable increase, and yet no word of objection was ever taken to a single one of them at any time in the House. And these are only a few of the agricultural increases. At the College there have been recently instituted not a few very valuable new services. For example, an assistant chemist was added to the staff in 1891, at \$900 a year ; a horticulturist in 1893, also at \$900 a year ; an assistant dairyman and laborers in the dairy department, at a charge of \$1,300 a year ; and an assistant gardener, at \$500 a year. Then in the very important matter of experimental work, which but few individual farmers can afford to do, but which the Province, through

the institution at Guelph, is expected to do, there has been a constantly growing expenditure. Only \$500 was spent in this way in 1888, while in 1893 we spent \$5,611. The immense importance of this work amply justifies this expenditure. Those who have visited the farm and inspected the experimental plots consider them as forming one of the most useful features of the whole institution. The travelling dairy, the wide usefulness of which is generally recognized throughout the Province, has been in existence only three years, during which time we have spent upon it \$13,505. This is a new expenditure, which has been the means of awakening a great degree of interest in one of the most important departments of agriculture. No one would now think of suggesting a curtailment of the expense which it involves. In 1891 the travelling dairies visited five counties, in addition to some of our largest fall exhibitions; in 1892 28 counties were visited; and in 1893 16 counties and districts. No less than 659 meetings have been held under their auspices, so that the whole Province has to some extent shared in the great benefits they confer. I fully believe that the College (never before so popular as now) and its adjuncts, its dairy school, its travelling dairies, its summer dairy school and its experimental work, have proved themselves to be in a high degree instrumental in diffusing and popularising advanced scientific methods of agriculture, and that very satisfactory practical results are even now plainly apparent. Over and above all this I might refer to our signal success at the Chicago Exposition as furnishing conclusive proof that Ontario has greatly advanced, and is advancing, in everything relating to agriculture. Others will, during the Session, doubtless enlarge upon this interesting topic, and speak in detail of the extremely creditable position won by the Province. If a comparison is had either with different States of the Union or with the rest of the Dominion, the result must be highly gratifying to our people; and our successes, it will be noted, were not limited to one or two departments only. (Applause.)

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

As another illustration, take our large yearly grants under the head of "Administration of Justice." The increases under this head from time to time are very noticeable. We spent, for example, in 1883 \$105,407 more than we did in 1883. In 1883 we spent \$275,245, and in 1893 \$380,652, being an increase of 38 per cent. in ten years. We are of one mind in this House as to this large expenditure, which it will be noticed absorbs about one-tenth of our total expenditures, and over which, everyone must admit, the Government can have but little practical control. It represents, for the most part, expenditures made in the different counties by our county officials for the every-day administration of criminal justice, for all of which we reimburse the counties. Our total expenditure on account of the administration of justice in 1889 was \$368,186; in 1890, \$393,828; in 1891, \$401,690; in 1892, \$394,134; in 1893, \$385,837. Of these amounts we paid to County Treasurers and other county officials on account of administration of justice in counties and districts in 1889, \$276,472; in 1890, \$289,508; in 1891, \$286,739; in 1892, \$291,656; in 1893, \$263,455. In each of these years, therefore, we paid to the County Treasurers and other county officials nearly 75 per cent. of our total expenditure, and in this way, and to this extent, the municipalities in this one direction were directly aided from the public chest. During the four years from 1889 to 1892 inclusive the County of Brant, for example, received from our grants for administration of justice \$24,009, the County of Middlesex \$41,372, the County of Carleton \$27,599, the County of Hastings \$34,560 and the County of Simcoe \$28,230. Our vote for the administration of justice has been increased in recent years by the common consent of the House in many ways; for example, by the payment of witnesses in criminal cases, by the payment of official reporters in the courts, by the appointment of stipendiary magistrates and other needed officials here and there in Northern Ontario. I will give some further instances of recent increases, which every one in the House deemed unavoidable, and which were urgently called for by the needs of the

public. Since 1883, for example, the annual vote of the House for the litigation of constitutional questions has been more than doubled. In the former year it was \$5,000; it is now \$12,000. In 1885 an addition to the Government detective service was made, at a yearly cost of \$1,000, and the same year, for the first time, we voted for the Provincial police service at Detroit River \$800, and this vote has since been more than doubled. In 1886 it became imperatively necessary to appoint in New Ontario, in the District of Rainy River, a Sheriff, also a Registrar of Deeds, and a Deputy Clerk for the District Court at Thunder Bay, and these appointments involved an annual expense of \$1,450. In 1889 a Sheriff and a Clerk of the District Court were appointed both at Parry Sound and at Bracebridge, at an annual cost to the Province of \$2,100. In 1890 it became necessary, in order to secure efficient administration of justice, to appoint a District Attorney, a Clerk of the Peace and a Police Magistrate for Muskoka and Parry Sound, and this involved a new yearly outlay of \$900. In 1892 a Police Magistrate for Fort William and Rat Portage was appointed. In the same year, for the first time, we have a Referee under the Drainage Act, paid by the Province. It was fully believed on all sides that this appointment would greatly lessen litigation and expense in drainage matters. The result has amply shown that this belief was well founded. No one of these new expenditures was found fault with or opposed by hon. gentlemen opposite. It was admitted that the public interest required and demanded each and every one of them. But, further, in 1884, three new lock-ups were built at Sudbury, Huntsville and Bracebridge; in 1886, two more at Fort William and Burk's Falls; in 1889, one at North Bay; in 1892, one at French River; and in 1893, one at Rainy River. Aside from cost of construction, or capital expenditure, the maintenance of these lock-ups involves considerable expense. Last year the amounts paid for salaries and maintenance of the gaols and lock-ups in the new districts of Northern Ontario cost the Province \$13,660.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Will it be said that the cost of Civil Government and of Legislation is unduly increasing, and that in these services particularly the Government has it in its power to exercise economy? The volume of business has greatly increased in each of the Departments. The number of reports and the volume of printing done each year is constantly increasing. These items the House and the Printing Committee may limit if they choose. There is an over-expenditure, for example, in 1893, classed as "incidentals" under agriculture. It is largely due to the increasing cost of preparing, printing and distributing the various agricultural reports and bulletins, for which there is so great a demand. There were 28,200 more reports issued in 1893 than in 1892. There were 54,490 more reports published for the Departments in 1893 than in 1892, at an increased cost of \$2,912. Let me illustrate by one Department the great increase in business which is common to all of them. In 1871 we had 59 public institutions, all told, including asylums, hospitals, gaols, etc. In 1892 we had 155 such institutions. In 1871 the number of persons admitted to them was 14,456. In 1892 the number admitted was 37,950. The number of letters written in connection with their management in 1871 was 1,749, while in 1892 it was 9,874. In 1871 the estates of lunatics in our asylums were not managed by the Inspector. In 1892 the Senior Inspector had charge of 661 of these estates. In 1871 the revenue received from paying patients was \$18,894. In 1892 it was \$136,406.

As to Civil Government, in order to make fair or honest comparisons, the increasing volume of business must be kept in mind; and, what is more important, we must remember that some branches and departments of the service now come under civil government, and are charged against it, which formerly did not appear under that head. In comparing different years we must eliminate from the latter year the cost of services which did not exist at all during the former year, or which at the earlier period were not charged against civil government. For example, the Education Office, with its salaries and expenses, was

not charged under Civil Government prior to 1880. This alone added \$19,268 to the cost of Civil Government for that year. Then the Board of Health was not established until 1883, and it added \$8,671 to Civil Government. The Mining Bureau, a new service, first appeared in the Crown Lands expenditure, but was transferred to Civil Government in 1892. It cost us in 1893 \$7,885. The Department of Agriculture was established in 1888, and it increased the cost of Civil Government that year by \$11,798. A comparison with other Governments will show that we have kept down as low as the public interests would admit the cost of both Civil Government and Legislation. Let us take, for example, the period during which the present Government at Ottawa has been in office, viz., 1878 to 1892. During this period of fourteen years the cost of Civil Government in Ontario has increased (I take the same services for both years) 17 per cent. Under the Government at Ottawa for the same period it has increased 60 per cent. Or take four years, say from 1888 to 1892. In Ontario it has increased 8 per cent., while at Ottawa it has increased 27 per cent. (See Schedule "A" of Appendix as to 1883 to 1893.) The cost of Legislation has increased from 1878 to 1892 in Ontario less than 5 per cent., and at Ottawa 85 per cent. From 1888 to 1892 it has increased $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in Ontario, and 64 per cent. at Ottawa. (See Schedule "B" of Appendix.)

I have thus far been speaking of our ordinary expenditures. Apart from these, there were in 1893 special expenditures, such as \$62,495 loaned to different municipalities for drainage purposes; we retired railway certificates and annuities to the amount of \$219,616; we spent on these new buildings \$159,690, and on the Brockville Asylum \$92,385. There were other exceptional expenditures, such as \$84,384 for the World's Columbian Exposition, \$10,234 for arbitration between the Dominion and the Provinces, \$5,000 for the School of Mining and Agriculture at Kingston and \$3,398 in connection with Algonquin Park.

RAILWAY AID.

It will be noticed that after next year the payments required to retire maturing railway certificates will materially decrease year by year for the next seven or eight years. For example, the payment will be in round numbers \$5,000 less in 1896 ; \$25,000 less in 1897 ; \$53,000 less in 1898 ; \$68,000 less in 1899, and \$74,000 less in 1900 than the payment of this year. In nine years it will decrease to the extent of \$101,000. We have aided railways most generously. Since Confederation and up to the close of 1893 our total grants to railways have amounted to \$5,959,084. It is very gratifying to know that the amount we have yet to pay is trifling compared with the amount we have paid. We have paid directly, that is in cash, \$1,704,195. We have issued and paid certificates to the amount of no less than \$4,254,889, and the outstanding certificates, those yet to pay, amount to only \$1,312,149. But these outstanding certificates do not carry interest, and are spread over a long term of years. Their present value amounts to only \$922,091. The present value of the annuities is \$1,319,775, and these are our only obligations. When I inform the House that we have this very hour at our credit in the banks more than \$1,550,000, I submit that these obligations are not very alarming. If time allowed I could explain all the items which make up our increased expenditures one by one, and show conclusively that they are in each case the outcome of a constant pressure of new duties and obligations, and that they have one and all resulted in giving to the Province an extension and improvement of the services theretofore existing. Why, Sir, as long ago as 1869, 25 years ago, the Hon. E. B. Wood, Treasurer in the Administration of the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, in discussing our financial position, said :—"Our expenses will increase every year, do what we may to prevent them ; as our population increases, so will our wants." These are the words of the first Treasurer of the Province. Since that date, 1869, our population has increased by more than 500,000, and new territory, vast in extent, has been opened up, so that a Government would have been recreant to its every trust if it had refused from time to time to

enlarge existing services, or to grant the new services which, in a hundred different directions the development of the Province loudly demanded. (Applause.)

I will now make a brief reference to the assets and liabilities of the Province.

ASSETS OF THE PROVINCE.

1.—DIRECT INVESTMENTS :—

Drainage, 5 per cent. debentures invested	
31st December, 1893.....	\$234,664 64
Tile, 5 per cent. debentures invested 31st	
December, 1893.....	104,531 86
Drainage Works—Municipal amounts..	156,554 79
Other debentures, etc.....	4,821 00
	<hr/> \$500,572 29

2.—CAPITAL HELD AND DEBTS DUE BY THE DOMINION TO ONTARIO, BEARING INTEREST :—

U. C. Grammar School Fund (2 Vict.,	
Cap. 10) ..	\$ 312,769 04
U. C. Building Fund (18 Sect., Act 1854)	1,472,391 41
Land Improvement Fund (see Award)..	124,685 18
The Capital under Act 1884.	\$2,848,289 52
Less estimated balance due	
the Dominion	1,544,000 00
	<hr/> 1,304,289 52
	<hr/> 3,214,135 15

COMMON SCHOOL FUND :—

Collections by late Province of Canada	
held by the Dominion under the award	
of 3rd Sept., 1870	1,520,950 24
Collections by Ontario, paid over to the	
Dominion in 1889 and 1890, after de-	
ducting Land Improvement Fund and	
6 per cent. for collections.....	936,729 10

2,457,679 34

Ontario's share according to population,
1891

1,441,882 90

4,656,018 05

3.—BANK BALANCES :—

Special Accounts.....	925,000 00
Current Accounts	75,016 68
	<hr/> 1,000,016 68
	<hr/> <u>6,156,607 02</u>

LIABILITIES OF THE PROVINCE AT PRESENT PAYABLE.

1.—BALANCE DUE TO MUNICIPALITIES <i>re</i> SUR- PLUS DISTRIBUTION.....		\$1,291 30
2.—LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND :—		
Balance due to Municipalities under 45 Vict., Cap. 3, and 49 Vict., Cap. 6.....	\$3,256 57	
Balance due to Municipalities under 54 Vict., Cap. 9.....	3,333 81	
	<hr/>	6,590 38
3.—QUEBEC'S SHARE OF COLLECTIONS BY ON- TARIO ON ACCOUNT OF COMMON SCHOOL LANDS IN 1890-91-92-93 :—		
Collections on lands sold between 11th June, 1853, and 6th March, 1861	\$33,311 36	
Less 6 per cent. cost of management.....	1,998 68	
	<hr/>	31,312 68
Less one quarter for Land Improvement Fund	7,828 17	
	<hr/>	23,484 51
Collections on lands sold since 6th March, 1861	9,107 34	
Less 6 per cent. cost of management....	546 44	
	<hr/>	8,560 90
	<hr/>	32,045 41
Quebec's proportion according to population, 1891 ..		13,244 85
Total		<hr/> 21,126 53
Surplus of Assets after deducting Liabilities presently payable..		<hr/> <u>6,135,480 49</u>

Our schedule of interest-bearing assets differs in some respects from that of last year and previous years. The Dominion 6 per cent. bonds, as I have already said, matured early in 1893, and were paid at date of maturity. Our investments in drainage debentures remain at about the same figure as last year.

ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS.

Owing to the partial award (bearing date November 2, 1893,) of the arbitrators to whom were referred for settlement certain questions respecting the allowance of interest and other matters incident to the taking of accounts which had arisen between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec and the Dominion, the statement of those of

our assets which appear under the head of "Capital held and debts due by the Dominion to Ontario," varies from that of last year. Section 3 of this award reads as follows :—"That on and from the 1st of July, 1884, the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec shall be credited with the additional subsidy granted by the Act of 47 Vict., ch. 4, in the proportion determined for the excess of debt by the award hereinbefore mentioned." The capitalized amount of this additional subsidy granted by this Act to Ontario is \$2,848,289, as previously explained. Under this section, therefore, we again place to our credit the sum of \$2,848,289, which was included as one of our assets in the financial statements of my predecessor for each of the years, 1884 to 1888, inclusive. We were credited with this sum as additional subsidy by the Act of 1884, and therefore it appears for the first time to our credit in the statement of 1885. Since 1888 we have not included it as an asset, because in October of that year an agreement was entered into between the Dominion and the Provinces under which the Provinces gave up the benefits of the Act of 1884. The effect of this agreement was to take this sum of \$2,848,289 out of the credit side of our account, and the sum of \$73,006,088 was to be credited to the Province of Canada, as of date July 1, 1867, instead of as of date 23 May, 1873; also that the charges made against the Province for interest on the excess of debt between 1867 and 1873 were struck out, and to secure this the Provinces were willing to give up the increased subsidy under the Act of 1884, and the Dominion thenceforward stopped paying such increased subsidy. We have relied on and acted on this agreement of 1888, and our statements of assets since that time have been prepared in accordance with its terms. The Dominion has also recognised this agreement of 1888 in various ways. It has prepared and exhibited accounts showing balances in favor of the Provinces. The accounts delivered to Ontario by the Dominion in January, 1889, show a balance in favor of Ontario of \$1,408,417. (See Arbitration Exhibit X, page 33.) This credit of \$1,408,417 appears to our credit, because the Dominion, acting under the agreement of October, 1888, retained the amount of \$2,848,289. In

July last at Quebec, during the progress of the arbitration, it was contended by the Dominion for the first time that this agreement was not binding. The Provinces had been satisfied with it, and the Dominion had acquiesced in and acted upon it up to that time. It was contended last July that this agreement was *ultra vires*; that Sir John Thompson and Mr. Foster, who were parties to it, had no right to make it, and that it was not in accordance with the Acts of 1873 and 1884. The arbitrators have decided that the Dominion Government, whose members framed these statutes, has not properly interpreted them, and that the agreement into which it entered was contrary to the terms of these statutes. The effect of this decision, as I have said, is to restore to us as an interest-bearing asset this sum of \$2,848,289. This necessitates a revision of the accounts. Our accountant estimates that a complete revision of the accounts will show that this credit of \$2,848,289 will be reduced by \$1,544,000, and that the final balance in connection with these open accounts in favor of Ontario, the whole account being taken into consideration, will be \$1,304,289. This balance is larger than that we claimed last year. I wish to place, side by side, for convenient reference, my statement of 11th April last year with my statement of to-day as to these accounts. I estimated last year before an award was made that the balance due us on these open accounts was \$1,090,519 (\$1,590,519 less the \$500,000 bonds). In the light of the partial award, I now estimate it to be \$1,304,289. I am confident that the balance of \$1,544,000 referred to, which is the estimate of our accountant, will be found to be a fair estimate. It is only an estimate, since there are several unadjusted items, which cannot be settled until a final award is made. This estimate is the result of a calculation allowing the Province interest up to such time as the Dominion owed Ontario, *i. e.*, on current account only. It does not allow the Dominion interest on over payments made on current account, because Ontario did not accept such overpayments as liable to interest, and because when the payments were made the accounts prepared by the Dominion showed a balance of \$1,408,417 at our credit. In crediting us with this balance they did so under the agreement of October, 1888, which they now ignore. The Dominion claims interest on these over-payments, and the Province resists the claim.

Interest, to be claimable, must rest on a contract. The Provinces did not contract to pay interest on such payments. The payments were made on an agreement which the Dominion now sees fit to ignore. The arbitrators have reserved their decision on this point and for that reason further explanation is not desirable. The Provinces have so far accepted the award of 2nd November, 1893. The Dominion is dissatisfied with it, and has appealed against it, on the ground that the Act of 1884 compensated the Provinces for one half year's interest on the excess of debts more than is charged in the accounts of the Dominion, and that such half year's interest (\$262,652) should be charged against Ontario and Quebec. The Provinces feel confident that the contention of the Dominion will not be sustained, but this is a matter which, pending the appeal, need not be discussed.

Before leaving this branch of my subject I wish to call attention to an important clause of the partial award of the arbitrators made November, 1893. Clause three reads as follows:—

“That the trust funds shall be treated as intact and unimpaired and interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum carried half-yearly into the separate accounts of Ontario and Quebec.”

Counsel for the Dominion and the Province were agreed that the trust funds referred to in this clause amount to \$3,351,728.

We commenced the year with a credit bank balance of \$613,787, of which \$550,000 was on special deposit. Our total receipts for the year were \$4,291,914, and our total expenditures, \$3,905,685 (including \$1,460, being amount of stationery distributed by the Queen's Printer in excess of purchases), so that on the 31st of December, 1893, we had on hand in the banks, \$1,000,016.

Of this last named sum, \$925,000 was on special deposit.

OTHER ASSETS.

As I have previously stated we have other assets. All commercial corporations, such as banks, insurance companies or business firms in preparing a balance sheet invariably include all their properties of whatever nature as assets. If we followed this method

our balance sheet would show assets and a surplus ten times as large as the amounts I have named. I have not included, for example, (1) the valuable public buildings erected and owned by the Province; (2) the site of the old Parliament buildings, valued at \$500,000, and the parcel of 21 acres, part of the Queen street asylum farm, valued at \$150,000; (3) unpaid purchase moneys on sales of Crown lands to the amount of \$800,000; (4) the standing timber on a vast extent of territory; (5) unsold Crown lands, including our mineral lands; (6) a yearly subsidy of \$1,196,000 guaranteed to us in perpetuity under the B.N.A. Act, and a further amount of \$142,000 a year granted to us for all time under the Dominion Act of 1884. Our critics choose completely to forget the existence of these very important and valuable assets; they wholly ignore them and never by any chance even allude to them.

I see my honorable friend from West Kent smiles. He and his friends generally frown when we speak about the assets of the Province. They seem to find neither comfort nor satisfaction in discussing our assets. The untold wealth of the Province, actual and potential, its abundant assets are to them dry and uninteresting topics and they scrupulously avoid all reference to them. They grow cheerful and happy only when they dwell upon our future railway liabilities which are rapidly diminishing in amount and the payment of which is spread over a long term of years. They apparently forget that the policy of aiding railways was initiated by John Sandfield-Macdonald, that, with very rare exceptions, no one ever opposed these railway grants and that they themselves, in nearly every instance, voted to grant the aid to the railways, which created the very liability, the existence of which they now deplore. (Ministerial applause.)

OUR RAILWAY LIABILITY.

As in former years, I will now give fullest particulars of the amounts payable annually for "aid to railways" and "annuities." These liabilities of the Province are not ordinary debts, inasmuch as they are not presently payable and do not bear interest before becoming payable.

We have never classed them as ordinary debts. No Government treats obligations of this special character as part of the ordinary public debt.

The Dominion Government, the Manitoba Government, amongst others, have large railway liabilities of exactly the same nature and have always treated them exactly as we do.

The Dominion Government has issued from time to time, and continues to issue, railway certificates exactly the same as ours, payable year by year without interest during the currency of a fixed term of years, and it has never included them in any statement of the debts of the Dominion. If these annual railway payments and annuities extending over a period of more than 30 years and not drawing interest are to be capitalized and treated as a present debt, then, to be consistent so as to treat the credit and debit sides of the account alike, we must be allowed to capitalize our fixed yearly receipts guaranteed to us for all time and not limited to 10, 20 or 30 years, the Dominion subsidy for example, and treat them as present assets. If we capitalize these railway certificates and annuities their present value would amount to \$2,241,867. This at 4 per cent. would entail an annual interest charge on the Province of \$89,694. On the other hand, we received last year as interest on our trust funds and investments more than \$300,000. If the railway certificates and annuities are to be capitalized and treated as a present debt, then we must place to our credit as a present existing asset, at least \$7,500,000, being the capitalized amount which at 4 per cent. would yield this \$300,000. The annual interest charge on our future railway obligations, if capitalized, would be \$89,694. The annual interest charges on the debt of the Province of Quebec is more than seventeen times this sum (\$1,500,000), while the annual charges on the debt of the Dominion amount to more than 101 times as much (\$10,021,000). Our railway obligations are diminishing, while the debt of the Dominion is increasing. We have the right to insist that the same mode of book-keeping and of computation shall be applied alike to assets and liabilities. The Attorney-General, speaking recently at Whitby, in discussing this question, said:—"As to the

railway certificates and annuities, they say that, though not yet payable, they are debts of the Province. I agree that, in an account setting forth (as I have been doing) all our assets on one side, all our liabilities of every kind should be set down on the other side, and at whatever sum may be proper. But if in the account or balance sheet you only set down some of our assets, and, in fact, but a small part of them, what then? Why set future liabilities against these special assets? Why set future liabilities which bear no interest, against items which bear interest, when the account leaves out all other assets? The accruing interest on the special items of interest-bearing assets will be far more than enough every year to pay accruing annuities and certificates coming due in that year. The interest received on the items specified in the Treasurer's last financial statement amounted on the 31st December, 1892, to \$336,729, while the railway certificates and annuities due in 1893 were \$219,616 only. The amount for the Province to pay in 1897 will be considerably less than it was in 1893, and there will be a further drop in subsequent years.

"So, again, even if we had not that interest coming in, we should have an annuity accruing to us every year of more than five times the railway annuities and certificates which we have to pay in that year; and this annuity is not amongst the assets from which is shown the surplus of five millions or more. What common sense, then, is there in saying that the annuities which in future years we have to pay are not to go against the annuity to be received, or the interest accruing, in those years, but against our cash capital bearing interest?

"The Opposition pretence that, in stating the amount of our debts presently payable, these other liabilities should be added as ordinary debts, is specially curious in that the argument is in the direct teeth of the practice of their own party at Ottawa, as I have already intimated, though the Dominion has no accruing revenue worth speaking of from timber or Crown lands, or from other sources, corresponding with the items of Provincial assets which the Treasurer names. The Dominion treats all annuities, whether

terminable or permanent, as on the same footing with the payments which have to be made every year for legislation and government, and other matters of yearly occurrence, and I am not aware that anyone has had any objection to that. The Dominion has issued railway certificates, payable at future annual dates, like the railway certificates and annuities of this Province. But they are never set down in the public accounts or otherwise among the debts of the Dominion. So, in the Year Book for 1892, published by the Dominion Government, the Ontario railway annuities are expressly treated in like manner. This book has a table (p. 176) of 'Provincial Debts,' and debts of all the other Provinces are given by the Dominion in this table, but none of Ontario. Our annuities are thus spoken of in this Dominion book :

“‘The Province of Ontario has sold annuities to the extent of \$1,432,519 to provide for railway expenditures, but these amounts are paid off by a fixed sum every year, and, while a liability, do not stand on exactly the same footing as ordinary public debts.’

“But railway annuities are not the only annuities payable by the Dominion and never included in its public accounts or otherwise as debts. Large annuities are payable by the Dominion to the several Provinces under the B. N. A. Act, or under subsequent Dominion legislation, and these, like the railway annuities, are not added up or capitalized and included in the amount set down as debt, yet they are liabilities just as much as the railway obligations of this Province are liabilities, and are, in fact, more like debts, because they are permanent annuities, instead of being terminable like the railway annuities of the Province. But, in the judgment of the Dominion Government, though liabilities, these annuities and future annual payments do not stand on the same footing as the public debt, but they are like any other necessary payments of yearly occurrence.

“So, also, the Dominion is under liability for annuities to retired officers of the Government, amounting annually to about a quarter of a million dollars, considerably more than Ontario's annual liability for railway certificates and annuities, and these Dominion obligations are not taken into account as Dominion debts. Thus, in

this matter, as in so many others, our opponents pretend to find fault with the Ontario Government for things which, as supporters of the Dominion Government, they have to defend, and on far inferior grounds."

The small liabilities of the Province set out in the schedule in the hands of honorable members explain themselves and call for no remark. Suffice it on this branch of my subject to repeat that we had in cash in our banks at the end of 1893 more than a million of dollars; that we have this very day to our credit in the banks more than \$1,550,000, and that our surplus of assets, after deducting all liabilities at present payable, amounted at the end of the year to \$6,135,480.49. (Applause.)

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS, 1894.

Subsidy.....		\$1,196,872 80
Interest on Capital held, and Debts due by the Do-		
minion to Ontario.....	\$300,000 00	
Interest on Investments.....	70,000 00	
		370,000 00
CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT :—		
Crown Lands	50,000 00	
Clergy Lands.....	5,000 00	
Common School Lands	10,000 00	
Grammar School Lands	1,000 00	
Woods and Forests.....	850,000 00	
		916,000 00
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS :—		
Toronto Lunatic Asylum.....	40,000 00	
London "	15,000 00	
Kingston "	5,000 00	
Hamilton "	15,000 00	
Mimico "	1,000 00	
Orillia, Asylum for Idiots	2,500 00	
Reformatory for Females.....	3,000 00	
" Boys.....	500 00	
		82,000 00
Education Department.....		50,000 00
Casual Revenue.....		70,000 00
Succession duty.....		70,000 00
Licenses		280,000 00
Law stamps.....		85,000 00
Algoma Taxes		3,000 00
Assessments, Drainage Works		15,000 00
" Insurance Companies		3,000 00
" Removal of Patients.....		6,000 00
Total		\$3,146,872 80

We estimate that our revenue for this year (1894) will reach \$3,146,872. We expect to receive much less from the Crown Lands Department than we did last year, and this is the main point of difference in the two years. This estimate is moderate, and the actual receipts will, as usual, doubtless considerably exceed it. The expenditure estimates amount to \$3,415,663. As heretofore, we will be careful to keep well within the estimate. My expectations in this regard have been fulfilled each year. We are asking \$16,000 more for education, and \$12,000 more for administration of justice than we asked last year. As I have already said, the expenditures of 1893 were considerably less than those either of 1891 or 1892. The expenditures of 1894, I venture to say, will be notably less than those of any year for several years past. We now have large deposits in the banks, and at the end of 1894 we will still have a large cash balance at our credit. (Applause.)

A COMPARISON.

Our financial condition, Sir, is sound and encouraging, view it as we will. If we take even a hurried glance at the finances of the other Provinces, or of the Dominion itself, we will quickly return to our own balance sheet with feelings of intense pride and satisfaction. The Treasurer of Quebec, in his financial statement, delivered last December, informs us that the excess of liabilities of that Province over assets at June 30th, 1893, the close of their financial year, was \$22,951,680. During the current financial year he estimates that he will be called upon to expend for interest and charges on their public debt alone the alarming sum of \$1,527,296. The gross debt of the Province of Quebec is about \$23,000,000, and both political parties in that Province, I regret to say, Liberal as well as Conservative Administrations, must share the divided responsibility for a financial policy both vicious and wasteful, for a state of things so disastrous. The debts of the other Provinces, and they are by no means as yet very alarming, are as follows:— New Brunswick, nearly \$2,000,000; Nova Scotia, \$1,764,932; Manitoba, \$2,209,000; British Columbia, 620,844. Nova Scotia

will this year pay about \$125,000 interest on her debt. Our own Province of Ontario, on the other hand, presents a striking contrast to this somewhat gloomy outlook, and can point to a cash surplus over and above all liabilities of whatever nature of millions of dollars. The Dominion Government, since it took office fifteen years ago, has added more than \$101,000,000 to the public debt, and, concurrently with a rapidly increasing debt, has given us increased taxation. The net public debt of the Dominion is about \$242,000,000, or more than \$50 per head for its every inhabitant. It has increased \$550,000 during the past year, and the annual charge on the debt has grown from \$7,241,000 in 1878, to \$10,021,000 in 1893. The Province of Quebec, unable to get new loans, even at high rates of interest, has been compelled to resort to new taxes, levied upon the mercantile and professional classes. For the past three years its direct taxes on commercial corporations have averaged more than \$138,000. Last year it received by way of taxes on transfers of property \$292,000, and for trading and manufacturing licenses more than \$145,000. The people of Ontario, as the result of careful, prudent and economical government, have never been called upon to pay a dollar of taxation in any one of these directions. Under its license laws (I am again speaking of Quebec), it received during the last three years respectively \$586,000, \$608,000 and \$672,757. Our license receipts for the same three years were respectively \$298,184, \$294,758 and \$294,159. In other words, the Province of Quebec has received, by way of licenses, \$887,101 during the last three years more than Ontario. Further, as to several large and important services, our grants, each of them materially lightening the burdens of the people, have largely exceeded those of the Province of Quebec. For example, we spent last year for the purposes of education \$277,091 more than was spent by Quebec; \$57,109 more for agriculture and immigration, and \$578,024 more for asylums and charities. On the other hand, the Quebec Government spent for administration of justice \$208,634 more than Ontario. Or, taking these four leading services together, viz., education, asylums and charities, agriculture and administration of

justice, we returned to our municipalities and gave back to the people by means of these grants in the year 1893 the large sum of \$703,590 more than was thus returned by the Province of Quebec. This difference is even more striking when we remember that in 1893 the Quebec Government levied and collected new taxes, altogether unknown to the people of this Province, to the amount of more than half a million of dollars. These new taxes were levied on commercial corporations, on transfers of property and included receipts for manufacturing and trading licenses.

A RETROSPECT.

This is the closing session of our seventh Parliament. This fact of itself compels retrospection. With every confidence we point to the financial record of the Mowat Government, embracing the long period of twenty-two years. There is not a stain or a blot upon a single page of it ; not one act of maladministration can be pointed to in all these years. Millions of dollars have been spent in the this direction and in that, but not a dollar misappropriated. Its watch-words have been "efficient service and strictest economy." In all directions economy has been enforced wherever possible and desirable revenue has been developed ; and at all times the public credit has been maintained. No deserving public object has been overlooked ; no interest or locality has been unduly favored. There has been neither parsimony on the one hand nor waste on the other. Timely and generous aid, amounting to millions of dollars, has been given to schools, to hospitals, to railways and to public works. On six occasions we have sold small portions of our timber assets, obtaining for them every dollar they were worth, and converted the proceeds into other assets of a useful and more permanent character. By our timber sales there has been a conversion of assets, not a lessening or a waste of assets. For example, our last and by far most successful sale realized \$2,305,000, or nearly half of the proceeds of all our six sales taken together. It was held in 1892. During this Parliament, as I have already mentioned, we have witnessed the completion of these new buildings, and of the large asylums

at Mimico and Orillia, at a cost up to the end of 1893, of \$2,400,596 and without our borrowing a single dollar. We have, on the one hand, \$2,300,000 less of timber, but in its place, on the other hand, we have \$2,400,000 worth of indispensable and substantial public buildings. Our critics admitted the urgent need of the buildings, and have never even suggested that our ordinary revenue would suffice to build them. We could then only take one of two courses, viz., convert some of our assets into buildings or borrow money. We took the former course, and they cry out, "You are wasting our assets." Had we taken the latter course, the course always followed by the other Provinces and the Dominion under similar circumstances, they would have said. "You are crushing the Province under a load of debt." Notice again the large sums returned to the people. During this last Parliament we spent for the following purposes :—

Education	\$2,586,940	31
Public Institutions maintenance	3,187,697	21
Agriculture	614,297	10
Hospitals and charities	610,251	18
Public buildings	1,580,344	42
Public works	109,712	77
Colonization roads	439,367	*26
Railways	804,467	50
New Parliament buildings	833,353	32
In all	\$10,766,431	07

Our ordinary revenue more than suffices for ordinary expenditure. No one ever expected that it would, in addition to the many grants to which I have referred, suffice to meet large special capital expenditures. The supporters of the Ottawa Government, in their attempts to justify the immense and growing debt of the Dominion, invariably point to their large capital expenditures, such as those on public works. In their fervor and excitement our critics further say, "You are treating timber revenue as ordinary revenue." The Sandfield-Macdonald Government so treated it, likewise every Conservative Government at Ottawa. Every member of the Sandfield-

Macdonald Government took it for granted that the proceeds of land and timber sales should be treated as ordinary revenue. Sir Leonard Tilley, in his budget speech of 1884, treats the proceeds of sales of North-west lands as ordinary revenue. The Sandfield-Macdonald Government had four timber sales, one during each year of his term of office. The Mowat Government has had six sales during 22 years' tenure of office.

The last session of a Parliament both compels retrospection and invites forecast. We may well view our future not only with complacency, but also with amplest hope. The potential wealth of the Province in forest, field and mine is immense, almost incalculable. If our forest wealth alone, and by far the greater part of it remains intact, is husbanded and cared for in the future as in the past ; if in our sales of small portions of it from time to time we continue to realize the highest possible prices, all fear of failing revenue or of borrowing will continue to be an impalpable spectre for generations yet to come. We may confidently expect to maintain our present revenue, while, as I have already indicated, our yearly expenditures for railway aid and public buildings will be materially reduced.

The people of this Province, in the exercise of their sovereign power, will soon be called upon once again to pass verdict upon the financial record of the Administration of my honored friend, the leader of this House. Tried by his record, his every supporter, as well as every friend of honest, efficient and economical government, will hopefully and confidently await the result. (Loud Applause).

I move, Mr. Speaker, that you do now leave the chair.

STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT of Receipts by the Treasurer of the Province

Years.	Dominion of Canada Sub- sidy and Specific Grant.	Dominion of Canada, Inter- est on Special Funds.	Dominion of Canada, Mar- riage Licenses and Muni- cipal Loan Fund, etc.	Interest on Investments.	Crown Lands Department.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1867.....	40,000 00				142,889 63
1868.....	1,196,872 80	136,696 62	134,874 23	5,031 25	632,113 65
1869.....	1,185,751 18	136,696 62	283 99	80,236 43	879,542 34
1870.....	1,076,729 84	136,696 62	37,654 05	146,123 65	736,426 10
1871.....	883,303 38	136,696 62	35,466 00	148,703 60	869,585 36
1872.....	903,303 38	136,696 62	35,361 00	221,757 95	1,437,372 52
1873.....	1,030,088 09	136,696 62	41,057 00	256,914 83	1,121,264 46
1874.....	1,196,872 80	136,696 62		248,130 68	717,248 28
1875.....	1,196,872 80	136,696 62		232,101 06	640,346 34
1876.....	1,196,872 80	136,696 62		164,170 43	640,015 92
1877.....	1,196,872 80	136,696 62		222,251 18	628,712 90
1878.....	1,196,872 80	136,696 62		156,251 46	445,278 92
1879.....	1,196,872 80	136,696 62		127,645 70	457,340 27
1880.....	1,196,872 80	136,696 62		198,437 42	616,311 96
1881.....	1,196,872 80	136,696 62		82,204 41	992,504 01
1882.....	1,196,872 80	136,696 62		101,927 93	1,095,152 24
1883.....	1,196,872 80	136,696 62		76,324 28	635,447 25
1884.....	1,196,872 80	207,903 86		57,521 79	570,305 41
1885.....	1,196,872 80	279,111 10		50,284 86	736,864 95
1886.....	1,196,872 80	279,111 10		55,893 63	814,813 28
1887.....	1,196,872 80	279,111 10		66,169 32	1,113,142 77
1888.....	1,196,872 80	279,111 10		*95,987 69	1,436,336 28
1889.....	1,196,872 80	230,000 00		75,025 98	1,196,455 88
1890.....	1,196,872 80	300,000 00		63,596 94	1,103,443 09
1891.....	1,196,872 80	300,000 00	500,000 00	41,023 31	1,159,681 75
1892.....	1,196,872 80	300,000 00		36,739 31	2,252,972 27
1893.....	1,196,872 80	300,000 00		79,896 79	1,823,550 87
Total..	30,253,504 67	4,991,494 18	784,696 27	3,090,351 88	24,895,118 70

*Includes \$34,888.10 transferred from Drainage Works rent charges.

“ 5,971.49

“

“

Drainage Debentures.

of Ontario from July 1st, 1867, to December 31st, 1893.

Licenses.	Law Stamps.	Allogna Taxes.	Education Department.	Casual Revenue.	Public Institutions.
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
				10 00	
58,924 74	42,989 55	95 34	24,742 06	43,011 33	8,591 90
60,652 26	78,477 94	2,664 11	24,976 07	12,870 33	8,780 65
58,558 55	77,650 97	2,547 56	26,649 17	20,810 91	19,457 90
75,355 96	87,165 88	5,014 12	35,450 65	23,567 20	20,675 07
82,152 78	95,249 08	7,685 27	53,797 58	26,776 99	25,295 66
115,499 17	75,164 01	3,801 90	51,480 21	77,355 83	31,664 51
107,590 10	63,950 93	5,571 43	55,307 31	28,548 80	30,700 99
85,257 56	66,055 26	5,045 45	57,808 25	24,178 85	27,832 30
78,820 96	68,756 99	4,993 07	57,805 65	19,457 23	34,210 75
75,529 85	66,291 82	1,032 35	57,781 38	29,526 35	39,875 07
85,220 17	71,383 83	585 76	51,793 61	20,293 25	67,971 26
91,207 68	66,984 00	9,948 96	47,961 95	26,642 32	66,089 42
91,604 01	57,502 10	1,863 92	44,284 27	29,592 91	63,982 54
92,360 72	52,399 89	16,210 64	31,450 42	32,752 50	98,782 01
96,460 50	61,845 02	14,099 22	30,052 86	30,578 77	79,646 00
211,353 71	66,599 98	4,106 02	28,175 25	29,578 83	93,846 43
162,330 07	66,988 02	2,215 85	37,969 35	33,426 45	110,211 68
211,162 76	62,291 65	1,620 38	38,749 72	39,556 48	99,112 62
202,455 56	68,439 88	13,143 40	38,229 50	42,572 83	89,220 09
233,785 59	81,014 50	15,247 60	24,807 59	44,589 95	84,004 34
302,734 44	84,841 65	2,275 73	33,173 74	46,819 02	99,320 21
312,007 55	90,348 93	3,911 49	35,359 71	53,310 44	131,199 56
298,183 96	84,557 67	2,093 10	36,661 61	52,015 99	105,663 43
294,757 98	91,617 56	4,155 63	41,766 92	55,861 80	130,234 83
294,516 72	84,246 10	4,172 55	47,949 68	70,257 03	136,406 44
		2,560 07	47,640 78	117,463 45	79,846 62
3,778,483 35	1,812,843 21	136,660 92	1,061,825 29	1,031,425 84	1,782,622 28

STATEMENT of Receipts by

Years.	Public Buildings.		Refunds <i>re</i> Public Works.	Sale of Lands <i>re</i> New Parlia- ment Buildings Fund.	Sale of Lands <i>re</i> Toronto Asylum.		
	Insurance.	Refunds.					
						\$	c.
1867							
1868							
1869							
1870							
1871							
1872							
1873		3,713 14					
1874		1,810 20					
1875		1,233 04					
1876		26,487 50	137 84				
1877		11,925 71	117 16				
1878	9,000 00	5,138 46	521 91				
1879	6,900 00	625 63					
1880	1,500 01	29,338 20	18 00				
1881		1,140 19					
1882	1,500 00	707 95					
1883	9,798 02	34 88					
1884	753 36	645 60					
1885	5,000 08	202 15					
1886	21,608 11	6,155 48		15,716 67			
1887		200 00		122,211 57			
1888	1,616 36	4,000 09	400 00	28,861 71	30,471 81		
1889	80 10	1,089 50		315 74	119,851 20		
1890	15,359 06	2,913 50		315 74	82,976 87		
1891		116 63		315 74			
1892		4,083 13		6,472 87	2,266 20		
1893		1,295 55			1,000 00		
Totals	73,115 10	102,856 53	1,194 91	174,210 04	236,566 08		

the Treasurer.—*Continued.*

Municipal Loan Fund.	Drainage Works rent charges.	Drainage Debentures.	Annuities.	Totals.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
63,178 56				182,899 63
191,463 28				2,250,207 74
158,469 70				2,625,179 29
38,508 10				2,500,695 70
50,179 16				2,333,179 62
28,951 26				3,060,747 97
831,909 33		1,125 60		2,961,515 31
652,505 49		2,888 31		3,446,347 93
113,444 44		10,444 58		3,156,605 81
	16,211 71	27,406 05		2,589,222 83
	570 88	29,625 69		2,502,566 04
10,288 82	11,883 40	30,780 13		2,285,178 07
1,652 36	15,289 70	37,681 66		2,287,951 39
51,735 35	19,734 97	35,609 11		2,584,169 76
	9,029 27	41,997 80		2,788,746 78
	6,547 55	41,907 85		2,880,450 40
31 66	24,975 86	45,748 00		2,439,941 42
4,476 20	26,044 19	43,611 55	250,643 67	2,820,555 45
2,647 96	18,079 29	37,100 54	271,399 69	3,005,920 71
	18,523 17	44,502 97	238,842 57	3,148,660 01
25,000 00	4,447 79	38,250 76	242,626 92	3,527,577 95
4,000 00		29,185 51		3,603,262 14
850 00	17,486 76	39,019 83		3,538,405 08
	17,726 97	41,159 41		3,423,154 99
	14,299 80	42,518 25	269,000 00	4,138,589 09
	12,910 45	45,437 09	160,006 21	4,662,921 57
	10,766 58	52,257 68		4,091,914 01
2,234,291 67	244,528 34	718,258 37	1,432,519 06	78,836,566 69

STATEMENT of Expenditure by the Treasurer of the Province

Years.	Civil Government.		Legislation.		Administration of Justice.		Education.		Public Institutions Maintenance.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
1867.	18,219	47	14,938	95	4,812	18	.....	.....	152,936	19
1868.	90,959	62	85,949	18	171,995	81	331,582	20	146,776	73
1869.	81,897	02	82,941	22	172,656	33	276,146	70	157,925	80
1870.	104,909	35	37,487	87	180,004	02	315,887	92	171,423	17
1871.	114,613	99	94,177	28	182,621	71	351,306	40	214,967	89
1872.	142,218	85	99,559	42	191,647	66	421,703	53	234,040	76
1873.	156,646	82	120,400	68	204,604	84	462,963	22	286,088	12
1874.	159,180	49	176,289	79	208,373	36	487,444	80	362,710	51
1875.	155,526	16	66,263	43	219,462	91	503,311	77	368,046	02
1876.	155,365	59	106,940	56	286,591	40	524,493	51	427,044	74
1877.	159,996	43	122,321	21	277,302	47	550,984	36	482,466	76
1878.	158,721	64	126,463	03	295,369	52	556,056	84	469,190	80
1879.	154,276	84	114,072	98	274,013	22	527,097	24	505,598	41
1880.	173,732	67	111,585	44	265,070	31	505,104	86	551,663	61
1881.	174,803	12	178,954	85	251,119	10	502,824	31	608,387	17
1882.	190,739	55	165,016	04	262,731	46	511,268	48	648,995	63
1883.	202,898	00	133,366	83	275,244	94	513,347	65	600,216	15
1884.	179,825	23	141,440	28	331,026	69	531,651	00	613,570	89
1885.	184,254	70	125,762	04	354,923	35	533,564	46	609,228	66
1886.	183,049	56	115,612	22	346,641	16	568,112	13	650,744	62
1887.	189,289	57	123,002	46	324,495	09	570,760	42	721,602	69
1888.	200,685	25	127,030	77	373,898	80	579,443	80	723,909	61
1889.	211,761	68	119,938	69	366,252	24	598,238	32	769,905	68
1890.	219,563	77	121,475	97	391,006	00	626,142	93	820,516	68
1891.	221,126	28	123,601	03	398,968	79	645,115	23	818,435	77
1892.	235,760	61	132,597	76	391,689	80	653,161	46	778,839	08
1893.	241,621	63	138,924	82	380,652	34	662,520	69	.....	.....
Totals.	4,461,643	90	3,106,114	80	7,383,175	50	13,310,234	23	12,900,232	14

410,549.46
 4,050,944.44
 2,890,610.30
 41,554.74
 315,494.60
 712,990.05
 688.45

of Ontario from July 1st, 1867, to December 31st, 1893.

Immigration.		Agriculture and Arts.		Hospitals and Charities.		Repairs and Maintenance, Public Buildings.		Public Buildings.		Public Works.	
\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
.....		4,000 00		.....		.....		.....		.....
17,595 00		69,634 00		39,000 00		.....		125,846 29		.....
32,087 65		71,151 41		44,000 00		.....		238,865 50		21,187 39	
29,712 56		68,072 20		42,510 00		.....		282,908 52		124,825 77	
57,750 49		76,277 90		40,260 00		.....		206,076 98		131,543 47	
159,178 55		81,612 10		42,100 00		.....		206,071 83		60,693 12	
134,640 66		82,817 93		43,020 00		.....		472,859 50		81,530 21	
94,060 53		86,438 24		43,020 00		.....		291,558 14		117,880 14	
45,201 10		94,444 83		52,346 16		.....		125,059 05		25,515 32	
46,265 34		97,348 42		65,495 07		.....		265,743 47		33,205 35	
31,975 09		97,234 55		64,151 48		.....		280,020 66		30,666 56	
39,650 12		97,028 62		70,673 19		.....		384,919 18		26,313 26	
52,982 19		105,900 80		73,720 44		.....		140,190 90		26,867 27	
34,826 37		107,282 72		72,832 63		.....		141,361 12		26,375 31	
30,414 67		106,936 01		78,092 75		.....		144,552 28		24,369 94	
47,764 41		131,182 53		78,095 79		.....		129,226 17		20,140 25	
43,369 92		139,725 95		80,600 53		.....		129,859 08		41,062 43	
19,088 11		195,362 64		94,218 83		70,149 91		235,517 24		27,717 40	
16,837 40		159,576 45		96,421 28		62,601 54		155,720 29		38,690 80	
11,795 94		125,712 06		103,416 19		57,650 91		227,893 19		51,763 07	
7,952 39		130,567 14		106,230 62		63,250 15		234,782 69		40,990 23	
6,849 90		139,054 46		113,686 14		69,229 54		291,423 56		42,870 71	
5,585 98		138,787 58		120,402 48		64,732 60		518,407 39		23,071 66	
6,628 94		127,906 21		126,037 38		63,600 83		453,188 51		34,715 38	
		149,535 42		134,992 89		59,667 39		412,243 77		35,126 67	
				*32,750 00							
8,334 86		167,282 14		151,574 67		61,133 92		393,969 14		21,824 85	
7,231 06		169,573 33		161,896 24		80,809 29		320,943 00		18,045 87	
987,779 23		3,020,445 64		2,174,544 76		652,826 08		6,899,207 45		1,129,992 43	

*Houses of Refuge.

STATEMENT of Expenditure

Years.	Colonization Roads.	Charges on Crown Lands.	Refunds.	Statute Consolidation.	Miscellaneous.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1867.....	2,608 77	9,674 42	2,416 18		
1868.....	36,901 15	30,190 14	13,229 39		31,045 20
1869.....	35,589 94	46,341 69	183,341 01		27,261 78
1870.....	50,000 00	68,163 07	92,631 40		21,563 08
1871.....	55,409 04	46,306 94	186,241 25		37,813 42
1872.....	75,799 19	95,750 68	128,864 70		26,029 61
1873.....	145,950 00	110,491 66	168,848 52		16,859 54
1874.....	90,762 43	78,968 02	163,568 70		17,338 20
1875.....	103,511 89	67,249 89	107,669 78		86,418 38
1876.....	85,931 43	70,769 60	57,392 09		74,270 39
1877.....	77,300 00	78,469 56	103,428 63		81,937 75
1878.....	85,612 48	70,509 14	61,591 24		78,901 33
1879.....	114,564 13	67,776 17	53,421 26		124,539 93
1880.....	96,839 99	59,046 47	34,558 23		91,293 19
1881.....	97,289 80	67,592 98	42,207 85		43,820 24
1882.....	110,650 00	83,547 16	41,348 93		66,806 61
1883.....	123,497 47	67,131 26	40,960 29		103,717 15
1884.....	185,772 55	103,006 53	46,006 70		84,754 05
1885.....	121,435 32	96,573 08	31,023 41	2,339 65	97,980 53
1886.....	145,213 80	91,092 93	24,214 58	17,666 37	86,326 92
1887.....	122,974 78	94,538 80	24,729 21	27,759 27	148,802 97
1888.....	112,273 56	96,734 47	27,903 63	31,394 99	80,838 65
1889.....	103,666 63	101,775 68	18,024 87	781 97	60,013 63
1890.....	125,233 26	125,172 23	26,168 14		151,983 39
1891.....	98,312 31	171,666 47	30,563 74		87,916 07
1892.....	103,655 39	131,863 80	21,912 11		117,815 98
1893.....	112,166 30	97,193 80	18,682 94		179,648 59
Total.....	2,618,921 61	2,227,596 69	1,750,948 78	79,942 25	2,025,696 58

STATEMENT of Expenditure by the Treasurer.—*Continued.*

Years.	Municipal Loan Fund Dis- tribution.	Common School Fund—on account Quebec's share.	Land Improvement Fund— Held by the Dominion— Paid with interest to the Municipalities.	University of Toronto.	Totals.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1867.....					56,669 97
1868.....					1,179,269 17
1869.....					1,445,751 73
1870.....					1,578,976 65
1871.....					1,816,781 11
1872.....					2,217,555 07
1873.....					2,940,803 45
1874.....	1,361,101 59				3,870,704 14
1875.....	986,243 48				3,604,524 42
1876.....	452,151 28				3,139,505 66
1877.....	317,711 04				3,119,117 73
1878.....	108,171 15				2,902,388 37
1879.....	65,765 76	25,000 00			2,941,714 27
1880.....	22,061 41	15,000 00			2,518,186 80
1881.....	8,182 22	25,000 00			2,579,802 28
1882.....	57,458 73	25,000 00	111,158 79		2,918,826 95
1883.....	9,071 70	25,000 00	9,579 58		2,887,037 73
1884.....	150 00		338 26		3,207,889 67
1885.....	154 48	35,000 00			3,040,139 07
1886.....	377 51		93,062 84		3,181,449 69
1887.....	177 12	100,000 00	704 53		3,454,372 43
1888.....					3,545,234 85
1889.....					3,653,356 37
1890.....					3,896,324 38
1891.....			47,111 87	100,000 00	4,158,459 55
1892.....			2,049 74	60,000 00	4,068,257 39
1893.....			1,209 50		3,907,145 32
Totals. ...	3,388,777 47	250,000 00	265,215 11	160,000 00	77,830,247 22

6.077 451.42

71.752.795.59

Total Receipts, 1867-1893, as per Statement	\$78,836,566 69
Amount added to cost price of stationery supplied to the Queen's Printer, see Auditor's Report, Public Accounts, 1889, Fol. V	23,642 07
	<hr/> \$78,860,208 76
Total expenditure, 1867-1893, as per State- ment.....	\$77,830,247 22
Cash in banks, 31st December, 1893, current account	75,016 68
Cash in banks, 31st December, 1893, special deposits.....	925,000 00
Stationery on hand, 31st December, 1893, see Auditor's Report, Public Ac- counts, 1893, Fol. 20	29,944 86
	<hr/> \$78,860,208 76

Notes :

Education Office, Salaries and Expenses transferred from Educa- tion to Civil Government	1879
School of Science, Salaries and Expenses transferred from Public Institutions Maintenance to Education.....	1884
Mechanics' Institutes, etc., transferred from Agriculture to Educa- tion	1886
Expenses of Elections transferred from Legislation to Miscellaneous	1875
Agricultural College and Farm transferred from Public Institutions Maintenance to Agriculture.....	1884
Repairs, etc., Public Buildings under Departmental Expenses	1867-83
Consolidation of Statutes under Miscellaneous	1874-85
Drainage Works transferred from Miscellaneous to Public Works..	1869
Commissioner of Agriculture appointed.	1888
Bureau of Industries' officials transferred from Agriculture to Civil Government regular staff Department Agriculture	1889
Mining Bureau under Crown Lands Expenditure	1891
do transferred to Civil Government.....	1892
Widows' Pensions transferred to Refunds—Municipalities Fund...	1890

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
March 22nd, 1894.

STATEMENT shewing amounts payable annually for Certificates, issued by the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, for "Aid to Railways" and "Annuities."

Year.	Railway Aid Certificates.	Annuities.	Year.	Railway Aid Certificates.	Annuities.
	\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.
			<i>Forward.</i>	1,034,408 68	1,484,000 00
1894.....	146,815 64	74,200 00	1914.....	15,391 20	74,200 00
1895.....	146,815 64	74,200 00	1915.....	15,391 20	74,200 00
1896.....	141,807 44	74,200 00	1916.....	15,391 20	74,200 00
1897.....	121,255 58	74,200 00	1917.....	15,391 20	74,200 00
1898.....	92,742 58	74,200 00	1918.....	15,391 20	74,200 00
1899.....	78,310 19	74,200 00	1919.....	15,391 20	74,200 00
1900.....	72,237 18	74,200 00	1920.....	15,391 20	74,200 00
1901.....	40,431 77	74,200 00	1921.....	15,391 20	74,200 00
1902.....	24,274 17	74,200 00	1922.....	15,391 20	74,200 00
1903.....	15,806 49	74,200 00	1923.....	15,391 20	74,200 00
1904.....	15,391 20	74,200 00	1924.....	15,391 20	67,500 00
1905.....	15,391 20	74,200 00	1925.....	15,391 20	53,800 00
1906.....	15,391 20	74,200 00	1926.....	15,391 20	40,650 00
1907.....	15,391 20	74,200 00	1927.....	15,391 20	28,250 00
1908.....	15,391 20	74,200 00	1928.....	15,391 20	22,000 00
1909.....	15,391 20	74,200 00	1929.....	15,391 20	22,000 00
1910.....	15,391 20	74,200 00	1930.....	14,691 60	22,000 00
1911.....	15,391 20	74,200 00	1931.....	11,193 60	15,000 00
1912.....	15,391 20	74,200 00	1932.....	4,197 60	4,000 00
1913.....	15,391 20	74,200 00	1933.....	1,399 20	.....
<i>Forward.</i>	1,034,408 68	1,484,000 00	<i>Totals.</i>	1,312,149 88	2,501,200 00

Note.—Present value of Railway Certificates—(interest $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. half-yearly) \$922,091 82
 Present value of Annuities—(interest $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. half-yearly) 1,319,775 70

C. H. SPROULE,
 Provincial Auditor.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
 TORONTO, March 22nd, 1894

SCHEDULE "C."

CAPITAL HELD AND DEBTS DUE BY THE DOMINION TO ONTARIO,
BEARING INTEREST.

	As stated in Treasurer's Statement of 11th April, 1893.		As stated in Treasurer's Statement of 6th March, 1894.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.
U. C. Grammar School Fund (2 Vict. Cap. 10)		312,759 04	312,769 04	
U. C. Building Fund (18 Sect., Act 1854)		1,472,391 41	1,472,391 41	
Land Improvement Fund (see award)...		124,685 18	124,685 18	
Ontario's share of Library			105,541 00	
The Capital under Act 1884 (See Award Nov., '93	2,848,289 52			
Less estimated balance due the Dominion	1,544,000 00			
		1,304,289 52	1,590,519 37	
		3,214,135 15	3,605,906 00	

GENERAL STATEMENT shewing the amount of benefit derived by each County during 23 years, 1871-1893, on account of the following heads :

COUNTY.	Lunatic Asylums.	Central Prison.	Reformatory for Boys.	Blind Institution.	Deaf and Dumb Institution.	Public Separate and High Schools.	Administration of Justice.	Agricultural Societies.	Mechanics' Institutes.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Brant	152,176 28	26,669 77	30,596 01	28,845 08	23,639 14	96,669 00	89,297 99	33,880 00	19,989 43	501,762 70
Bruce	176,769 76	7,350 47	11,411 06	21,651 98	24,662 23	211,516 00	67,774 56	37,000 00	19,815 13	577,951 19
Carleton	280,981 71	35,835 94	27,325 39	15,146 13	33,050 42	106,755 00	102,109 42	20,850 00	4,225 10	626,277 11
Dufferin	14,480 74	905 27	841 79	9,175 89	1,356 93	56,583 00	14,754 82	13,500 00	1,480 66	116,079 10
Elgin	179,603 04	24,065 61	23,714 90	15,908 87	22,989 30	141,679 00	103,096 85	32,770 00	10,071 80	553,599 37
Essex	144,348 06	39,152 92	15,885 74	23,119 50	18,920 99	152,165 00	84,193 98	29,800 00	2,728 42	510,314 61
Frontenac	282,517 73	29,712 54	36,807 29	22,677 05	15,880 27	101,343 40	59,733 38	20,950 00	11,871 70	581,492 96
Stormont	133,267 37	12,089 42	6,848 12	4,937 88	12,303 72	81,462 00	24,298 00	994 50	276,201 01	}
Dundas	51,387 26		2,012 16	10,877 72	8,533 34	90,725 00	51,830 50	16,300 00	2,103 50	
Glengarry	69,849 58		5,399 20	4,399 78	6,545 06	84,471 00		16,231 50	1,786 45	}
Leeds	140,915 92	24,820 44	10,848 27	11,844 90	16,492 58		49,957 23	63,450 00	5,181 80	
Greenville	44,400 50	352 50	6,598 38	2,500 77	5,331 99	256,005 00			6,541 83	}
Grey	206,068 24	11,829 57	13,855 29	17,947 86	29,437 85	235,960 00	67,385 51	46,000 00	15,300 15	
Halifax	117,493 46	4,707 81	5,100 79	11,971 02	7,198 40	109,831 00	58,181 43	20,733 33	4,963 84	340,171 08
Haliburton					1,913 28	45,415 00	15,565 44	6,395 00	69,288 72	}
Halton	120,050 48	3,162 43	6,614 37	5,070 11	10,637 71	85,997 00	34,570 22	16,300 00	10,016 33	
Hastings	163,264 11	18,192 56	17,645 03	15,437 22	44,422 90	187,271 00	69,747 23	49,138 50	8,851 10	573,969 65
Huron	232,979 32	6,148 94	7,868 21	20,501 83	42,687 24	265,279 00	61,463 95	46,099 00	32,506 26	715,533 75
Kent	166,232 95	27,957 91	18,347 32	12,931 33	20,227 43	176,422 00	84,083 82	31,260 00	13,524 80	550,987 56
Lambton	241,432 37	13,147 07	37,381 27	22,736 38	23,120 54	168,303 00	73,621 24	31,200 00	15,693 15	638,535 02
Lanark	157,216 74	4,904 20	2,066 34	2,610 02	11,842 99	182,163 00	30,109 36	32,600 00	13,090 42	436,603 07
Lennox and Addington	121,146 91	3,243 64	2,764 71	7,251 07	13,945 01	124,501 00	31,229 99	32,599 00	5,872 30	342,553 63
Lincoln	160,968 50	23,383 29	29,598 97	9,570 19	8,229 64	133,042 00	66,649 01	28,733 31	18,330 81	478,555 72
Middlesex	513,502 00	67,846 09	53,157 65	26,183 02	36,005 69	256,750 00	181,830 01	57,600 00	25,027 02	1,217,901 48
Norfolk	119,346 33	7,973 64	17,414 98	14,716 98	20,866 62	138,041 00	63,381 61	32,600 00	7,473 26	419,813 88
Northumberland	180,851 37	24,240 25	10,709 68	9,232 31	25,922 63	190,850 00		32,600 00	7,540 72	565,568 29
Durham	122,642 30	4,174 32	6,208 84	1,126 71	16,720 71	162,730 00	83,591 33	32,600 00	10,011 70	364,500 81
Ontario	240,512 80	14,434 41	25,005 77	16,415 50	19,916 85	237,371 00	70,463 16	32,600 00	16,521 90	673,841 79
Oxford	205,871 10	28,647 95	20,358 38	6,066 67	20,152 42	193,183 00	64,227 28	32,600 00	19,410 71	590,517 51
Peel	135,276 78	4,807 39	1,817 89	3,846 00	7,073 85	106,573 00	37,074 83	22,950 00	337,269 83	}
Perth	185,350 26	6,001 20	13,268 79	12,418 00	39,831 96	215,648 00	58,941 63	32,600 00	21,217 88	
Peterborough	98,572 74	6,000 65	7,525 19	11,270 51	10,065 74	157,180 00	36,375 77	32,921 00	10,138 10	389,996 70
Prescott	56,164 81	1,212 97	2,023 36	653 64	6,358 77			16,300 00	83 40	82,736 95
Russell	11,533 40	86 77	352 24	2,502 14	10,894 37	130,101 00	36,835 99	16,300 00	601 50	209,207 41
Prince Edward	58,841 63	1,932 10	1,953 62	11,810 00	7,462 45	78,693 00	32,630 78	16,300 00	796 85	207,120 43
Renfrew	85,305 32	5,764 36	9,462 66	22,324 44	14,046 71	183,920 00	52,884 82	33,040 00	4,927 40	411,675 21
Simcoe	303,301 69	21,505 26	18,133 90	18,093 15	33,359 34	329,580 00	109,082 42	52,950 00	29,043 66	915,049 62
Victoria	105,472 69	5,712 81	5,024 33	9,981 34	9,096 69	197,797 00	46,157 11	32,600 00	8,418 49	420,260 46
Waterloo	128,737 45	17,158 38	14,736 62	9,582 28	22,158 91	200,119 00	67,607 50	32,600 00	38,060 07	530,760 21
Welland	112,525 64	44,059 70	18,517 82	6,903 85	8,894 65	126,315 00	64,176 13	20,733 38	16,889 81	419,015 96
Wellington	216,649 26	19,006 48	10,803 64	22,988 29	26,330 43	231,337 00	75,284 08	32,600 00	35,815 44	687,714 57
Wentworth	367,848 07	125,114 94	78,765 04	41,002 62	30,302 14	121,758 00	135,635 78	41,345 00	13,123 34	967,894 33
York	1,174,469 64	311,461 70	119,479 76	36,447 78	61,403 03	240,017 00	425,827 23	61,362 00	29,116 93	2,522,585 07
Unorganized Districts	219,164 84	15,981 12	2,672 09	7,729 29	15,908 54	280,180 00	790,319 92	59,112 00	1,351,182 70	5,351,182 70
Total	8,005,521 54	1,058,754 79	759,948 98	656,189 23	843,707 46	6,819,650 00	3,653,682 76	1,390,751 00	551,182 25	23,739,388 01

STATEMENT shewing the number of Lunatics in residence in the Provincial Asylums each year since 1871, the Counties they were admitted from, the Cost of maintaining the Asylums, and the

County.	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.	
	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.
		\$158,880.75.		\$187,719.42		\$201,478.66.		\$214,308.21		\$218,541.35		\$241,380.57.		\$281,843.75		\$270,162.95		\$286,894.37.		\$297,894.72.		\$322,971.62.		\$368,683.07.		\$377,095.10.		\$388,021.30.
	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.
Algoma	1	116 31	1	128 49	1	133 87	1	134 03	1	132 45	2	266 42	43	6,345 00	43	5,405 53	51	6,293 40	58	6,853 86	59	7,190 92	56	7,529 76	56	7,474 88	56	7,477 12
Brant	25	2,907 75	30	3,854 70	32	4,283 84	35	4,691 05	33	4,370 85	39	5,195 19	45	6,063 00	49	6,159 79	48	6,923 20	54	6,881 18	56	7,190 92	56	7,529 76	56	7,474 88	56	7,477 12
Bruce	15	1,741 65	17	2,184 33	16	2,141 92	24	3,216 72	26	3,443 70	33	4,395 93	43	5,987 00	49	6,051 12	77	9,501 80	82	9,659 94	91	11,091 68	89	11,966 94	101	13,481 48	69	9,212 88
Carleton	54	6,280 74	52	6,681 48	56	7,496 72	57	7,907 77	60	8,211 90	70	9,592 60	72	9,870 00	72	9,801 12	77	9,501 80	82	9,659 94	91	11,091 68	89	11,966 94	101	13,481 48	106	14,153 12
Dufferin																												
Dundas	5	581 55	7	599 43	11	1,472 57	10	1,340 30	12	1,589 40	12	1,598 52	14	1,974 00	16	2,011 36	14	1,737 60	16	1,950 80	16	1,950 80	20	2,689 20	19	2,536 12	17	2,299 84
Durham	33	3,838 23	36	4,625 64	37	4,953 19	34	4,557 02	36	4,768 20	23	3,063 83	21	2,981 00	30	3,771 30	33	3,899 61	43	5,240 84	42	5,647 32	44	5,873 12	46	6,141 92	46	6,141 92
Elgin	30	3,489 30	39	5,011 11	43	5,756 41	42	5,629 26	42	5,662 90	45	5,994 45	53	7,473 00	60	7,542 60	62	7,326 54	67	8,165 96	69	9,277 74	66	8,509 68	67	8,940 81	67	8,940 81
Essex	24	2,791 44	28	3,597 72	31	4,149 97	29	3,886 87	26	3,443 70	29	3,863 09	29	4,089 00	32	4,022 72	34	4,195 60	42	4,963 14	45	5,484 60	46	6,185 16	47	6,273 56	49	6,542 18
Frontenac	52	6,048 12	59	7,580 81	69	7,898 33	69	7,907 77	70	7,947 00	75	9,390 75	77	10,857 00	94	11,816 74	89	10,986 60	95	11,226 15	102	12,431 76	100	13,446 00	93	12,413 64	95	12,681 40
Glenagarry	13	1,512 03	15	1,927 35	17	2,275 79	17	2,274 51	14	1,854 30	11	1,465 31	14	1,974 00	16	1,759 94	16	1,974 00	21	2,481 57	21	2,559 48	22	2,559 48	27	3,003 06	29	3,872 88
Grenville	8	930 48	8	1,027 92	10	1,338 70	9	1,206 27	11	1,456 95	8	1,065 68	11	1,551 00	12	1,508 52	16	1,974 00	13	1,536 21	14	1,706 32	16	2,151 36	16	2,153 68	18	2,403 36
Grey	24	2,791 44	26	3,340 74	32	4,283 84	31	4,154 93	40	5,298 00	41	5,461 61	47	6,627 00	49	6,159 79	59	7,280 60	59	6,972 03	61	7,434 68	69	9,277 74	72	9,610 56	79	10,548 03
Haldimand	22	2,558 82	23	2,935 27	23	3,079 01	23	3,082 69	29	3,841 05	35	4,662 35	33	4,653 00	37	4,651 27	35	4,319 00	34	4,017 78	38	4,631 44	39	5,243 94	40	5,339 20	38	5,073 76
Halton	26	3,024 06	27	3,469 23	26	3,886 87	29	3,886 87	28	3,708 60	38	5,298 00	38	5,298 00	39	5,439 85	39	5,439 85	41	5,439 85	39	5,439 85	39	5,439 85	38	5,072 24	44	5,874 83
Hastings	27	3,140 37	38	4,882 62	32	4,283 84	30	4,020 90	30	3,973 50	36	4,795 56	43	6,486 00	45	6,566 95	47	5,799 80	55	6,499 35	55	6,703 40	59	7,933 14	63	8,409 24	59	7,877 68
Huron	37	4,303 47	35	4,497 15	38	5,087 06	35	4,691 05	36	4,768 20	40	5,328 40	43	6,738 00	54	6,788 34	59	7,280 60	69	8,153 73	83	10,116 04	89	11,966 94	88	11,746 24	91	12,150 32
Kent	25	2,907 75	24	3,083 76	23	3,079 01	34	4,557 02	36	4,768 20	36	4,795 56	52	6,512 00	41	5,154 11	50	6,170 00	58	6,853 86	54	6,581 72	62	8,536 52	68	9,073 64	61	8,545 28
Lambton	28	3,266 68	31	3,983 19	37	4,953 19	37	4,959 11	41	5,430 45	51	6,793 71	53	7,473 00	66	8,296 86	61	7,327 40	65	7,081 05	79	9,628 52	86	11,563 56	92	12,280 16	98	13,084 96
Lanark	28	3,266 68	30	3,854 70	30	4,016 10	30	4,375 84	35	5,311 75	33	4,935 93	35	4,935 93	35	4,939 85	45	5,306 20	45	5,317 65	45	5,484 60	47	6,185 16	51	6,807 48	51	6,807 48
Leeds	20	2,326 20	23	2,955 27	21	2,811 27	23	3,082 69	24	3,178 80	30	3,996 80	37	5,217 00	41	5,154 11	43	5,306 20	50	5,908 50	46	5,696 48	49	5,688 54	51	6,807 48	50	6,675 00
Lennox and Addington	17	1,977 27	17	2,184 33	20	2,677 40	21	2,814 63	22	2,913 90	22	2,930 62	34	4,794 00	35	4,399 85	37	4,965 80	40	4,726 80	41	4,997 08	44	5,916 24	46	6,140 08	49	6,542 18
Lincoln	29	3,372 99	27	3,469 23	29	3,882 23	30	4,020 90	29	3,841 05	38	5,061 98	44	6,204 00	48	6,034 08	51	6,293 40	58	6,853 86	56	6,823 23	64	8,605 44	60	8,008 80	63	8,116 76
Middlesex	88	10,235 28	93	11,949 57	100	13,387 00	103	13,805 09	103	13,642 35	123	16,384 83	141	19,831 00	153	19,233 63	165	20,361 00	166	19,616 22	171	20,341 48	176	23,664 36	184	24,560 32	183	24,434 16
Muskoka												1	133 21					3	354 51		487 52	5	672 30	7	934 36	8	1,098 16	
Nipissing	30	3,480 30	23	2,955 27	21	2,811 27	22	2,948 06	25	3,311 75	30	3,996 80	32	4,512 00	35	4,399 85	37	4,937 08	38	4,490 46	39	4,733 32	37	4,733 32	41	5,172 68	42	5,607 84
Northumberland	33	3,838 23	42	5,396 58	39	5,220 93	42	5,629 26	42	5,662 90	62	8,259 02	66	9,306 00	61	7,668 31	65	8,021 00	65	7,681 05	64	7,800 32	74	9,950 04	72	9,610 56	77	10,281 01
Ontario	47	5,466 57	48	6,693 52	50	7,237 62	54	7,737 62	57	7,549 65	59	7,859 39	68	9,588 00	67	8,422 57	72	8,881 80	81	9,571 71	87	10,603 56	96	12,908 16	95	12,684 40	95	12,684 40
Oxford	31	3,605 61	37	4,754 13	36	4,819 32	42	5,629 26	41	5,430 45	45	5,994 45	49	6,909 00	49	6,159 79	54	6,663 60	63	7,444 71	69	8,409 72	69	9,277 74	73	9,744 01	75	10,014 03
Parry Sound																												
Peel	26	3,024 06	28	3,597 72	30	4,016 10	31	4,154 93	34	4,503 30	36	4,795 56	41	5,781 00	52	6,536 92	51	6,293 40	56	6,617 52	53	6,460 04	53	7,126 38	53	7,126 38	52	6,940 96
Perth	35	4,070 85	34	3,968 66	35	4,685 45	36	4,825 08	40	5,328 40	43	6,063 00	46	6,572 06	51	7,582 06	51	6,293 40	58	6,853 86	63	7,478 44	70	9,343 60	80	10,880 60	79	10,788 60
Peterboro'	10	1,163 10	10	1,284 90	12	1,606 44	16	2,144 48	17	2,251 65	15	1,938 15	16	2,256 00	16	2,011 36	16	1,974 00	19	2,245 23	23	2,803 24	21	2,823 66	20	2,669 60	20	2,670 40
Prescott	9	1,046 79	10	1,066 44	12	1,606 44	13	1,742 39	14	1,854 30	15	1,998 15	12	1,692 00	11	1,382 87	19	2,344 60	20	2,263 40	21	2,259 48	21	2,253 66	21	2,253 66	19	2,536 88
Prince Edward																												

the Asylums, and the amount of benefit thus derived by each County, each year, and in the twenty-three years, 1871-1893.

1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		Amount of benefit derived by each County during the past 23 years.	County.
No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.		
\$388,021.30.	\$364,445.96.	\$384,352.03.	\$415,330.19.	\$459,373.39.	\$490,606.11.	\$461,364.12.	\$498,097.70.	\$544,580.95.	\$568,495.25.												
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
10	1,335 20	11	1,366 42	11	1,356 30	8	1,059 12	10	1,353 40	15	2,108 70	14	1,790 95	18	2,305 98	17	2,273 58	17	2,279 36	20,209 91	Algoma.
56	7,477 12	56	6,956 32	51	6,288 30	53	7,016 67	54	7,308 36	60	8,528 82	69	8,528 82	66	8,455 26	69	9,228 06	73	9,787 84	152,176 28	Brant.
69	9,212 88	68	8,446 96	73	9,000 90	78	10,326 42	83	11,233 22	82	11,527 56	93	11,897 02	94	12,042 34	103	13,775 22	104	13,944 32	176,769 76	Bruce.
106	14,153 12	107	13,291 54	107	13,193 10	111	14,693 29	113	15,393 42	125	17,572 50	125	15,990 63	141	18,063 51	143	19,124 82	152	20,380 16	280,981 71	Carleton.
4	531 08	8	993 76	9	1,109 70	10	1,323 90	10	1,353 40	9	1,265 22	9	1,151 32	12	1,537 32	14	1,872 36	18	2,413 44	14,480 74	Dufferin.
17	2,269 84	20	2,484 40	17	2,096 10	15	1,985 85	21	2,842 14	16	2,240 28	13	1,663 02	22	2,813 42	26	3,477 24	29	3,888 32	51,387 26	Dundas.
46	6,141 92	45	5,589 90	62	7,644 60	58	7,678 62	54	7,308 36	47	7,029 00	47	6,012 47	46	5,493 06	41	5,483 34	49	6,569 92	122,612 69	Durham.
67	8,945 84	64	7,950 08	65	8,014 50	65	8,606 35	71	9,609 14	73	10,262 34	73	9,338 52	76	9,735 36	73	9,765 02	78	10,428 54	179,603 04	Elgin.
49	6,542 48	52	6,459 44	61	7,521 30	62	8,450 18	65	8,797 40	69	9,700 02	67	8,570 97	70	9,867 70	73	10,431 72	91	12,201 28	144,348 06	Essex.
35	12,684 40	95	11,800 90	106	13,070 18	109	14,430 51	116	15,700 60	116	16,307 23	116	14,830 30	121	15,501 31	129	17,232 46	132	20,380 16	282,517 73	Frontenac.
29	3,872 08	26	3,229 72	30	3,699 30	29	3,839 31	34	4,601 90	29	4,076 82	26	3,326 05	26	3,339 86	41	5,483 34	43	5,765 44	69,849 68	Glengarry.
18	2,403 36	21	2,608 62	19	2,342 89	21	2,740 40	19	2,571 05	15	2,108 70	13	1,663 02	13	1,669 43	22	2,942 28	28	3,754 24	44,400 50	Grenville.
79	10,543 08	82	10,186 04	84	10,358 04	86	11,385 54	103	13,941 05	99	13,917 42	98	12,536 65	108	13,833 88	111	14,845 14	118	15,821 44	206,068 24	Grey.
38	5,073 76	37	4,596 14	43	5,302 33	45	5,957 55	48	6,496 80	52	7,310 16	51	6,524 17	57	7,302 27	59	7,890 66	60	8,044 80	117,493 46	Haldimand.
44	5,871 88	43	5,341 46	45	5,548 95	48	6,354 72	48	10,828 00	45	6,326 10	46	5,884 55	46	5,899 06	54	7,221 96	56	7,508 48	120,030 48	Halton.
59	7,877 68	58	7,204 76	59	7,275 29	64	8,472 97	33	4,466 55	74	10,402 92	78	9,978 15	84	10,761 24	91	12,170 34	93	12,469 44	163,264 11	Hastings.
91	12,159 52	95	11,800 90	93	11,467 83	96	12,710 40	106	14,347 10	108	15,182 64	117	14,967 22	119	15,245 09	122	16,316 28	129	17,296 32	232,979 32	Huron.
64	8,545 28	67	8,322 74	66	8,138 46	67	8,870 80	72	9,745 20	71	9,849 18	77	9,849 84	76	9,735 36	85	11,307 90	88	11,799 04	166,232 35	Kent.
98	13,084 96	97	12,049 34	103	12,700 93	103	13,637 29	107	14,482 45	107	15,042 06	116	14,839 30	125	16,013 75	129	17,252 46	138	18,508 04	241,432 37	Lambton.
51	6,809 52	52	6,459 44	68	8,385 08	70	9,268 00	79	10,692 65	78	10,965 24	79	10,106 07	88	11,273 68	81	10,832 94	84	11,262 72	157,216 74	Lanark.
50	6,675 00	50	6,211 00	60	7,398 60	62	8,208 80	64	8,662 40	66	9,278 28	76	9,992 58	81	10,832 94	82	10,994 56	82	10,994 56	146,915 92	Leeds.
49	6,542 48	43	5,341 46	56	6,905 36	48	6,355 20	63	8,565 54	56	7,163 80	56	7,174 16	54	7,221 96	55	7,374 40	58	7,374 40	121,146 91	Lennox and Addington.
63	8,411 76	65	8,074 30	62	7,645 22	61	8,077 40	65	8,797 75	64	8,954 75	74	9,480 14	72	9,629 28	78	10,428 54	78	10,428 54	160,968 50	Lincoln.
183	24,434 16	190	23,601 80	184	22,689 04	182	24,096 80	196	26,528 60	207	29,094 94	233	29,806 52	250	32,027 50	262	35,039 88	288	38,615 04	613,502 00	Middlesex.
8	1,093 16	9	1,117 98	13	1,603 03	14	1,853 60	7	947 45	7	983 99	13	1,663 02	14	1,793 54	15	2,006 10	16	2,145 28	17,704 00	Muskoka.
42	5,607 84	33	4,099 26	43	5,302 33	45	5,958 00	53	7,173 55	55	7,731 35	57	7,291 72	58	7,439 38	57	7,623 18	63	8,447 04	119,346 33	Nipissing.
77	10,241 04	75	9,316 50	60	7,398 60	54	7,149 60	64	8,662 40	64	8,662 40	66	8,453 05	68	8,070 93	71	9,495 54	69	9,251 52	180,881 37	Norfolk.
95	12,684 40	99	12,297 78	91	11,221 21	87	11,518 80	94	12,722 90	97	13,635 29	97	12,408 72	101	12,939 11	104	13,908 96	101	13,542 08	240,512 80	Northumberland.
75	10,014 00	78	9,689 16	81	9,988 11	87	11,518 80	93	12,587 55	96	13,494 72	96	12,280 80	102	13,067 22	106	14,176 44	106	14,212 48	205,871 10	Oxford.
52	6,943 04	48	5,962 56	43	5,302 33	3	397 20	2	270 70	4	562 28	5	639 62	9	1,152 99	6	802 44	11	1,474 88	5,670 04	Parry Sound.
80	10,681 60	73	9,068 06	75	9,248 25	79	9,563 60	49	6,632 15	47	6,606 79	49	6,268 32	60	7,685 60	57	7,626 18	54	7,240 32	135,270 32	Peel.
29	3,870 08	30	3,725 60	38	4,685 78	43	5,693 20	48	6,496 80	46	5,486 22	46	5,884 55	54	6,917 94	53	7,088 22	49	6,569 92	98,572 74	Perth.
20	2,670 40	19	2,360 18	17	2,096 27	15	1,986 00	19	2,571 65	22	3,092 54	24	3,070 20	28	3,587 08	26	3,486 08	26	3,486 08	56,164 81	Peterboro'.
19	2,538 88	19	2,360 18	28	3,452 68	29	3,839 60	30	4,060 50	30	4,217 10	27	3,453 97	28	3,587 08	25	3,343 50	26	3,486 08	58,841 63	Prescott.
27	3,605 04	24	2,981 28	35	4,315 85	36	4,786 40	41	5,549 35	40	5,622 80	46	5,884 55	48	6,149 28	50	6,687 00	57	7,612 56	1,987 73	Prince Edward.
5	957 60	7	869 54	6	739 86	7	794 40	8	1,082 80	6	843 42	5	639 62	7	996 77	15	2,006 10	12	1,808 96	35,305 32	Rainy River.
109	14,553 68	117	14,533 74	139	17,140 90	125	16,500 00	150	20,302 50	164	23,653 48	168	21,491 40	175	22,410 25	187	25,009 38	193	25,877 44	303,301 69	Renfrew.
45	6,008 40	46	5,714 12	38	4,685 78	43	5,693 20	48	6,496 80	57	8,012 49	63	8,059 27	65	8,327 15	48	6,419 52	46	6,167 68	133,267 37	Russell.
39	5,207 28	39	4,844 58	34	4,192 54	37	4,898 80	37	5,007 95	45	6,325 65	47	6,012 47	50	6,405 50	50	6,687 00	52	7,910 72	105,472 69	Simcoe.
50	6,675 00	48	5,962 56	47	5,795 57	43	5,693 20	42	5,684 70	49	6,887 93	53	7,180 02	61	7,814 71	67	8,960 58	72	9,553 76	367,848 07	Stormont.
73	9,746 96	72	8,943 84	66	8,423 64	53	7,222 80	53	7,173 55	55	7,731 35	54	6,907 94	61	7,814 71	68	9,094 32	64	8,581 12	125,525 64	Thunder Bay.
137	18,292 24	143	17,763 46	135	16,646 85	141	18,668 40	148	20,878 20	157	23,004 36	157	20,084 22	176	22,547 36	198	26,480 52	187	25,072 96	167,600 00	Victoria.
400	53,408 00	409	50,805 98	446	54,996 26	450	59,580 00	518	70,111 30	521	73,236 97	545	69,719 12	590	75,584 90	630	84,256 20	654	87,688 32	1,174,469 64	Waterloo.
50	6,661 82	55	6,820 59	78	9,618 18	78	10,327 20	57	7,174 95	56	7,871 92	55	7,033 14	68	8,684 77	65	8,684 77	48	6,431 89	168,361 03	Welland.
2,906	388,021 30	2,934	364,445 96	3,117	384,352 03	3,137	415,330 19	3,394	459,373 39	3,490	490,606 11	3,630	464,364 12	3,888	498,097 70	4,072	544,580 95	4,240	568,495 25	8,005,521 54	Totals.

STATEMENT shewing the total cost of maintaining the Central Prison, the cost each year, the number of prisoners maintained each year, the Counties they came from, and the amount of benefit derived by each County each year, and in 20 years.

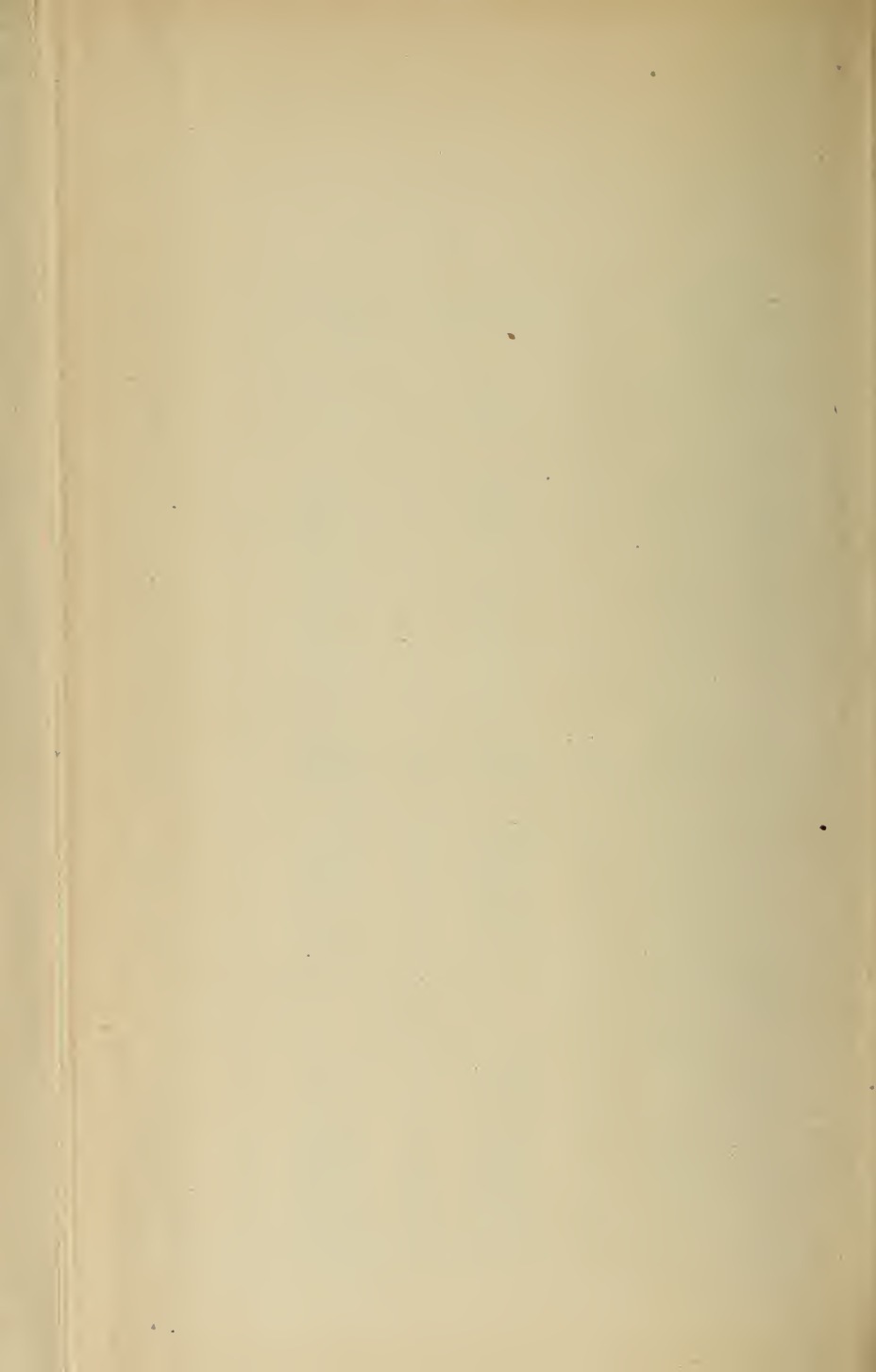
(Before the erection of the Central Prison, Prisoners sentenced to a less term than two years were confined in County Gaols.)

[illegible]

REFORMATORY FOR BOYS

STATEMENT shewing the annual cost, 1871-1893, the number of boys maintained, the counties admitted from, and the amount of benefit derived from the Reformatory by each county, each year, and in the twenty-three years.

County.	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		Amount of benefit derived by each county during the past 23 years.	County.			
	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.									
		\$23,889 82		\$22,494 14		\$24,979 31		\$19,889 58		\$21,332 76		\$23,321 43		\$24,430 10		\$29,628 25		\$28,427 40		\$34,030 23		\$35,571 76		\$32,671 96		\$41,600 33		\$40,526 12		\$40,003 48		\$39,264 01		\$38,636 40		\$45,330 99		\$42,127 71		\$38,434 73		\$38,556 20	\$36,977 13	\$37,831 86							
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.							
Algoma	6	924 78	4	569 48	5	960 75	7	1,001 63	3	1,109 79	11	1,409 76	11	1,378 08	10	1,506 50	11	1,518 00	15	2,385 30	16	2,276 64	15	1,863 45	13	2,210 00	10	1,700 00	6	1,093 44	7	1,340 78	3	693 72	3	693 72	4	802 40	6	1,147 32	1	191 22	1	208 46	2	410 20	2	437 36	1	882 31	Algoma.
Brant	6	308 26	4	569 48	5	960 75	7	1,001 63	3	1,109 79	11	1,409 76	11	1,378 08	10	1,506 50	11	1,518 00	15	2,385 30	16	2,276 64	15	1,863 45	13	2,210 00	10	1,700 00	6	1,093 44	7	1,340 78	3	693 72	3	693 72	4	802 40	6	1,147 32	1	191 22	1	208 46	2	410 20	2	437 36	1	882 31	Brant.
Carleton	10	1,641 30	12	1,708 44	6	1,152 90	6	858 54	8	986 48	7	897 12	11	1,378 08	10	1,506 50	13	1,794 00	7	1,113 14	4	569 16	4	496 92	8	993 84	6	1,020 00	8	1,360 00	7	1,275 68	3	574 62	7	1,408 68	1	231 29	1	200 60	2	410 20	2	437 36	1	882 31	Carleton.				
Dufferin	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	Dufferin.		
Dundas	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	Dundas.		
Durham	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	Durham.		
Elgin	3	462 38	5	711 85	6	960 75	7	1,001 63	4	493 24	5	626 40	3	451 95	1	138 00	1	152 02	3	426 87	3	426 87	3	426 87	3	426 87	3	426 87	3	426 87	3	426 87	3	426 87	3	426 87	3	426 87	3	426 87	3	426 87	3	426 87	3	426 87	3	426 87	3	426 87	Elgin.
Essex	2	770 65	2	770 65	2	770 65	2	770 65	2	770 65	2	770 65	2	770 65	2	770 65	2	770 65	2	770 65	2	770 65	2	770 65	2	770 65	2	770 65	2	770 65	2	770 65	2	770 65	2	770 65	2	770 65	2	770 65	2	770 65	2	770 65	2	770 65	2	770 65	Essex.		
Frontenac	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	Frontenac.		
Glengarry	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	Glengarry.				
Grenville	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	Grenville.				
Halton	2	308 26	1	142 37	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	Halton.				
Hastings	1	164 13	3	427 11	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	Hastings.				
Huron	2	308 26	2	284 74	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	3	576 45	Huron.				
Kent	10	1,641 30	13	1,850 81	7	1,345 05	8	1,144 72	9	1,109 79	7	897 12	8	1,002 24	9	1,355 83	11	1,518 00	13	2,067 26	14	1,992 06	14	1,992 06	14	1,992 06	14	1,992 06	14	1,992 06	14	1,992 06	14	1,992 06	14	1,992 06	14	1,992 06	14	1,992 06	14	1,992 06	14	1,992 06	14	1,992 06	14	1,992 06	Kent.		
Lennox and Addington	2	308 26	5	711 85	2	384 30	2	286 18	2	246 62	2	246 62	2	246 62	2	246 62	2	246 62	2	246 62	2	246 62	2	246 62	2	246 62	2	246 62	2	246 62	2	246 62	2	246 62	2	246 62	2	246 62	2	246 62	2	246 62	2	246 62	2	246 62	Lennox and Addington.				
Lincoln	11	1,695 43	12	1,708 44	1	192 15	1	192 15	1	192 15	1	192 15	1	192 15	1	192 15	1	192 15	1	192 15	1	192 15	1	192 15	1	192 15	1	192 15	1	192 15	1	192 15	1	192 15	1	192 15	1	192 15	1	192 15	1	192 15	1	192 15	1	192 15	Lincoln.				
Madeline	16	2,406 08	15	2,135 55	14	2,690 10	11	1,573 99	10	1,233 10	10	1,281 60	11	1,272 62	11	1,657 15	17	2,346 00	19	3,021 38	19	3,021 38	19	3,021 38	19	3,021 38	19	3,021 38	19	3,021 38	19	3,021 38	19	3,021 38	19	3,021 38	19	3,021 38	19	3,021 38	19	3,021 38	19	3,021 38	19	3,021 38	19	3,021 38	Madeline.		
Muskoka	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	Muskoka.				
Nipissing	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	Nipissing.				
Norfolk	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	Norfolk.				
Northumberland	9	1,233 04	8	1,138 96	5	960 75	5	960 75	4	715 45	8	986 48	6	986 48	6	986 48	6	986 48	6	986 48	6	986 48	6	986 48	6	986 48	6	986 48	6	986 48	6	986 48	6	986 48	6	986 48	6	986 48	6	986 48	6	986 48	6	986 48	6	986 48	Northumberland.				
Ontario	8	1,387 17	7	1,284 74	5	960 75	4	715 45	8	986 48	6	986 48	6	986 48	6	986 48	6	986 48	6	986 48	6	986 48	6	986 48	6	986 48	6	986 48	6	986 48	6	986 48	6	986 48	6	986 48	6	986 48	6	986 48	6	986 48	6	986 48	6	986 48	Ontario.				
Oxford	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	Oxford.				
Peel	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	1	143 09	Peel.				
Perth	2	308 26	2	284 74	2	384 30	1	143 09	3	576 45	2	256 32	6	751 68	5	753 25	10	1,380 00	11	1,742 22	7	996 03	4	569 16	4	496 92	2	340 00	1	170 00	2	364 48	1	191 22	3	693 84	3	693 84	3	693 84	3	693 84	3	693 84	3	693 84	3	693 84	Perth.		
Peterboro	2																																																		



INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

STATEMENT showing the cost thereof in each year from 1872 to 1893 inclusive; the number of blind persons maintained for each county; the amount of benefit derived by each county from the Institution each year, and in the total number of years.

County.	1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		Amount of benefit derived by each county during the past 22 years.	County.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	\$ 52,52	52	\$ 21,259	92	\$ 22,331	59	\$ 23,061	21	\$ 21,033	65	\$ 26,913	19	\$ 26,289	47	\$ 29,515	15	\$ 30,343	32	\$ 30,034	25	\$ 34,846	16	\$ 33,736	71	\$ 33,297	24	\$ 33,385	52	\$ 32,574	73	\$ 32,887	94	\$ 36,710	25	\$ 34,676	59	\$ 34,714	36	\$ 36,150	68	\$ 36,750	45	\$ 34,954	65																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Algoma	5	1,106 25	6	2,161 98	4	797 56	3	497 70	5	811 90	6	915 40	6	906 54	9	1,328 22	8	1,195 84	8	1,201 36	7	1,460 62	6	1,265 10	5	1,189 20	6	1,251 96	8	1,588 96	6	1,273 08	1	233 83	1	207 65	1	271 20	5	1,446 00	5	1,402 65	1	268 88	Algoma.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Brant	2	442 50	3	720 66	4	598 17	6	995 40	5	811 90	7	1,281 56	7	1,057 63	9	1,328 22	6	896 88	6	901 92	5	1,054 25	5	1,043 30	6	1,189 20	6	1,251 96	5	993 10	6	1,060 90	8	1,870 64	8	1,661 20	7	1,898 40	4	1,402 65	2	578 40	6	1,412 12	6	1,413 28	28,848 08	Brant.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Bruce	6	1,442 50	3	720 66	4	598 17	6	995 40	5	811 90	7	1,281 56	7	1,057 63	9	1,328 22	6	896 88	6	901 92	5	1,054 25	5	1,043 30	6	1,189 20	6	1,251 96	5	993 10	6	1,060 90	8	1,870 64	8	1,661 20	7	1,898 40	4	1,402 65	2	578 40	6	1,412 12	6	1,413 28	31,451 98	Bruce.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Carleton	1	331 80	2	720 66	3	598 17	4	663 60	5	811 90	6	915 40	6	906 54	9	1,328 22	8	1,195 84	8	1,201 36	7	1,460 62	6	1,265 10	5	1,189 20	6	1,251 96	8	1,588 96	6	1,273 08	1	233 83	1	207 65	1	271 20	5	1,446 00	5	1,402 65	1	268 88	1,813 28	Carleton.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
Dufferin	3	598 17	4	663 60	5	811 90	6	915 40	6	906 54	9	1,328 22	8	1,195 84	8	1,201 36	7	1,460 62	6	1,265 10	5	1,189 20	6	1,251 96	8	1,588 96	6	1,273 08	1	233 83	1	207 65	1	271 20	5	1,446 00	5	1,402 65	1	268 88	1,813 28	Dufferin.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Dundas	3	1,080 99	3	598 17	4	663 60	5	811 90	6	915 40	6	906 54	9	1,328 22	8	1,195 84	8	1,201 36	7	1,460 62	6	1,265 10	5	1,189 20	6	1,251 96	8	1,588 96	6	1,273 08	1	233 83	1	207 65	1	271 20	5	1,446 00	5	1,402 65	1	268 88	1,813 28	Dundas.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Durham	1	221 25	2	720 66	3	598 17	4	663 60	5	811 90	6	915 40	6	906 54	9	1,328 22	8	1,195 84	8	1,201 36	7	1,460 62	6	1,265 10	5	1,189 20	6	1,251 96	8	1,588 96	6	1,273 08	1	233 83	1	207 65	1	271 20	5	1,446 00	5	1,402 65	1	268 88	1,813 28	Durham.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
Elgin	1	360 33	1	165 90	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1	162 38	1

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

STATEMENT shewing the cost thereof in each year from 1871 to 1893 inclusive, the number of Deaf Mutes maintained from each County, the amount of benefit derived from the Institution by each County, each year, and in the total number of years

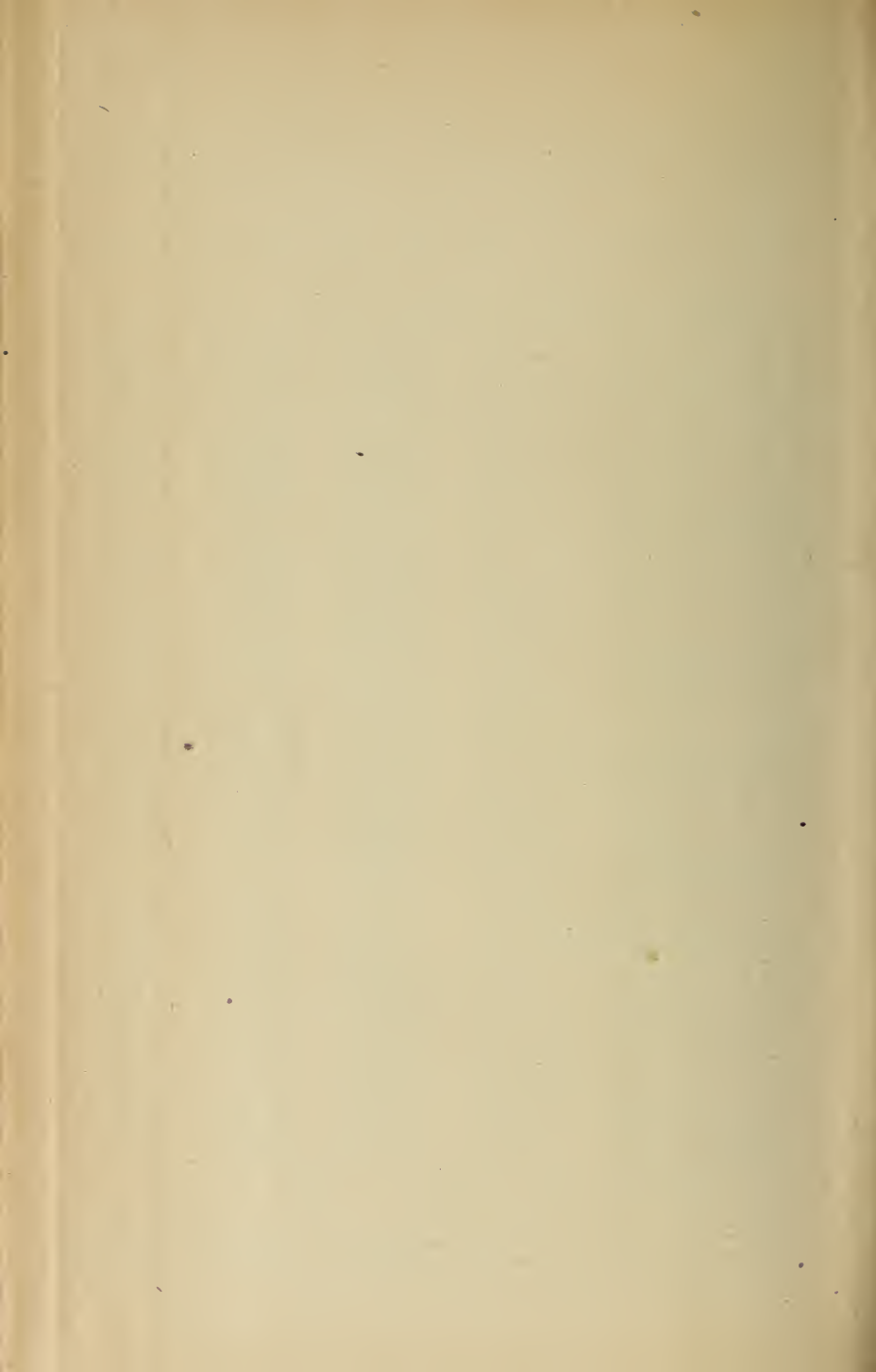
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STATEMENT shewing the Grants paid in each year to Public, Separate and High Schools from 1871 to 1893, including Townships, Towns and Villages, in each County, *but not Cities.*

Counties, including Towns and Villages, but not Cities.	GRANTS TO PUBLIC, SEPARATE AND HIGH SCHOOLS.																								Counties, including Towns and Villages, but not Cities.
	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Grand Total.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Glengarry.....	2,914	3,372	3,708	3,763	3,769	3,424	4,070	4,033	3,548	3,898	3,720	3,797	3,720	3,726	3,577	3,575	3,511	3,893	3,912	3,816	3,703	3,516	3,402	84,471	Glengarry.
Stormont.....	2,677	2,980	3,009	3,368	3,235	3,455	3,399	3,634	3,285	3,684	3,535	3,659	3,579	3,593	3,548	3,722	3,970	2,882	3,890	3,969	3,878	3,862	3,799	81,462	Stormont.
Dundas.....	3,855	3,937	4,338	4,279	4,041	3,712	3,777	4,070	3,740	3,656	3,491	3,815	3,652	3,681	3,538	3,754	3,689	4,074	4,267	4,390	4,378	4,390	4,354	90,725	Dundas.
Prescott.....	2,676	2,880	3,150	3,674	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,900	4,066	3,688	3,978	3,978	3,978	3,978	3,978	3,978	3,978	3,978	3,978	3,978	3,978	3,978	130,101	Prescott.
Russell.....	1,213	1,318	1,578	1,682	1,682	1,312	1,422	1,282	1,456	1,925	1,483	1,483	1,483	1,483	1,483	1,483	1,483	1,483	1,483	1,483	1,483	1,483	1,483	130,101	Russell.
Carleton.....	4,900	4,789	4,580	5,096	5,400	5,034	4,801	4,912	4,649	4,754	4,406	4,732	4,448	4,342	4,467	4,491	4,136	4,515	4,410	4,692	4,854	4,186	4,155	106,755	Carleton.
Grenville.....	3,626	3,640	4,343	4,353	4,253	4,222	4,393	4,508	4,118	4,035	4,120	3,950	4,028	4,034	3,886	3,851	10,227	11,318	11,431	11,770	11,481	11,573	11,014	256,005	Grenville.
Leeds.....	5,974	6,288	6,840	7,294	7,337	7,625	6,919	7,363	7,093	7,481	6,990	7,031	7,014	6,875	6,745	6,903	6,903	6,903	6,903	6,903	6,903	6,903	6,903	182,173	Leeds.
Lanark.....	6,012	6,337	7,435	7,798	8,907	8,609	7,782	8,308	7,777	7,977	7,860	8,043	7,861	8,187	7,961	7,718	7,980	8,167	8,358	8,325	8,624	8,195	8,542	182,173	Lanark.
Renfrew.....	4,689	5,767	5,637	5,674	5,989	6,983	6,572	7,194	8,162	8,689	8,223	8,926	8,971	9,051	8,705	9,089	9,481	9,436	9,969	9,894	9,986	9,245	9,286	183,920	Renfrew.
Frontenac.....	3,653	4,462	4,203	4,504	4,953	5,655	5,345	5,570	4,922	8,987	4,096	4,096	4,096	4,096	4,096	4,096	4,096	4,096	4,096	4,096	4,096	4,096	4,096	101,313	Frontenac.
Lennox and Addington.....	5,667	6,566	5,833	6,377	6,127	5,849	5,960	5,617	5,253	5,015	4,778	4,896	4,929	5,165	4,982	5,075	5,062	5,111	5,083	5,048	5,341	5,308	5,459	124,501	Lennox and Addington.
Prince Edward.....	3,086	3,615	3,553	4,110	3,892	3,604	3,570	3,709	3,365	3,588	3,380	3,414	3,293	3,472	3,384	3,351	3,431	3,369	3,194	3,315	3,053	3,076	2,869	78,693	Prince Edward.
Hastings.....	6,723	8,481	9,425	9,884	10,061	10,188	10,188	10,188	10,188	10,188	10,188	10,188	10,188	10,188	10,188	10,188	10,188	10,188	10,188	10,188	10,188	10,188	10,188	187,271	Hastings.
Northumberland.....	7,920	8,786	8,717	8,937	9,079	9,768	9,768	9,768	9,768	9,768	9,768	9,768	9,768	9,768	9,768	9,768	9,768	9,768	9,768	9,768	9,768	9,768	9,768	190,850	Northumberland.
Durham.....	6,743	7,147	7,152	7,537	7,648	7,914	8,118	8,125	7,182	7,182	7,182	7,182	7,182	7,182	7,182	7,182	7,182	7,182	7,182	7,182	7,182	7,182	7,182	163,730	Durham.
Peterborough.....	7,564	6,786	8,388	8,159	8,490	6,819	7,045	6,637	6,598	6,830	6,591	6,391	6,364	6,384	6,363	6,404	6,296	6,421	6,596	6,511	6,507	6,869	6,869	157,130	Peterborough.
Haliburton.....						1,775	2,270	1,567	2,101	1,587	2,245	2,378	2,176	1,552	2,097	2,497	2,746	3,197	3,286	3,145	3,046	3,145	3,046	45,415	Haliburton.
Victoria.....	5,632	6,410	7,154	7,988	7,905	6,456	8,635	7,764	7,962	9,836	9,002	9,297	9,297	9,012	10,852	7,899	8,869	9,016	10,716	8,492	12,055	9,267	10,917	197,797	Victoria.
Ontario.....	10,554	8,092	9,964	10,703	10,545	10,670	11,030	11,074	10,161	10,159	10,544	10,936	11,112	10,800	11,028	10,936	10,936	10,936	10,936	9,731	9,630	9,162	9,780	237,371	Ontario.
York.....	9,614	8,455	9,762	10,430	10,569	10,941	11,386	11,602	10,805	11,038	10,888	11,372	10,348	10,938	9,560	10,525	10,938	10,518	11,370	10,163	10,819	10,480	9,381	240,017	York.
Peel.....	4,404	4,677	4,545	4,717	4,875	5,032	4,649	5,084	4,760	4,777	4,618	4,673	4,673	4,673	4,673	4,673	4,673	4,673	4,673	4,673	4,673	4,673	4,673	106,573	Peel.
Simcoe.....	9,137	9,698	11,233	12,962	12,233	14,239	14,148	16,109	16,694	14,746	14,746	14,746	14,746	14,746	14,746	14,746	14,746	14,746	14,746	14,746	14,746	14,746	14,746	320,580	Simcoe.
Halton.....	3,293	3,634	3,984	3,779	3,745	3,853	3,923	3,984	3,637	3,695	3,633	3,744	3,886	3,886	3,886	3,886	3,886	3,886	3,886	3,886	3,886	3,886	3,886	85,997	Halton.
Wentworth.....	5,106	5,347	5,739	6,194	6,068	6,150	6,376	5,821	5,146	5,964	5,392	5,324	5,324	5,324	5,324	5,324	5,324	5,324	5,324	5,324	5,324	5,324	5,324	121,758	Wentworth.
Brant.....	5,173	5,876	6,398	7,065	7,020	8,086	8,305	8,327	3,440	3,326	3,229	3,203	3,202	3,136	3,094	3,167	3,228	3,229	3,229	2,949	2,960	2,851	2,669	96,659	Brant.
Lincoln.....	6,159	8,540	8,860	9,227	9,182	9,182	9,182	9,182	9,182	9,182	9,182	9,182	9,182	9,182	9,182	9,182	9,182	9,182	9,182	9,182	9,182	9,182	9,182	133,042	Lincoln.
Welland.....	5,290	5,318	4,978	5,214	5,222	5,124	5,551	5,318	4,989	5,143	5,220	5,220	5,220	5,220	5,220	5,220	5,220	5,220	5,220	5,220	5,220	5,220	5,220	126,315	Welland.
Haldimand.....	4,143	4,508	4,795	4,858	5,078	5,635	4,734	4,989	6,289	6,538	6,145	6,307	6,307	6,307	6,307	6,307	6,307	6,307	6,307	6,307	6,307	6,307	6,307	109,831	Haldimand.
Norfolk.....	5,285	5,458	5,904	6,096	6,140	6,346	6,603	6,826	7,225	8,016	7,849	8,098	7,993	7,882	7,938	8,242	9,102	9,454	9,481	9,261	9,461	9,043	8,798	136,041	Norfolk.
Oxford.....	6,151	8,069	8,166	8,672	8,172	8,218	8,356	8,826	8,739	8,250	7,979	7,722	8,171	8,138	8,550	8,574	8,661	8,650	8,650	8,650	8,650	8,650	8,650	200,119	Oxford.
Waterloo.....	7,030	8,852	9,320	10,643	9,724	9,109	8,768	8,739	8,250	7,979	7,722	8,171	8,138	8,550	8,574	8,661	8,650	8,650	8,650	8,650	8,650	8,650	8,650	231,337	Waterloo.
Wellington.....	9,164	9,794	10,236	11,035	11,046	11,291	11,940	12,636	10,958	11,126	10,440	10,241	10,028	9,122	9,168	9,089	8,977	9,305	9,237	9,042	9,236	8,971	9,255	251,337	Wellington.
Dufferin.....	7,715	9,599	10,208	10,311	10,018	9,863	10,103	10,103	10,103	10,103	10,103	10,103	10,103	10,103	10,103	10,103	10,103	10,103	10,103	10,103	10,103	10,103	10,103	56,583	Dufferin.
Grey.....	6,571	7,515	8,660	9,878	9,635	10,181	10,220	10,548	10,686	12,159	11,707	10,865	10,865	10,865	10,865	10,865	10,865	10,865	10,865	10,865	10,865	10,865	10,865	235,950	Grey.
Perth.....	8,954	9,395	10,396	10,953	11,057	11,434	11,736	11,941	11,664	12,407	11,926	12,334	12,334	11,866	12,013	11,887	12,326	12,271	11,623	11,567	11,167	7,992	265,648	Perth.	
Huron.....	5,819	6,742	7,593	8,837	8,981	8,933	8,708	8,895	9,443	10,188	9,500	9,839	9,427	9,749	9,492	9,775	9,740	9,487	10,242	10,225	10,149	10,295	10,295	211,516	Huron.
Middlesex.....	8,246	9,133	10,867	11,011	11,234	11,470	11,894	11,926	10,811	11,293	11,495	11,407	11,674	11,769	11,475	11,307	11,307	11,307							

STATEMENT shewing the amounts paid from Consolidated Revenue to Counties and Districts on Account of the Administration of Justice during the years 1871 to 1893 inclusive.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Total.			
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.			
Brant.....	4,369 41	2,457 63	3,080 80	3,894 49	4,064 00	4,992 74	4,519 23	3,607 13	5,747 21	5,998 40	2,999 00	3,082 22	3,168 94	2,688 38	3,736 97	4,283 80	2,667 33	4,191 29	3,641 34	3,862 81	4,747 77	4,291 82	3,245 73	89,297 99	Brant.		
Bruce.....	1,193 91	1,110 19	1,718 07	2,096 65	2,246 66	2,259 32	4,623 68	4,245 75	3,024 09	3,786 60	2,740 23	1,843 08	2,099 45	1,087 79	3,712 38	4,003 74	3,610 38	3,758 01	4,906 62	3,735 49	3,735 49	2,810 89	67,771 56	67,771 56	Bruce.		
Carleton.....	2,598 91	3,094 32	4,316 71	4,109 54	4,324 31	4,397 70	4,141 86	4,926 40	4,167 96	3,662 46	3,134 41	4,866 64	3,534 20	3,357 89	6,166 94	5,851 91	4,439 43	4,970 41	5,769 59	4,251 70	4,477 07	5,001 82	4,547 24	102,169 42	Carleton.		
Dufferin.....	3,364 57	3,323 59	4,466 60	3,860 58	5,010 03	6,494 46	3,862 16	6,302 20	4,098 83	4,497 40	5,233 63	1,397 52	2,023 67	1,443 31	538 01	1,072 45	763 86	1,311 83	1,264 67	1,196 54	1,371 97	1,001 82	802 45	14,754 82	Dufferin.		
Elgin.....	3,317 62	3,103 53	2,804 08	4,173 87	4,013 61	2,990 50	5,171 09	3,362 17	3,447 75	3,040 39	3,677 71	3,677 71	5,249 97	5,249 97	6,239 46	5,638 16	3,603 45	4,122 49	3,908 33	4,614 98	3,738 90	3,613 75	103,096 85	103,096 85	Elgin.		
Essex.....	4,345 28	2,254 52	2,943 28	2,924 50	3,060 93	3,040 57	2,746 78	2,107 48	3,192 86	2,565 16	3,260 03	3,018 68	1,551 02	1,949 32	2,336 76	2,336 76	2,037 44	2,472 40	2,472 40	2,472 40	2,472 40	2,472 40	2,472 40	59,733 38	59,733 38	Essex.	
Frontenac.....	2,940 65	2,052 86	2,060 41	2,417 81	2,452 66	3,638 45	3,783 98	4,433 15	3,750 99	4,590 76	3,133 41	2,176 90	2,623 87	2,674 86	2,836 84	3,040 32	3,041 95	3,169 94	2,107 84	2,477 77	2,430 40	2,512 14	2,587 05	67,385 51	67,385 51	Frontenac.	
Grey.....	1,990 65	1,958 04	2,791 46	1,535 60	1,356 65	2,979 98	3,577 10	1,544 96	3,506 75	2,822 10	2,102 25	1,665 08	2,384 93	2,301 61	3,241 60	2,355 12	2,099 90	2,829 95	1,641 21	4,237 56	2,193 27	3,575 98	2,435 98	58,181 43	58,181 43	Grey.	
Haldimand.....	1,036 51	734 59	956 63	549 74	772 40	1,279 36	1,720 28	1,997 99	1,047 36	639 35	1,076 66	1,387 50	1,387 50	1,387 50	1,387 50	1,387 50	1,387 50	1,387 50	1,387 50	1,387 50	1,387 50	1,387 50	1,387 50	10,403 21	10,403 21	Haldimand.	
Hamilton, City.....	1,504 93	1,639 30	1,725 79	855 25	1,128 93	1,612 56	1,900 00	1,376 75	1,106 66	1,443 75	1,320 81	1,644 28	1,169 87	964 58	734 21	1,337 42	1,351 41	1,317 01	1,850 69	1,800 89	2,498 49	1,869 07	1,760 60	231 38	15,545 44	15,545 44	Hamilton, City.
Halton.....	1,456 57	2,156 76	1,831 84	2,181 50	1,874 88	3,490 33	2,879 03	2,815 93	2,270 04	2,389 38	1,461 75	1,505 18	1,971 74	1,849 51	5,305 75	5,198 51	2,914 06	4,989 03	3,897 62	4,452 61	3,257 63	4,498 89	4,538 69	69,747 23	69,747 23	Halton.	
Hastings.....	1,927 89	2,002 32	1,374 67	1,957 78	2,181 22	3,753 65	4,108 37	2,826 67	4,938 41	2,687 66	2,837 74	2,298 17	1,765 74	2,749 80	2,779 46	1,856 77	2,421 43	3,633 75	3,054 37	2,410 61	3,144 66	2,016 42	4,498 89	61,463 95	61,463 95	Hastings.	
Huron.....	3,208 78	3,240 56	2,789 45	2,642 72	3,815 51	4,741 95	5,241 89	3,229 51	4,389 53	2,726 92	3,096 89	3,681 11	2,928 32	3,429 53	3,231 98	3,669 69	2,533 30	2,484 15	4,993 37	3,827 48	4,175 18	4,175 18	4,175 18	84,083 82	84,083 82	Huron.	
Kent.....	3,627 54	3,929 86	3,593 01	3,410 64	2,637 27	3,043 05	3,240 29	4,025 23	3,356 05	3,467 29	2,778 04	2,535 81	3,662 58	2,091 19	4,211 51	2,858 51	3,485 78	5,139 66	4,097 05	4,993 37	2,982 31	3,427 16	7,621 24	14,093 27	14,093 27	Kent.	
Lambton.....	1,459 60	1,205 39	1,036 04	1,283 47	1,286 57	1,430 93	1,007 95	1,244 73	1,583 30	1,947 92	1,121 08	1,290 81	1,291 31	1,079 79	1,435 25	1,130 75	1,435 14	2,094 00	91 38	1,224 47	1,338 79	1,338 79	1,338 79	30,109 36	30,109 36	Lambton.	
Lennox and Addington.....	2,647 14	2,724 78	3,047 43	1,517 54	1,078 63	2,104 79	3,169 09	2,569 07	2,667 83	1,858 03	1,978 32	1,741 85	1,106 30	1,455 07	1,630 59	2,112 78	1,848 60	2,113 47	2,292 57	3,022 04	2,247 90	2,125 30	2,929 61	49,957 23	49,957 23	Lennox and Addington.	
Lincoln.....	1,118 40	1,871 00	1,485 17	1,600 25	1,120 05	2,061 27	1,114 79	935 37	1,364 92	883 34	1,436 66	1,037 63	1,223 94	1,203 41	2,289 45	1,037 63	1,206 94	752 38	1,232 24	1,352 32	1,329 70	1,160 75	819 73	31,229 59	31,229 59	Lincoln.	
Middlesex.....	2,608 17	2,946 31	3,212 81	4,616 34	4,606 72	5,185 51	3,064 09	4,594 47	2,633 99	2,643 13	2,193 93	1,290 34	2,104 90	2,420 55	2,935 00	4,101 20	2,027 56	1,850 68	2,062 06	1,994 37	2,793 28	2,626 82	2,696 08	66,649 01	66,649 01	Middlesex.	
Norfolk.....	6,243 37	16,233 89	7,803 69	5,100 48	8,430 83	10,875 84	10,364 81	8,896 48	7,420 14	8,906 80	5,098 59	6,303 01	10,181 65	5,823 35	10,181 65	5,823 35	10,181 65	5,823 35	10,181 65	5,823 35	10,181 65	5,823 35	10,181 65	181,530 01	181,530 01	Norfolk.	
Northumberland and Durham.....	3,256 16	3,305 91	3,381 45	3,212 07	6,536 80	3,046 38	3,641 65	3,225 08	3,989 89	2,029 18	2,171 48	1,800 98	2,532 25	2,261 32	2,261 32	2,261 32	2,261 32	2,261 32	2,261 32	2,261 32	2,261 32	2,261 32	2,261 32	63,381 61	63,381 61	Northumberland and Durham.	
Ontario.....	3,018 21	3,240 32	2,328 02	3,311 95	4,434 97	1,888 75	4,434 97	3,483 70	6,904 10	4,447 66	3,971 20	3,893 83	2,897 24	3,971 20	3,971 20	3,971 20	3,971 20	3,971 20	3,971 20	3,971 20	3,971 20	3,971 20	3,971 20	83,931 33	83,931 33	Ontario.	
Oxford.....	3,065 70	2,140 77	2,867 49	2,830 16	2,217 34	4,748 72	4,689 95	2,912 82	4,281 42	5,387 16	2,293 75	2,308 89	2,978 31	4,034 83	3,264 63	2,726 52	3,028 99	1,957 93	2,401 72	2,018 05	2,206 28	2,206 28	2,206 28	70,463 16	70,463 16	Oxford.	
Peel.....	2,122 74	3,094 28	2,127 38	2,443 38	3,048 04	3,810 24	4,709 24	4,388 51	6,356 76	2,610 58	1,615 93	1,842 37	2,579 92	1,895 49	2,395 52	2,413 22	2,026 06	2,566 91	2,114 96	2,081 03	4,616 23	3,035 37	2,174 88	64,227 18	64,227 18	Peel.	
Perth.....	2,513 93	1,817 30	1,689 91	1,818 26	1,237 39	2,371 13	1,237 39	1,041 17	1,936 91	1,041 17	1,936 91	787 15	1,320 97	2,176 69	1,272 81	1,242 25	2,385 41	1,221 75	2,385 41	1,221 75	2,385 41	1,221 75	2,385 41	37,074 83	37,074 83	Perth.	
Peterborough.....	2,295 48	1,877 62	2,618 52	1,976 69	2,490 48	3,614 41	2,886 10	3,320 82	3,557 04	1,681 63	2,964 17	1,938 79	2,098 14	2,383 89	3,481 50	2,920 04	2,487 76	2,627 08	2,680 08	2,297 83	2,545 95	1,998 08	58,941 63	58,941 63	Peterborough.		
Prescott and Russell.....	1,094 07	1,560 20	1,578 34	1,740 23	1,934 39	1,839 93	1,740 23	1,934 39	1,839 93	1,740 23	1,934 39	1,839 93	1,740 23	1,934 39	1,839 93	1,740 23	1,934 39	1,839 93	1,740 23	1,934 39	1,839 93	1,740 23	1,934 39	36,373 77	36,373 77	Prescott and Russell.	
Prince Edward.....	665 07	746 44	971 19	808 73	937 15	1,031 73	2,276 95	974 72	1,538 19	1,356 39	1,279 25	1,251 04	1,212 55	1,212 55	1,212 55	1,212 55	1,212 55	1,212 55	1,212 55	1,212 55	1,212 55	1,212 55	1,212 55	32,835 99	32,835 99	Prince Edward.	
Renfrew.....	723 08	676 19	1,369 70	1,264 07	727 43	1,177 02	1,356 77	2,073 91	1,414 97	1,324 85	1,143 34	1,429 72	2,906 80	1,329 88	1,311 33	1,434 47	1,468 18	1,740 16	1,229 72	1,803 21	1,307 70	1,932 73	32,630 78	32,630 78	Renfrew.		
Simcoe.....	1,277 49	1,898 00	1,580 06	1,786 29	1,494 09	2,210 73	2,821 72	2,472 49	2,067 71	2,757 64	1,967 29	1,630 27	1,788 61	2,635 56	3,859 05	2,851 76	2,931 98	1,920 91	2,581 55	2,581 55	2,581 55	2,581 55	2,581 55	109,082 42	109,082 42	Simcoe.	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	3,193 41	3,429 50	4,371 48	3,966 00	2,783 14	5,914 42	5,932 68	4,595 38	5,028 53	4,528 33	3,683 29	4,388 42	5,516 53	5,527 07	4,473 70	2,999 64	3,950 49	9,021 15	6,749 36	2,522 55	4,317 60	4,317 60	4,317 60	75,284 08	75,284 08	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.	
Toronto.....	3,188 58	3,359 12	5,544 73	4,173 98	2,679 39	6,246 47	3,340 10	4,480 42	2,887 38	1,972 32	1,019 70	2,736 45	2,495 06	2,736 45	2,495 06	2,736 45	2,495 06	2,736 45	2,495 06	2,736 45	2,495 06	2,736 45	2,495 06	95,180 65	95,180 65	Toronto.	
Victoria.....	1,766 90	1,389 55	2,039 39	2,404 96	1,145 87	2,448 04	2,602 91	3,175 80	2,405 46	2,142 90	1,909 02	1,696 79	1,009 14	1,336 69	1,040 47	1,606 65	1,217 81	1,880 17	2,226 57	2,549 20	2,226 57	2,226 57	2,226 57	64,137 11	64,137 11	Victoria.	
Waterloo.....	3,017 98	2,603 13	3,238 50	2,927 50	2,132 47	2,427 28	2,604 64	2,036 67	2,092 11	2,456 26	2,323 45	2,333 45	2,323 45	2,323 45	2,323 45	2,323 45	2,323 45	2,323 45	2,323 45	2,323 45	2,323 45	2,323 45	2,323 45	67,607 50	67,607 50	Waterloo.	
Welland.....	2,054 86	2,045 24	2,728 66	3,185 23	3,050 55	4,586 99	4,331 00	5,040 90	3,112 06	4,457 10	2,517 23	2,333 45	2,323 45	2,323 45	2,323 45	2,323 45	2,323 45	2,323 45	2,323 45	2,323 45	2,323 45	2,323 45	2,323 45	64,176 13	64,176 13	Welland.	
Wellington.....	3,350 99	3,374 51	3,231 66	2,555 15	3,050 55	3,651 60	2,941 97	3,934 40	3,658 71	3,5																	



STATEMENT shewing the Grants to Agricultural Societies from 1871 to 1893 inclusive.

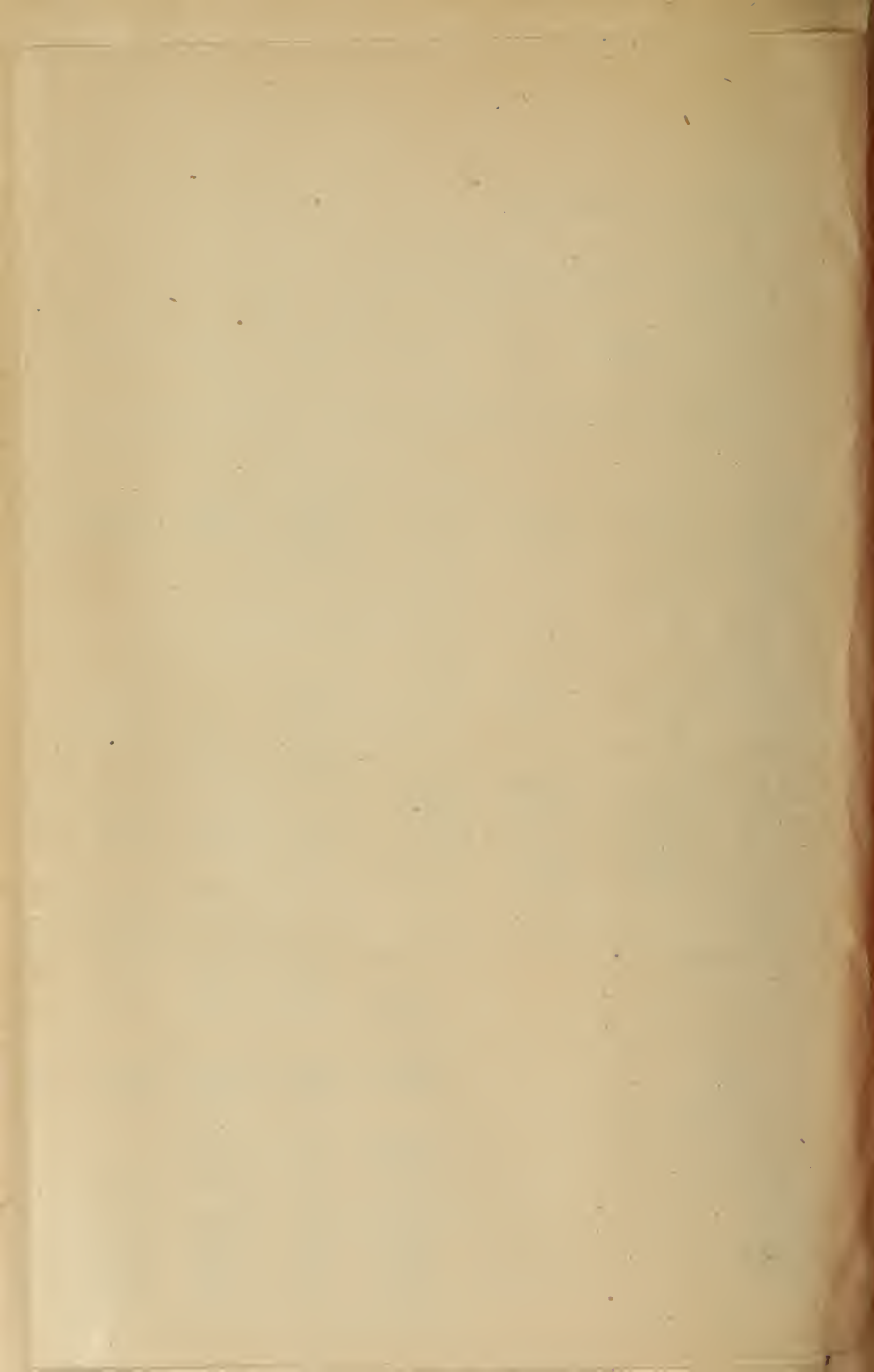
Counties.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Total.	Counties.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
Essex	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,600 00	1,600 00	29,800 00	Essex.
Kent	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,600 00	1,600 00	31,200 00	Kent.
Elgin	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,600 00	1,650 00	32,770 00	Elgin.
Norfolk	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,600 00	1,600 00	32,600 00	Norfolk.
Haldimand.	933 34	933 34	933 34	933 34	933 34	933 34	933 34	933 34	933 34	933 34	933 34	933 34	933 34	933 34	933 34	933 34	933 34	933 34	933 34	933 34	933 34	933 34	933 34	20,733 36	Haldimand.
Welland	933 34	933 34	933 34	933 34	933 34	933 34	933 34	933 34	933 34	933 34	933 34	933 34	933 34	933 34	933 34	933 34	933 34	933 34	933 34	933 34	933 34	933 34	933 34	20,733 36	Welland.
Lambton	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,600 00	1,600 00	31,200 00	Lambton.
Huron	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,039 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,400 00	2,400 00	46,099 00	Huron.
Bruce	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,600 00	1,600 00	37,000 00	Bruce.
Grey	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,400 00	2,400 00	46,000 00	Grey.
Simcoe	1,750 00	1,750 00	1,750 00	1,750 00	2,450 00	2,450 00	2,450 00	2,450 00	2,450 00	2,450 00	2,450 00	2,450 00	2,450 00	2,450 00	2,450 00	2,450 00	2,450 00	2,450 00	2,450 00	2,450 00	2,450 00	2,400 00	2,400 00	52,950 00	Simcoe.
Middlesex	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,550 00	2,550 00	49,350 00	Middlesex.
Oxford	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,600 00	1,600 00	32,600 00	Oxford.
Brant	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,440 00	1,440 00	1,440 00	1,450 00	1,450 00	1,450 00	1,450 00	1,450 00	1,450 00	1,450 00	1,450 00	1,450 00	1,450 00	1,450 00	1,450 00	1,450 00	1,450 00	1,450 00	1,700 00	1,700 00	33,880 00	Brant.
Perth	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,600 00	1,600 00	32,600 00	Perth.
Wellington	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,400 00	2,400 00	49,500 00	Wellington.
Waterloo	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,600 00	1,600 00	32,600 00	Waterloo.
Dufferin	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,600 00	1,600 00	32,600 00	Dufferin.
Lincoln	1,283 33	1,283 33	1,283 33	1,283 34	1,283 33	1,283 34	1,283 33	1,283 33	1,283 33	1,283 33	1,283 33	1,283 33	1,283 33	1,283 33	1,283 34	1,283 33	1,283 33	1,283 33	1,283 33	1,283 33	1,283 33	1,050 00	1,150 00	28,783 31	Lincoln.
Wentworth	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,600 00	1,600 00	32,600 00	Wentworth.
Halton	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	800 00	800 00	16,300 00	Halton.
Peel	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	800 00	800 00	22,250 00	Peel.
York	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	2,400 00	2,400 00	47,712 00	York.
Ontario	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,600 00	1,600 00	32,600 00	Ontario.
Durham	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,600 00	1,600 00	32,600 00	Durham.
Northumberland	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,600 00	1,600 00	32,600 00	Northumberland.
Prince Edward	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	850 00	800 00	16,300 00	Prince Edward.
Lennox and Addington	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,399 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,600 00	1,600 00	32,590 00	Lennox and Addington.
Frontenac	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	850 00	800 00	16,400 00	Frontenac.
Leeds and Grenville	2,450 00	2,450 00	2,450 00	2,450 00	2,450 00	2,500 00	2,800 00	2,800 00	2,800 00	2,800 00	2,800 00	2,800 00	2,800 00	2,800 00	2,800 00	2,800 00	2,800 00	2,800 00	2,800 00	2,800 00	2,800 00	3,200 00	3,200 00	63,450 00	Leeds and Grenville.
Dundas	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	800 00	800 00	16,300 00	Dundas.
Stormont	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,048 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,050 00	1,150 00	1,150 00	24,288 00	Stormont.
Glengarry	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	631 50	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	800 00	800 00	16,231 50	Glengarry.
Prescott	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	800 00	800 00	16,300 00	Prescott.
Russell	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	800 00	800 00	16,300 00	Russell.
Carleton	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	800 00	800 00	16,300 00	Carleton.
Renfrew	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,440 00	1,400 00	1,450 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,700 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,600 00	1,600 00	33,040 00	Renfrew.
Lennox	1,400 00																								



MECHANICS' INSTITUTES AND FREE LIBRARIES

STATEMENT shewing the amounts paid in each year from 1871 to 1893, inclusive.

Counties.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Totals.	Counties.		
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.			
Algoma							400 00	400 00					100 00					46 00	246 50	472 65	480 08	695 39	739 05	3,572 67	Algoma.		
Brant	200 00	200 00	200 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	800 00	600 00	700 00	700 00	800 00	589 00	589 00	401 00	726 00	497 00	940 50	655 95	628 20	608 49	12,325 05	Brant.		
Bruce		638 60	315 20	156 00	666 00	852 00	696 26	356 00		100 00	550 00	220 00	750 00	700 00	416 00	632 00	705 67	1,250 00	1,425 10	1,898 70	2,432 20	2,699 85	2,355 55	19,815 13	Bruce.		
Carleton																				31 50	73 00	85 65	210 95	404 10	Carleton.		
Durham		400 00			800 00	400 00	650 00	400 00	400 00	300 00	800 00	600 00	400 00	500 00	460 00	401 00	388 00	424 00	422 50	500 00	647 50	550 70	568 00	10,011 70	Durham.		
Dundas																174 00	56 00		251 00	317 20	412 50	420 40	472 10	2,103 50	Dundas.		
Dufferin																128 00	392 76	270 00	561 30	536 25	513 00	426 40	448 60	4,480 60	Dufferin.		
Elgin					330 00		300 00	300 00	400 00	300 00	100 00	280 00	350 00	100 00	208 00	175 00	224 40	385 00	239 25	147 30	473 80	626 05	839 00	5,627 80	Elgin.		
Essex																219 00	191 67	117 40	241 00	379 00	506 25	451 90	582 20	2,728 42	Essex.		
Frontenac					400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	480 00	480 00	400 00	262 00	407 00	262 00	250 00	250 00	250 00	347 00	250 00	225 00	6,663 40	Frontenac.		
Glenarry																200 00	150 00	140 00	93 40	174 50	204 30	178 75	85 56	1,786 45	Glenarry.		
Grenville																713 00	290 48	375 00	374 00	449 00	451 25	609 50	609 60	6,541 83	Grenville.		
Grey	150 00	400 00	150 00	624 00	108 00	208 64	126 00	100 00	400 00	200 00	200 00	200 00	200 00	500 00	480 00	480 00	490 00	575 19	1,043 67	1,324 40	1,587 70	1,760 90	1,532 95	15,300 15	Grey.		
Haldimand				460 00												228 00	175 00	200 00	437 60	654 54	656 00	491 50	941 30	4,953 84	Haldimand.		
Halton	100 00	300 42	400 00		200 00	300 00	300 00	200 00	800 00	470 00	500 00	280 00	100 00	400 00	557 00	608 00	682 00	707 55	590 36	630 00	631 90	531 75	727 35	10,016 33	Halton.		
Hastings																576 00	325 00	325 00	191 00	296 10	192 00	493 25	488 75	2,886 10	Hastings.		
Huron		722 58	400 00	400 00	1,576 00	958 18	1,813 20	1,493 50	1,382 00	1,570 00	1,450 00	1,947 00	1,880 00	1,380 00	2,032 00	1,887 00	1,418 70	1,629 50	1,412 70	1,573 50	1,709 80	2,011 15	1,829 45	32,506 26	Huron.		
Kent										800 00	800 00	800 00	800 00	700 00	250 00	700 00	656 45	1,127 25	837 30	1,063 90	1,408 20	1,451 90	1,352 80	10,521 90	Kent.		
Lambton																351 50	306 00	349 80	528 30	530 00	948 85	693 13	837 00	17,273 78	Lambton.		
Lanark										2,000 00	2,030 00	600 00	1,200 00	400 00	661 00	649 00	489 00	695 42	701 00	934 45	1,141 85	1,243 28	1,124 15	16,593 15	Lanark.		
Leeds	150 00	100 00	200 00	150 00	150 00	200 00	150 00	150 00	150 00							400 00	400 00	400 00	300 00	543 80	525 00	478 80	350 00	611 90	Leeds.		
Lennox and Addington										400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	300 00	300 00	352 00	250 00	138 00	862 00	652 40	652 20	554 85	510 85	5,872 30	Lennox and Addington.		
Lincoln	800 00	600 00	355 30	534 00	453 20	389 90	450 00	343 66	268 00	340 00	372 00	300 00	320 00	390 00	400 00	268 00	387 50	622 84	584 56	581 85	550 00	621 25	622 85	10,754 81	Lincoln.		
Manitowlin																								70 60	228 60	Manitowlin.	
Middlesex																								158 00	17,273 78	Middlesex.	
Muskoka																								158 00	17,273 78	Muskoka.	
Norfolk																								158 00	17,273 78	Norfolk.	
Northumberland																								158 00	17,273 78	Northumberland.	
Ontario	400 00	234 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	Ontario.
Oxford	400 00	1,098 00	600 00	400 00	600 00	900 00	400 00	800 00	400 00	800 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	Oxford.
Parry Sound	800 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	800 00	670 00	400 00	900 00	1,300 00	1,300 00	850 00	575 00	995 00	755 00										Parry Sound.	
Prescott																										Prescott.	
Peterborough	692 00	520 00	200 00	800 00	400 00		100 00	210 84	72 00	80 00	200 00	280 00	250 00	380 00	816 00	1,600 00	1,125 17	1,290 36	1,313 95	1,498 60	1,358 15	1,672 72	1,706 30	17,850 09	Peterborough.		
Perth	400 00	633 20	500 00	500 00	400 00	500 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	500 00	500 00	550 00	500 00	400 00	430 00	351 00	466 40	474 00	464 00	294 00	296 00	362 00	357 50	10,138 10	Perth.		
Prince Edward		800 00		1,200 00	800 00	1,200 00	800 00	700 00	400 00	800 00		400 00	800 00	400 00	670 00	986 00	519 50	507 72	500 50	805 00	791 20	740 66	889 00	15,109 58	Prince Edward.		
Russell																										Russell.	
Renfrew	70 00																									Renfrew.	
Simcoe	1,000 00	206 84	800 00	200 00	654 00	600 00	912 28	800 00	1,800 00	1,350 00	750 00	1,500 00	950 00	1,250 00	1,870 00	1,540 00	1,457 96	1,755 02	1,706 55	2,022 20	1,960 00	1,985 81	1,968 20	29,043 86	Simcoe.		
Stormont																										Stormont.	
Victoria																										Victoria.	
Waterloo	1,506 40	1,600 00	1,358 72	1,188 00	1,586 00	1,536 00	1,380 00	1,900 00	1,751 00	1,010 00	1,900 00	2,060 00	1,517 00	2,256 00	1,294 00	1,908 00	1,380 80	1,386 60	1,698 50	2,017 90	2,139 45	1,839 25	1,899 45	38,060 07	Waterloo.		
Welland	400 00	200 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	600 00	400 00	800 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	800 00	1,000 00	800 00	600 00	1,200 00	800 00	1,200 00	1,350 00	1,636 00	1,571 00	1,858 00	1,457 30	1,457 30	16,889 81	Welland.		
Wentworth	125 50	998 80	700 00	1,160 00	1,200 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	Wentworth.	
York	400 00	40 00	400 00	480 00	400 00	450 00	480 00	400 00	480 00	400 00	480 00	400 00	480 00	400 00	480 00	400 00	480 00	400 00	480 00	400 00	480 00	400 00	480 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	York.
Totals	7,663 90	11,264 08	9,332 96	12,247 00	14,796 54	13,424 72	14,357 58	15,188 92	19,285 26	17,280 00	19,652 00	19,917 40	20,309 00	20,241 00	21,265 00	26,152 95	22,070 85	26,078 32	28,343 79	32,527 24	35,620 06	37,622 48	39,070 24	483,709 29	Totals.		
CITIES.																										CITIES.	
Brantford	400 00	244 38	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	250 00	414 00	326 00	245 00	200 00	200 00	200 00	200 00	185 00	7,664 38	Brantford.		
Belleville																										Belleville.	
Georgetown	293 00	134 34		400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	250 00	451 00	250 00	333 00	330 00	330 00	276 00	286 00	297 00	5,965 00	Georgetown.		
Hamilton	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	250 00	250 00	200 00	200 00	200 00	200 00	200 00	200 00	185 00	7,677 34	Hamilton.		
London	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	250 00	250 00	200 00	200 00	200 00	200 00	200 00	200 00	185 00	4,760 00	London.		
Ottawa																										Ottawa.	
St. Catharines	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	250 00	200 00	136 00	242 24	250 00	250 00	250 00	250 00	225 00	7,753 24	St. Catharines.		
St. Thomas																										St. Thomas.	





SPEECH

OF THE

HON. R. HARCOURT,

TREASURER OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

DELIVERED ON THE TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF FEBRUARY,

1895,

IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE PROVINCE OF
ONTARIO, ON MOVING THE HOUSE INTO
COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

TORONTO :

WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER, PRINTERS, &C., 68 AND 70 FRONT ST. WEST.
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FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF

HON. R. HARCOURT

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

TORONTO, 28th February, 1895.

Mr. Speaker,—In addressing for the first time the newly-elected Members of the House at the opening session of a new Parliament on financial topics, I have only a word or two to say of a preliminary character.

I promise that my Statement will be brief, and my earnest aim is to make it both clear and adequate. Moreover, Sir, it will in no sense be a partisan statement, and I will take great care, as heretofore, that it shall be absolutely faithful to essential fact.

RECEIPTS, 1894.

SUBSIDY	\$1,116,872 80	
SPECIFIC GRANT	80,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,196,872 80
INTEREST ON CAPITAL HELD, AND DEBTS DUE BY THE		
DOMINION TO ONTARIO	310,020 96	
INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS	52,791 97	
	<hr/>	362,812 93

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT :—

Crown Lands	\$39,086 27	
Railway Lands	950 73	
Clergy Lands	4,675 05	
Common School Lands	14,594 81	
Grammar School Lands	1,845 20	
Rent <i>re</i> Lands	12,640 09	
Woods and Forests	980,497 40	
Fishing Licenses	384 00	
Cullers' Fees	273 25	
Casual Fees	406 43	
Refunds	2,179 47	
	<hr/>	\$1,057,532 70
ALGOMA TAXES		2,108 62
LAW STAMPS		84,097 50
LICENSES		277,330 14
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT		48,696 75

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS' REVENUE :—

Toronto Lunatic Asylum	37,223 76	
Mimico "	2,103 63	
London "	10,589 83	
Hamilton "	9,890 83	
Kingston "	3,860 20	
Orillia "	2,787 06	
Reformatory for Females	3,221 89	
" Boys	585 75	
Deaf and Dumb Institute	105 65	
Institution for the Blind	7 03	
	<hr/>	70,375 63

CASUAL REVENUE :—

Provincial Secretary's Department	12,172 35
Provincial Registrar's Branch	116 00
Registrar-General's Branch	182 00
Fines, etc.	4,915 49
Division Court Fees	6,293 35
Insurance Companies' Fees—Ontario Act	755 00
Insurance Companies' Fees—Insurance Corpora- tion Act	13,840 70
Surrogate Courts' Surplus Fees	3,376 20
Public Officers' Surplus Fees (55 Vict., Cap. 17).	9,821 78
Offices of Local Masters	1,620 09
Shooting and Fishing Licenses (Fishing Licenses, additional \$384.00. See Crown Lands Depart- ment)	1,525 00
Official Gazette	9,857 06
Private Bills.	4,306 25
Statutes	647 23

Consolidated Rules of Practice	\$ 96 80	
Sale of B. N. A. Acts.....	1,677 44	
Incidentals	117 95	
Dundas and Waterloo Road Debentures.....	1,800 00	
Insurance Companies' Assessments <i>re</i> expenditure for Insurance Branch... ..	2,999 99	
Removal of Patients to Asylums	5,219 92	
Succession Duties	150,754 04	
		<hr/>
		\$232,094 64
TORONTO LUNATIC ASYLUM. Sale of Lands.....	6,000 00	
MERCER REFORMATORY—CAPITAL ACCOUNT. Refund <i>re</i> Expenditure	40 00	
DRAINAGE WORKS ASSESSMENTS	12,987 13	
		<hr/>
		3,350,948 66
DRAINAGE DEBENTURES	40,661 44	
“ TILE	7,531 71	
BREWERS' LICENSES, (R.S.O. Cap. 194, sec. 51)....	54,020 88	
		<hr/>
		\$3,453,162 69

By glancing at the schedules in their hands, honorable members will notice that our actual receipts during 1894 exceed our estimated receipts by the considerable sum of \$306,290. We estimated that we would receive during the year \$3,146,872. We did receive \$3,453,162.

In our estimates of the year's receipts we do not include moneys paid in by the municipalities on account of the sums they have borrowed from the Province for drainage purposes and for which we take their debentures. We received from the Crown Lands Department in 1894 \$1,057,532, and this sum is \$141,532 in excess of our estimate. The main source of this large receipt is, of course, the item of woods and forests, which realized last year \$980,497. In my last statement I somewhat fully explained the second item of the schedule of receipts, that of interest on the large sums held in trust for us by the Dominion, and therefore I need not again comment on it now.

LICQUOR LICENSE RECEIPTS.

Our liquor license receipts, it will be noticed, make up a large item, being second in importance only to our Crown Land revenue. Honorable gentlemen will remember that under subsection 9 of the 92nd section of the B. N. A. Act the Legislature of each of

the Provinces may exclusively make laws in relation to "shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licenses in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial, local or municipal purposes." This important source of revenue has for a few years past been gradually declining. In 1889 the whole Province was under license, the Scott Act having been repealed in every county in which it had been enacted. In that year and in the following year, 1890, our receipts were at high tide and rose to the highest point ever reached before or since. Year by year since 1890 there has been a gradual diminution. Our receipts for the last four years, for example, have been as follows: 1889, \$308,200; 1891, \$300,604; 1892, \$297,644; 1893, \$289,821.

In the same years respectively, we returned to the municipalities \$294,968, \$289,487, \$289,976 and \$282,474. In each case I am following the license year, which ends on the 30th of April. The key to this gradual diminution of revenue is, of course, apparent when we glance at the number of licenses issued during the years. In 1890 we issued 3,523 licenses; in 1891, 3,414 licenses; in 1892, 3,369 licenses, and in 1893, 3,276 licenses, a reduction of 247 licenses in the four years.

The diminution in the number of licenses and the falling revenue being coincident, we are all agreed, for manifest reasons, that in neither of these facts is there any occasion for regret. The reduction in the number of licenses is still more striking if we make a comparison by decades. For example, while we issued in 1873 6,185 licenses, in 1883 only 4,201 licenses, and in 1893 only 3,276 licenses. In 1873 we had one license for every 262 of our population, while in 1893 we had one license for every 645 of our population. This reduction in the number of licenses has, moreover, been general throughout the whole Province.

We have, all told, 808 municipalities—cities, towns, villages and townships. In 194 of them, almost a fourth of the whole number, no license of any kind was taken out during our last license year. The number of municipalities under local option by-laws is only thirteen, and in one of these the by-law applies to shop licenses only.

The number of licenses affected by local option is only 39, and of these 36 are tavern and three are shop licenses. No local option by-law has been passed since the 1st January, 1894.

COMMITMENTS FOR DRUNKENNESS.

Simultaneously with a steady reduction in the number of licenses issued, and with the falling revenue, to which I have already alluded, during the last few years we have had a very noticeable reduction in the number of commitments for drunkenness in the Province. There has been a steady reduction year by year since 1888 in the number of such commitments. While in 1888 the number was 4,799, last year it fell to 2,274. The number last year was less than that of the previous year by 378. In 1884 the commitments in round numbers were one for every 400 of our population, in 1894 one to every 900.

The contrast between Ontario and Quebec in the matter of liquor licenses, whether viewed financially or otherwise, is very striking. This Province received from licenses last year \$277,330, and returned as well to the municipalities \$282,474. Quebec received last year \$567,480, and retained all of it for provincial uses, returning not a dollar to the municipalities. In the city of Toronto there are issued 150 licenses, or one for every 1,208 of its population. In Montreal there are 621 licenses, or one for every 349 of its population.

In the Province of Quebec liquor licenses are issued to clubs, steamboats, dining cars, druggists and others. We have none of these.

BREWERS' AGENTS' LICENSES.

In another class of receipts placed with the miscellaneous items honorable gentlemen will notice that we have received from brewers the considerable sum of \$54,595, and of this receipt I may at this point most appropriately say a word or two by way of explanation. This sum is made up of payments made by brewers during the last four years to the credit of the license fund in their several localities. In 1891 this amounted to \$1,604; in 1892, \$18,025; in

1893, \$18,291 ; in 1894, \$18,000. During the last year I gave instructions to call these payments in and have them deposited to credit of a special account. One of our inspectors in the eastern part of the Province was the first to call upon a brewer's agent doing business in his inspectorate to take out a license.

The right on the part of a province to require a brewer's agent to take out a license had been for the first time asserted in Montreal, the point in question having been raised in the case of *Molson v. Lambe*. This case and the principle it involved, of course, excited comment in our own Province. Prior to this time I am informed that our License Department, while not recognizing the point as by any means settled, regarded the decision of our own Courts in the case of *The Queen v. Severn* as not favoring our right to exact a license from brewers' agents. The question, however, having been raised in this way, some of our brewers came to the License Department and asked for brewers' licenses, deeming doubtless that it would be better for them to obtain such a license than to take out a number of licenses for their agents.

They made this request in pursuance of subsection 2 of section 51 of the License Act. Their request was, after some consideration, acceded to, and formal notice was sent to all our brewers requiring them to take out a license. They have all complied with the terms of our notice, but have paid the fees, as would be expected, under protest. Our first receipt of this kind was in the license year 1891-2.

The constitutional question thus raised is now in the form of a special case before our Courts. We have placed, as I have said, these brewers' license fees to the credit of a special account, which is drawing interest. Each licensee has paid at the rate of \$250 a year, and of this amount, if the constitutional question is settled in favor of the Province, \$100 will belong wholly to the Province and the remaining \$150 will be divided between the Province and the municipality, two-thirds of it going to the municipality.

SUCCESSION DUTIES.

We have largely exceeded our estimates of receipts by way of succession duties. The estimate for the year was \$70,000; the annual receipts was \$150,754. It has been said over and over again that the common experience has been that forecasts concerning the yield of this kind of revenue are seldom fulfilled. Our very moderate estimate of a year ago made fulfilment easy.

Honorable gentlemen will remember that the Act which provides this source of revenue was assented to in April, 1892, and that under one of its clauses the duties are not ordinarily payable until eighteen months after the death of the deceased. Keeping this in mind, I may fairly say, as has been said of a similar statute, that our Act is not even yet in full bearing, and that I may confidently predict materially larger returns in the near future.

In 1892 we received by way of succession duties \$758; in 1893, \$45,507, and in 1894, \$150,754. Under the Act, I ask the House to remember that all our receipts from this source are allocated to a fund which is set apart to assist in defraying our large and growing expenditure on asylums for the insane, schools for deaf mutes and for the blind, as well as hospitals and other charities. As an illustration, we spent last year under the head of Hospitals and Charities \$182,692. This is the largest sum we ever paid in any one year for this purpose. The largest sum previously paid in any one year was \$167,000. The increase in these charity grants over 1893 was mainly due to the fact that four new hospitals were added to our list in 1893. These four new hospitals received in 1894 grants to the amount of \$8,114.

We averaged for this service during the last five years \$158,758 a year.

I will not be at all surprised if our receipts by way of succession duties in 1895 will fully meet all our expenditures for hospitals and charities. I am certain, Sir, that during the next two or three years the receipt from the one source can be set off against the expenditure on the other.

As was generally anticipated by honorable members on both sides of this House, the Act I am now discussing has been almost universally approved of.

It seems right and just that accumulated wealth should in this way assume a larger share than formerly of the public burdens. To even measurably accomplish this result has indeed long been the object of social and economic reformers in other lands. We did not fear that our moderate Act, with its small exactions, would discourage accumulation. With its low scale of duties, its provisions—inasmuch as all estates not exceeding \$10,000 in value were completely exempt—in the great majority of cases affect only very large estates.

THE ENGLISH ACT OF 1894.

At the same time, I repeat, our Act cannot be said to even aim, to use a phrase of some economists, at penalizing large fortunes. The economic principles underlying this class of legislation were much discussed in England about a year ago, when the Finance Act of 1894 was under consideration. This Act, which attracted so much attention at the time, and elicited such warm discussion, deals of course both with the excise and customs duties, as well as with the income tax and estate duties. These latter duties are so important that they alone, roughly speaking, represent an annual receipt of £10,000,000, and this large receipt will, it is expected, be increased 25 per cent. by the legislation of 1894. By the English Act of 1894 the death duties were remodelled and simplified; inequalities were removed, important exemptions done away with, and all this led, of course, to considerable discussion in the press and in Parliament.

The most important changes made were these: there had been no fewer than five kinds of duties. These have been merged into two. The one class now called "estate duties" reaches all property of whatever kind, including, of course, realty and settled personalty, the amount depending on the aggregate amount of the property passing at death. Prior to 1894 this kind of duty had been limited

to personalty, and the exemption of realty, therefore, had been much complained of. The second class consists of legacy and succession duties, and its amount depends upon the extent of the interest acquired by each individual, and varies according to his relationship to the deceased. The application of the principle of graduation, to which I may again refer, to estate duties is also considered a great reform.

I particularly wish to point out, Mr. Speaker, that in the thorough discussion in England of this very important Finance Act of 1894 it is very noticeable that no party or leader ever even questioned the propriety or the fairness of meeting the incessant demands of an ever increasing public outlay by making further and still further calls upon accumulated wealth.

This, perhaps, need not surprise us when we remember that all writers on political economy and finance are agreed that the true principle of sound taxation is relative ability to pay, or equality of sacrifice; that, in other words, all taxation should be proportionate to the ability to bear it by those on whom it is imposed. I may here well quote the words of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who last session, in speaking of his remodelled and simplified estate duties, said: "The governing principle is this: Upon the devolution of property of all descriptions, the State takes its share first, before any of the successors in title or the beneficiaries. The reason upon which this is founded is plain. The title of the State to a share in accumulated property of the deceased is an anterior title to that of the interest to be taken by those who are to share in it. The State has the first title upon the estate, and those who take afterwards have a subsequent and a subordinate title. Nature gives a man no power over his earthly goods beyond the term of his life. The right of a dead hand to dispose of his property is a pure creation of the law, and the State has the right to prescribe the conditions and the limitations under which that power shall be exercised." The promoter of the English Finance Act of 1894 expressed his belief that, as a result of his remodelling the estate duties, there would be an ultimate increase of revenue from that source of from £3,000,000 to £4,000,000.

THE PRINCIPLE OF GRADUATION.

This increase is largely due to the adoption of the principle of graduation, or to the extension of that principle. Under this principle large properties will not only pay more but also more in proportion to their size. In certain cases under the new English Act the rates, compared with those formerly existing, will be doubled. The scale now obtaining in England ranges from 1 per cent. on an estate of more than £100 to 8 per cent. on an estate of more than £1,000,000. For example, an estate of £1,000 pays into the English Treasury £20, while an estate exceeding £1,000,000 pays a duty of £80,000.

I mention these facts to show that recent discussions in the English Parliament support and justify the principle of our legislation, and that the recently revised legislation there is plainly in the direction of extending, and not of limiting, the application of this principle. The system of graduation has also a place in the legislation of several of the colonies. In Victoria, for example, an estate of £10,000 pays 4 per cent., whereas 10 per cent. is exacted in the case of estates exceeding £100,000.

There were some, I confess, who feared that our statute was calculated to drive capital out of the Province. These fears have, I am pleased to say, in no sense been justified. As to this point, one might well ask that the country should be named which, in this particular regard, is likely to continue to offer for all time to come greater advantages to capitalists than our own. The collection of our duties thus far has been made not only without difficulty, but also without remonstrance or complaint. It has involved no unjust or inquisitorial prying, as some theorists feared it would, into the ways and means of our citizens. In nine cases out of ten, I may say, the collection has been so simple and easy a matter that I might almost call it automatic.

The Province of Quebec received last year by way of succession duties \$149,823. The State of Pennsylvania received as collateral inheritance taxes for the year ending November 30, 1894, \$869,178. For the year ending September 30, 1894, the succession taxes paid into the Treasury of New York State amounted to \$1,685,594, or

nearly one-tenth of the total receipts from all sources of the State during their last fiscal year. The average receipts of New York State from this source for the eight years prior to last year during which the law has been in operation, has been \$1,165,426. New York State, therefore, has been for nine years receiving as large a sum from succession duties as our Province receives by way of subsidy from the Dominion. During 1893 in that State four estates alone paid duties to the amount of \$1,096,036. Their estimate for 1895 is a total receipt of \$2,000,000 from this source. In the other States of the Union in which this means of raising a revenue exists the results are equally satisfactory.

During 1894 the number of estates in this Province for which probates or letters of administration were issued was 4,815, of which only 89, or one out of every 53, were liable to succession duty. Twenty-one out of the 89 were reported from the county of York. In 20 out of 45 counties and districts not a single estate in 1894 came within the Act. Of the \$150,754 received during 1894 the County of York contributed \$48,788; Perth, \$20,421; Carleton, \$14,968; Frontenac, \$11,652, and Brant, \$10,332. The largest contribution from a single estate came from the County of Perth, the amount of duty paid being \$12,500, the deceased being an unmarried man. I particularly call the attention of my Hon. friend from Northumberland to this last statement. (Laughter.)

THE YEAR'S EXPENDITURE.

I will now briefly refer to the expenditure side of the accounts of 1894.

EXPENDITURE, 1894.

Civil Government	\$ 240,474 10
Legislation	142,362 22
Administration of Justice	418,746 63
Education	684,559 80
Public Institutions Maintenance	756,983 92
Immigration	8,140 94
Agriculture	181,064 71
Hospitals and Charities ...	182,692 51
Repairs and Maintenance	71,548 00

Public Buildings	\$205,194 21	
Public Works	28,522 36	
Colonization Roads	116,879 78	
Charges Crown Lands	111,15 35	
Refunds	21,142 36	
Miscellaneous	204,849 86	
		<hr/>
	3,374,379 75	
Drainage Debentures	19,051 77	
“ (Title).....	25,800 00	
Railway Aid Certificates	147,515 24	
Annuity “	74,200 00	
Brockville Asylum	197,829 82	
Land Improvement Fund (Special).....	562 17	
Stationery purchased	\$16,686 12	
“ distributed	13,519 64	
		<hr/>
	3,166 48	
		<hr/>
		\$3,842,505 23

Civil Government cost us a little less than last year, and Legislation a little more. We spent more than we did in 1893 for Education, for Agriculture, for Administration of Justice, for Hospitals and Charities and for Colonization Roads. We spent, aside from the Brockville Asylum, for the erection of which special provision was made by an Act of the Legislature, \$116,000 less for Public Buildings than we did in 1893. We expect to spend still less for Public Buildings during the current year, since our wants for the time being have been almost fully met. Our expenditure for Agriculture and Arts, viz., \$181,064, exceeded that of any previous year by \$11,500. Our educational expenditures were \$22,000 higher than ever before. We spent considerably more than ever previously for Administration of Justice. I have already alluded to the increased expenditure on Hospitals and Charities. Under each of these four very important heads, therefore, viz., Education, Agriculture, Administration of Justice and Hospitals and Charities, our expenditures were higher than ever before, and this means, of course, an increased measure of relief of local burdens.

Our total expenditures for the year were, however, considerably less than those of last year, and were kept well within our estimate. In connection with the Bureau of Mines, to mention one of our comparatively new and increasing branches of expenditure, we spent last

year \$15,266. We hope that the seed thus sown, though it may be on a small scale, will ultimately bring a rich harvest to our people. Too much attention cannot be paid to our mining interests. The immediate outlook, due solely to the present widespread financial depression, may not be hopeful. At the same time we cannot afford to look idly upon the splendid possibilities of our mining territory. Its admittedly enormous wealth, owing to hard times and want of capital, has as yet only been nibbled at, and with the advent of better times our mining districts must, beyond any doubt, attract capitalists and witness an era of marked prosperity.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT EXPENDITURE.

One-sixth of all the expenditures, of whatever kind, of this Province since Confederation has been incurred for the maintenance of our public institutions.

At the same time the expenditure on capital account, in enlarging existing buildings and erecting new ones, has been enormous. If we add the two together, maintenance charges on the one hand and capital account on the other, we find that almost a fourth of all our expenditure, since Confederation, has been incurred in this one direction. During the last few years, for example, we spent in erecting and equipping new asylums at Mimico, Orillia and Brockville, \$1,356,997. We spent last year, in completing the Brockville Asylum, \$197,830. It was commenced in 1891 and was completed only two or three months ago, at a total cost to the Province of \$317,595. It consists of what is called the main building and six cottages, and provides almost perfect accommodation for 600 patients. The number of inmates reported to me a few days ago was 150. The main building alone will accommodate 185 patients. We have now in the Province excellent accommodation for 4,586 insane. We have within a few years provided additional accommodation for 1,700 patients. At the end of 1894 there were 4,441 inmates in our seven asylums. We believe that we will now have adequate accommodation for all our afflicted for several years to come without incurring any further expenditure on new buildings.

Our public institutions cost us last year for maintenance alone the large sum of \$756,984. We are all agreed that we should care for our insane, as well as for the deaf, dumb, blind and idiotic in our midst, in the most generous and humane way possible, and that it should be our constant duty to lighten as best we can the grievous burden of their terrible affliction. It is further a matter of just pride on the part of our people that this very important public duty has in no sense been neglected.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Our public buildings, while not as expensive or as ornate as those in other countries, are second to none in any country in the matter of general usefulness and adaptability to the public need. Our medical superintendents and physicians are skilled specialists and alienists, and keep well apace with the many and marked advances and improvements which medical science from time to time unfolds. Our trained nurses and attendants and other officials compare favorably in point of usefulness and fitness with those in similar institutions elsewhere.

But it is not, Mr. Speaker, with considerations such as these that the House on this occasion is first of all concerned. I will be asked rather as to whether these institutions, admittedly excellent as they are in all regards, are maintained at as low a cost as possible, or whether we could not in some way or another, while maintaining their high efficiency, appreciably reduce our expenditures. For some years past I have given some attention to this question, and I assert most earnestly that the extreme desirability of effecting a saving, even a small saving, wherever possible, of reducing expenses of every nature to the very lowest limit practicable, and of securing the strictest economy generally to which constant vigilance could attain, has never been lost sight of. And the results, as we have them from time to time, comparatively and otherwise, fully support the statement I have made. It must be always borne in mind that eminent physicians and physiologists are agreed that a most important part of the treatment of the insane relates to what they call

general nutrition, that the inmates of asylums require a greater amount and a better variety and quality of food than are usually supplied to the inmates of other public institutions, that an abundant supply of nutritious food contributes largely to the cure of the insane, and that, therefore, true economy demands the purchase of good, pure and unadulterated food.

NEW YORK STATE ASYLUMS.

A comparison with the results in the neighboring State of New York may be useful, and, I hope, not uninteresting. Prior to Sept. 30th, 1893, the insane of that State were provided for by a county tax. What is called the State-care Act became law in April, 1890, although it did not go into effect until October, 1893. Under the provisions of this Act all the expenditures for the care of lunatics are met by direct State taxation, and it has been the means as well of transferring all the insane, about 2,200 in number, who were being cared for in a most unsatisfactory way in fifty-seven county poor-houses, to the well-equipped and carefully-managed State Hospitals. The State Legislature under the new Act grants a general appropriation for the entire support of State Hospitals. The State Commission in Lunacy, which was organized in 1889, recommended a tax of one-third of a mill, and it has been found that this rate, levied upon the taxable real and personal property of the State, together with the amount received from paying patients, suffices for the maintenance of the eight State Hospitals. The sum realized by this tax amounts to nearly \$1,400,000 a year, which, to quote the Act, is devoted to "the care, medical treatment, maintenance and transportation of the insane poor to State Hospitals, the payment of officers' [salaries, the payment of employees' wages, and ordinary and incidental repairs in State Hospitals."

For these charitable objects, then, a person having taxable real or personal property in New York State, assessed for, say, \$3,000, pays \$1 a year to the county treasurer of his county, the County Treasurers sending these taxes to the Treasurer of the State. The annual State appropriation is expended upon minutely detailed

monthly estimates prepared by the hospital stewards, under the direction of the superintendents, and sent to the State Commission in Lunacy for revision and approval. Two very populous and important counties, namely, New York and King's, are as yet, however, exempt from the provisions of the State-care Act. It is expected, however, that these counties will at an early day be also brought within its provisions. The Lunacy Commission earnestly recommends that the asylums in these exempted counties be transferred to the State, and thus made part of the State Hospital system.

We have, then, in New York State, first the State Hospital system, which prevails in all its counties save two; secondly, the exempted counties' system, with its six asylums, limited to the two counties I have named, and in the third place a licensed private asylum system. In the licensed private asylums of the State, seventeen in number, there are, all told, less than 1,000 patients. The State Hospitals, on the other hand, register nearly 9,000. My comparisons will be with the eight State Hospitals which, under the State-care Act, are maintained by a direct State tax. Our neighbors in New York State, I may say, parenthetically, call these institutions for the insane "hospitals," and not "asylums," regarding them as institutions for the care and cure of the sick rather than merely for the safe confinement of the insane. Similarly, they call the attendants "nurses," and not "guards," and I confess I prefer the change of nomenclature. Each hospital is under the control of a board of ten managers, consisting of men who have displayed zeal and activity in philanthropic work. The managers, who are appointed by the Governor of the State, subject to confirmation by the Senate, for terms of three years, receive for their services nothing save their actual expenses. The State is divided into districts. The eight hospitals to which I will refer are known as the Utica State Hospital, the Hudson River State Hospital, the Buffalo State Hospital, the Middletown State Hospital, the Willard State Hospital, the Binghamton State Hospital, the Rochester State Hospital, and the St. Lawrence State Hospital.

A COMPARISON INSTITUTED.

Let us compare, then, the asylum expenditures in New York State with similar expenditures in this Province. What is the average cost per inmate there and here? A comparison for the last three years will be fair and valuable. Take the years 1892, 1893 and 1894 :—

Average cost per inmate per year :—

	6 Asylums. Ont.	8 Asylums. N. Y.
Year ending Sept. 30, '92.....	\$137 16	\$203 25
“ “ “ '93.....	135 71	241 94
“ “ “ '94.....	127 22	184 77

In both cases, in what we call cost per inmate, there is included officers' salaries, ordinary repairs, and every other item of expense which may be properly charged to maintenance account. In New York State the bursars, under the direction of the superintendents, prepare with minutest detail monthly estimates before the supplies are bought, and these estimates are sent to the State Commission for revision and approval. They earnestly try to keep down the cost of supplies, and yet the comparison is greatly in our favor. Do not these figures prove conclusively that great care is exercised in regard to our asylum expenditure? Further, the following examples will illustrate the great difference in the salaries paid in New York State compared with ours. The Superintendent of State Prisons in New York State receives \$6,000 a year, his assistant \$4,000, the Secretary of the State Board of Charities \$3,500, and the agent for discharged convicts \$2,500. The officers holding corresponding positions in this Province, viz., Messrs. Christie, Chamberlin, Noxon and English, receive \$2,600, \$2,500, \$2,400 and \$1,200 respectively. The work which is done here for \$8,700 a year costs there \$16,900 a year. The Superintendents in New York State asylums receive from \$4,000 to \$5,000 a year, and their first assistants from \$1,800 to \$3,000 a year. The Superintendent of the Middletown State Hospital receives \$4,500 a year, and his assistant \$3,000 a year. The Superintendent of the St. Lawrence State Hospital receives \$5,000 a year. Our Medical Superintendents at Toronto, London, Kingston and Hamilton receive \$2,000 a year, and their assistants \$1,100 a year.

The Superintendents in New York State and here have a free house, and their perquisites otherwise are similar. Furthermore, the State of New York, in connection with their prisons and asylums, has another staff of well-paid officials in addition to medical superintendents and inspectors. The State Commission in Lunacy appointed several years ago, consisting of three Commissioners, a Secretary and a clerk, costs the State in salaries alone \$16,800 a year. The Secretary receives a salary of \$3,500 a year. This Commission, has, without doubt, rendered valuable service to the State. We have no officials such as these. Our institutions are not over-officed. There is a physician employed in the State Hospitals of New York for every 153 patients ; in our asylums we have a physician for every 241 patients. The annual per capita cost for medical service there is \$14.34 ; here it is \$5.33. They have one attendant for every seven patients ; we have one for every fourteen patients. The annual per capita cost for employees there is \$70.63 ; here it is \$32.17.

ECONOMICAL AND EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION.

Viewed by comparison or otherwise, our financial administration has been such as to command and retain the confidence of the people. The machinery of government, for instance, elsewhere is more complex and is run at far greater cost and with less regard to sound economy. Take, for example, the adjoining Province of Quebec, the adjoining State of New York, or the Dominion itself of which we form a part. I will give hurriedly a few illustrations and comparisons. In the great spending Department of Public Works, for instance, we all recognize that, without great vigilance and constant caution there will always be leakage, waste, plunder and extravagance. Our opponents are ready at all times to admit that our late lamented Commissioner of Public Works administered his Department for more than twenty years with marked success, and that during his long tenure of office not a single instance can be pointed to revealing the slightest departure, even to the extent of a hairbreadth, from strict, sound business principles, or a single case in which there resulted any loss, however trifling, to the Province.

Do we, Sir, fully appreciate how fortunate we have been in this regard? Our neighbours have been less fortunate. Take an illustration. The new Capitol at Albany has cost \$21,468,306 up to the end of last year, and the expenditure on capital account is still going briskly on. On construction account \$528,000 was spent in 1891, \$826,000 in 1892, \$803,000 in 1893, and \$741,000 in 1894. In the last four years alone there has been spent upon it twice as much as the total cost of our new buildings. The Governor of the State recently said in his message at Albany: "I call your especial attention to the question of the completion of the new Capitol. In 1890 work was recommenced on this great edifice, after a cessation of several years. The commissioner of the new Capitol then estimated that the building could be completed for something less than \$2,300,000. About \$18,400,000 had then already been expended upon it. The Legislature finally concluded to finish the structure, and make an appropriation for that purpose. Succeeding Legislatures have taken measures in the same direction, with the result that appropriations aggregating more than \$3,000,000 have been made since the estimate above mentioned. The people are thoroughly tired of this seemingly endless drain upon the Treasury. It is time decisive steps be taken to prosecute this work to a close in the very near future, and within a reasonable limit of expenditure." The Commissioner whose duty it is to superintend the construction of the new Capitol receives \$7,000 a year.

A STRIKING COMPARISON.

Other instances nearer home, but equally striking, in which an utter disregard of plain, old-fashioned, sound business principles has resulted in great loss to the Government, will readily suggest themselves to honorable members. I need not here mention them. Again, the machinery of our administration is simpler and less costly by far than that of our neighbors. I will give, by way of illustration, the sal-

aries paid to some leading officials in New York State and the salaries we pay to corresponding officials:—

	N.Y.	Ontario.
State Engineer.....	\$5,000	\$2,500
Deputy State Engineer.....	4,000	2,100
First Clerk.....	3,500	1,400
Factory Inspector.....	3,000	1,000
Assistant Factory Inspector.....	2,500	1,000
Secretary Board of Health.....	4,700	2,000
Assistant Secretary Board of Health.....	2,700	1,100
First Clerk.....	1,800	720
Mining Inspector.....	3,000	2,500
Secretary Forest Commission.....	2,500	1,500
Forest Warden.....	2,500	800
Assistant Forest Warden.....	2,000	600
Superintendent of Insurance.....	7,000	2,800
Two Deputies.....	9,000	*1,800
Four Deputy Attorneys-General, each.....	4,000	3,000
Deputy Superintendent of Education.....	4,000	2,300
Deputy Treasurer.....	4,000	2,300

*Two Clerks.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES.

That the machinery of Government alike at Ottawa and Quebec is both more complicated and costly than ours, is too well known to call for details. The Speaker of the House of Commons at Ottawa receives \$4,000, and he has a Deputy who receives \$2,000. Quebec pays its Speaker \$3,000, and we pay you, Sir, \$1,500.

The Clerk of the House at Ottawa receives \$3,400, at Quebec \$2,400, and we pay \$1,800. The Sergeant-at-Arms at Ottawa receives \$2,400, at Quebec \$1,600, and we pay \$600. The Law Clerk at Ottawa receives \$3,200, while we pay one-quarter of that.

Mr. WHITNEY—He does not do the same work.

Hon. Mr. HARCOURT—I must remind the House that our Law Clerk receives just one-fourth of what is paid to the Law Clerk at Ottawa, and that our law officers have for not a few years been kept unusually busy through our being engaged in resisting attempted encroachments upon our rights from the Dominion and contending for the rights of the Province. The Province is fortunate in having had its Law Department so ably managed as to protect the Province

from all assaults and to secure to it the full enjoyment of its rights. In the discharge of these important duties will anyone say that our officials in the Attorney-General's Department should not receive reasonable salaries?

Quebec has its Legislative Council and 23 members, and in this way duplicates the machinery of Government. This luxury, which costs Quebec \$38,000 a year we have been content to deny ourselves. Quebec pays her Members an indemnity of \$800; we pay but \$600. The sessional indemnity at Ottawa is \$1,000.

If we compare in detail the salaries of the officials and clerks at Ottawa and Quebec with ours, the result is the same. Our nearest neighbors in New York State, whose circumstances and needs resemble ours in so many regards, are rapidly increasing their expenditures. The ordinary expenses of their State Government, for example, largely due, it is said, to the creation of commissions, has within the last twelve years increased to the extent of upwards of a million of dollars a year. The average annual per capita cost of maintaining the State Government during the three years ending September 30, 1882, was \$1.24, while the cost for the three years ending September 30th, 1894, was \$2.06. It has been nearly doubled in twelve years. Their population has increased 28 per cent. since 1880, while their average expenditures have increased 112 per cent.

According to a recent statement of Premier Taillon, the net debt of Quebec is \$21,342,854, and it is steadily increasing. The annual outlay in Quebec for interest charges alone for the year ending June 30th, 1894, was \$1,437,932. Out of every \$3 spent by the Province of Quebec last year \$1 was set aside to meet interest and interest charges on the public debt of the Province. Quebec pays each year to meet the interest on its debt \$450,000 more than it spends on agriculture, education and administration of justice all combined. During the last five years the yearly recurring deficits in Quebec have aggregated \$4,822,486, or an average of \$964,497 a year. The net debt of the Dominion, as of date June 30, 1894, was \$246,183,000. It this day amounts to very little, if any, less than \$250,000,000.

During the previous year there had been added to it \$4,502,000. It has been increasing at the rate of more than \$6,500,000 per year for the last sixteen years. The annual expenditures of the Dominion exceed \$37,500,000. They amounted to only \$23,500,000 in 1878. They have increased at the rate of \$880,000 a year during the last sixteen years. For interest charges alone the Dominion paid last year \$10,212,000, and this sum exceeded the payment of the previous year by \$406,000.

GROSS EXPENDITURE REDUCED.

During last Parliament, although we were increasing our grants year by year for Education, Agriculture, Hospitals and Charities, and spent as well large sums in the erection of the Brockville Asylum, we were still able to reduce materially each year our total expenditures. I particularly ask honorable gentlemen to notice the considerable decrease year by year in the gross expenditures of last Parliament. Our total expenditures in 1891 were \$4,158,459; 1892, \$4,068,257; 1893, \$3,907,145; 1894, \$3,839,338.

Further, we spent last year for all purposes \$57,000 less than we did in 1890. Or take all our operations, of whatever kind, during last Parliament, and we have the gratifying result that our total receipts for the four years exceeded our total expenditures by \$373,389. And this, sir, is the more gratifying when we remember that during these four years we had heavy special expenditures, such as \$160,000 given to assist in rebuilding Toronto University, \$703,301 paid out to retire railway aid certificates, and \$981,464 spent on these new buildings and the Brockville Asylum.

SOME DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE.

Our total expenditures for the four years were \$15,973,199, and our total receipts \$16,346,588.

The nearer we can adhere to the old-fashioned ideas of economy, the fundamental principle of which is to make the income of the year meet the expenses of the year, the better for the Province. The present very satisfactory and sound financial position of the

Province is mainly due to the constancy and fortitude with which this principle has been followed. The increased expenditure under the head of Legislation may be referred to by our critics. I ask honorable gentlemen to remember that the volume of our business has been rapidly growing, that we print more reports, that they are more voluminous than formerly, and that we distribute larger editions of them. The cost of printing Bills during each session has been increasing. We spent \$1,600 more on the Legislative Library in 1894 than we did in 1890. Our printing and binding cost us in 1890 \$19,793, and in 1894 \$34,950. It is for the House to say whether we should limit the number of the reports we send out each year. There is a growing demand for them, especially for those relating to agriculture. The Minister of Agriculture will, I am sure, be reluctant to limit the number. The Journals of the House cost us \$661 more in 1894 than in 1890, the Statutes \$864 more, and the insurance reports \$1,836 more. We published 31,910 more reports for the departments in 1894 than we did in 1893, and 21,480 more reports for the Legislative Assembly. The increased cost in the one case was \$4,443, and in the other \$1,339. We began the year with a credit balance at our bankers of \$1,000,016. Our total receipts for the year were \$3,453,162. Our total ordinary expenditures under the Supply Bill were \$3,374,379, and our special expenditures outside of the Supply Bill, such as to retire railway certificates, for construction of Brockville Asylum, drainage loans, etc., \$468,125, so that at the close of the year we had on hand a cash credit balance of \$610,674. Of this amount we had \$342,095 on special deposit, bearing interest in our banks, and \$268,578 at current or operative account.

DISPUTED ACCOUNTS.

Honorable gentlemen will remember that proceedings are pending under the Arbitration Acts of 1891 for the settlement of what we have been accustomed to call the "disputed accounts" between the Dominion and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, as well as between these two Provinces. The first subject which occupied the attention of the Arbitrators was the question respecting the allow-

ance of interest on these accounts, and other questions incident to the taking of the accounts. These matters were argued at Ottawa in June, 1893, the argument being continued for six days. The same matters were further argued at Quebec during the following month for five days. There was then an adjournment to Toronto, where the argument was concluded on the 14th and 15th of the following September.

The Arbitrators published their first award on November 2nd, 1893, paragraph 8 of which decides "that the question as to whether or not the Dominion shall be allowed simple interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on any balance that may be found from time to time existing in its favor, in the separate accounts of Ontario and Quebec, be reserved for further argument." The final argument on this matter took place at Ottawa on January 11th and 12th, 1894. The Arbitrators published their second award on August 31st, 1894. The Dominion was not satisfied with some of the findings in the first award, and has appealed to the Supreme Court. This appeal was argued before the Supreme Court at Ottawa on the 9th, 10th and 12th of November, 1894, and now stands for judgment. The Dominion, amongst other claims, has filed claims against Ontario and Quebec jointly, and against Ontario alone for unpaid Indian annuities in respect of the Robinson Treaties of 1850.

Another claim preferred by the Dominion against Ontario, relates to certain immigration expenditures in respect of the years 1878, 1879 and 1880.

The Province of Ontario, on the other hand, filed a claim against the Dominion and Quebec for the recovery of a balance on the Upper Canada Municipalities Fund. These matters were argued at great length at Ottawa in November, 1894.

RESULT OF THE ARBITRATION.

A few days ago, namely, on the 13th of February last, an award was made disposing of these three matters. The claim under the Indian Treaties was considered under three heads, one of which concerned Ontario and Quebec jointly, the other two Ontario only. The award makes the Provinces liable, provided that the payments

can be made without incurring loss. The largest part of the claim was for interest on arrears, and in two heads of the claim out of three, all interest was totally disallowed, while in the third interest was allowed. In this latter case Chancellor Boyd dissented, and held that interest should not be allowed. The argument thus far has dealt with the question of legal liability only, and the award still leaves it open to have the accounts taken as to the number of Indians entitled and as to the nature of the items of expenditure to be considered, in order to arrive at a balance of what could be paid to the Indians from the sales of lands without incurring loss. According to examinations, made it appears that the expenditures were in excess of the collections, and if so there is no fund whereby the arrears can be paid. We also dispute the large increase in the number of Indians for whom a claim is preferred, and believe that a scrutiny will materially diminish the number which the Dominion recognizes as entitled to annuities. The award of the 13th of February, to which I have been hurriedly referring, disposes of the other two matters above mentioned, namely, the immigration claim and the Municipality Fund claim. These did not involve very large amounts. In both of them the award is in favor of the Province.

These matters are still in controversy and before the Courts, and I merely allude to them in order to inform the House that real progress is at last being made, and that all parties concerned are striving in every way possible to bring about a speedy, an amicable and a satisfactory settlement of all existing difficulties.

A COMFORTABLE SURPLUS.

I now ask honorable gentlemen to glance for a moment at our schedule of Assets and Liabilities.

ASSETS OF THE PROVINCE.

1.—DIRECT INVESTMENTS :—

Drainage, 5 per cent. debentures invested 31st December, 1894	\$213,054 97
Tile, 5 per cent. debentures invested 31st December, 1894	122,800 15
Drainage Works—Municipal amounts..	143,567 66
Other debentures, etc.....	4,801 00
	<hr/> 484,223 78

2.—CAPITAL HELD AND DEBTS DUE BY THE
DOMINION TO ONTARIO, BEARING
INTEREST :—

U. C. Grammar School Fund (2 Vict. Cap. 10)	\$ 312,769 04	
U. C. Building Fund (18 Sect., Act 1854) ..	1,472,391 41	
Land Improvement Fund (see Award) ..	124,685 18	
The Capital under Act 1884 (Award '93)	2,848,289 52	
Less estimated balance due the Dominion	2,000,000 00	
	<u>848,289,52</u>	2,758,135 15

COMMON SCHOOL FUND :—

Collections by Dominion	1,520,950 24	
Collections by Ontario, paid over to the Dominion in 1889 and 1890, after deducting Land Improvement Fund and 6 per cent. for collections	936,729 10	
	<u>2,457,679 34</u>	

Ontario's share according to population, 1891	1,441,882 90	
	<u>4,200,018 05</u>	

3.—BANK BALANCES :—

Special Accounts	342,095 85	
Current Accounts	268,578 29	
	<u>610,674 14</u>	
	<u>5,294,915 97</u>	

LIABILITIES OF THE PROVINCE AT PRESENT PAYABLE.

1.—BALANCE DUE TO MUNICIPALITIES <i>re</i> SUR- PLUS DISTRIBUTION	\$1,291 30
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2.—LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND :—

Balance due to Municipalities under 45 Vict. Cap. 3 and 49 Vict. Cap. 6...	\$3,256 57	
Balance due to Municipalities under 54 Vict. Cap. 9	2,771 64	
	<u>6,028 21</u>	

3.—QUEBEC'S SHARE OF COLLECTIONS BY ONT-
ARIO ON ACCOUNT OF COMMON SCHOOL
LANDS IN 1890-91-92-93-94 :—

Collections on lands sold between the 11th June, 1853, and 6th March, 1861	45,162 45	
Less 6 per cent. cost of management	2,709 75	
	<u>42,452 70</u>	
Less one quarter for Land Improvement Fund	10,613 17	
	<u>31,839 53</u>	

Collections on lands sold since 6th March, 1861	\$11,829 76	
Less 6 per cent. cost of management....	709 78	
	<hr/>	11,119 98
		<hr/>
		42,959 51
Quebec's proportion according to population, 1891		17,755 82
		<hr/>
Total....		25,075 33
		<hr/>
Surplus of Assets after deducting Liabilities presently payable..		\$5,269,840 60
		<hr/>

We have had this question so frequently under discussion that a word or two only will now suffice. As to our assets, it must be remembered that we do not include in the schedule several most valuable assets which indisputably belong to the Province. The uncollected balances due us on account of sales of Crown Lands aggregate a large amount and constitute a valuable asset. The site of the old Parliament buildings, worth certainly more than half a million of dollars, which the Legislature authorized us to sell and apply the proceeds towards the erection of these new buildings, is another very valuable asset. Our untold forest wealth and our public buildings represent other assets. Every Bank and every other commercial corporation the world over includes assets such as these in presenting their balance sheet to the directorate..

In part two of the schedule of assets it will be noticed that, having the arbitration proceedings, to which I have alluded, in view, I give \$2,000,000 as the approximate balance which may be found to be due to the Dominion on the open accounts. This figure is, I believe, an excessive estimate. It is at best only an estimate. The present liabilities, referred to in the schedule, amount to only \$25,000. All told, deducting present liabilities from the partial list of cash assets which appear on the schedule, we had at the end of last year a comfortable surplus of \$5,269,840. (Loud Applause). We have also railway liabilities, the payment of which is spread over a period of 40 years to come. We do not treat them as a present liability. We treat them in precisely the same way as the Dominion Government and the Governments of the other Provinces treat exactly similar liabilities.

PROSPECTS FOR 1895.

A word as to our prospects for the present year. We estimate that we will receive \$3,149,372.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS, 1895.

Subsidy	\$1,196,872 80	
Interest on Capital held, and Debts due by the Dominion to Ontario	\$300,000 00	
Interest on Investments	50,000 00	
	<hr/>	350,000 00

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENTS :—

Crown Lands	55,000 00	
Clergy Lands	5,000 00	
Common School Lands	12,000 00	
Grammar School Lands	3,000 00	
Woods and Forests	750,000 00	
	<hr/>	825,000 00

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS :—

Toronto Lunatic Asylum	40,000 00	
London “	12,000 00	
Kingston “	5,500 00	
Hamilton “	13,000 00	
Mimico “	3,000 00	
Orillia Asylum for Idiots ..	3,000 00	
Reformatory for Females	3,500 00	
“ Boys.....	500 00	
	<hr/>	80,500 00
Education Department	50,000 00	
Casual Revenue	80,000 00	
Succession Duty	175,000 00	
Licenses	280,000 00	
Law stamps	85,000 00	
Algoma Taxes	3,000 00	
Assessments, Drainage Works ..	15,000 00	
“ Insurance Companies	3,000 00	
“ Removal of Patients	6,000 00	
	<hr/>	
Total	3,149,372 80	

Our revenue expectations have been more than fulfilled each year, and we have no reason to fear that 1895 will prove an exception.

The actual receipts of last year exceeded the estimate by \$306,290. We expect \$825,000 from Crown Lands. Liquor license receipts are put at \$280,000. We hope to receive \$175,000 from succession duties.

We estimate our expenditures for 1895 at \$3,401,905. This is \$14,000 less than last year's estimate, and \$328,636 of it is on capital account, and not for current expenditure. We have always kept our expenditures well within the amount authorized by the House. As I have already said, our total expenditures have been decreasing year by year for several years past. We hope to be able to keep the expenditures of 1895 at a lower figure even than those of 1894. We commenced the year with a credit balance of \$610,674 in our banks, and we have every reason to believe that the year's operations will prove completely satisfactory to the House and the country.

A GLIMPSE AT THE PAST.

This is, Mr. Speaker, the twenty-eighth Session of the Legislature of this Province. Seven Parliaments, more or less eventful, have run their course, and we have now entered upon the first Session of our eighth Parliament. The record of each successive Parliament is one of highly satisfactory progress. A fair review of our Parliamentary history will, to the impartial observer I am proud to say, disclose an uninterrupted series of administrative and legislative successes. In reviewing the very able and lucid statements of my predecessors, I fail to find that any one of them ever took a gloomy view of our financial situation, present or prospective. Timely words of caution, it is true, have been over and over again uttered, with the view of securing the assistance of the House in the curtailment of expenditures wherever possible. Honorable members during each Parliament, nay, during every Session of each Parliament, have been earnestly reminded that no inconsiderable part of the public expenditures lay well within the control of House itself, and the House has, therefore, been asked to carefully limit this class of expenditures so far as this could be done without detriment to efficient service.

PROGRESS AND ECONOMY.

What, in brief, Sir, has been the guiding principle of our admittedly successful financial administration? Our clearly-defined policy, approved of so frequently and emphatically by the electors, has invariably been to aim at meeting in every quarter the rapidly-growing demands of the most populous, the most progressive and the most important Province in the Dominion. These demands have been met, in part at least, as I have shown, by large and increasing yearly grants to many and varied public services. Recognizing, for example, that we had a large, new and promising territory in Northern and Western Ontario to open up and develop, we have asked the Legislature from time to time to further this work with liberal grants of money, and by doing so to bring home to the new settlers some, at least, of the many advantages which the older parts of the Province so richly enjoy.

Large subventions to railways, generous grants to schools, liberal votes in aid of agriculture and mining, new asylums and other public buildings, which are justly the pride of the Province, costing in the aggregate millions of dollars, while supplying urgent, immediate needs, have, of course, greatly added to our gross expenditures. Session after Session the Legislature has, without a dissenting voice, without a word of protest or complaint, agreed in all these particulars to add largely to our yearly burdens. No interest, educational, agricultural, mercantile or otherwise, has in any way been neglected. No class or section of our people has been overlooked. No class or section has been unduly favored. In granting our appropriations the question is never asked as to who can be humored, who defied, or who manipulated. The general interest of the whole community, and it alone, has on every occasion outweighed all other considerations. These increasing expenditures are unavoidable. New expenditures of the nature I have named represent new assets of indisputable value.

AN ENVIABLE RECORD.

Time and again during each Session prominent members of the Opposition, as well as deputations from all parts of the Province,

and representing both political parties, have earnestly asked for increased grants and suggested that we should assume new responsibilities.

Growth, expansion, development, call for and require an ever-increasing measure of aid from the public chest. As population increases, as our new and rich northland develops, as settlers from year to year enter upon and occupy portions of the Province hitherto unsettled, demands for new and increased grants must be expected. These demands are inexorable, and a progressive Government and Legislature dare not refuse them. Moreover, this new Parliament will, I venture to say, in its desire to reach still higher ground and to further promote the betterment of the condition of all our people, wherever situate, confirm and adopt, if not extend in this behalf, the policy of preceding Parliaments. As to these matters, we are by no means alone in our experience. It is the common experience of all progressive countries. Progress, expansion and development have been won and secured in only one way the world over, and that is the way I have briefly indicated.

We are, at the same time, fortunately for ourselves, almost alone in being able to claim and to prove that all our expenditures have been justifiable, that they have been one and all solely and exclusively in the public interest, that they have been kept well within our resources, and, further, that, after having spent millions of money on railways, public buildings, public works and other important public services, our position, financially, is admittedly exceptionally strong and enviable. At the same time, I confidently predict, Sir, that this Parliament will insist, as its predecessors have rigidly and uniformly insisted, that there shall be no waste of public moneys, that the most rigid economy, in things great and small alike, shall be enforced, that public funds shall never be diverted, under any delusive pretext or pretence whatever, so as directly or indirectly to corruptly enrich favored individuals, but that to the last cent the Province shall continue to receive a full, fair and ample equivalent for every dollar of its appropriations.

I move, Mr. Speaker, that you do now leave the chair.

STATEMENT shewing amounts payable annually for Certificates, issued by the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, for "Aid to Railways" and "Annuities."

Year.	Railway Aid Certificates.	Annuities.	Year.	Railway Aid Certificates.	Annuities.
	\$ c	\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.
			<i>Forward</i> . .	1,098,872 24	1,484,000 00
1895.....	156,610 04	74,200 00	1915.....	25,185 60	74,200 00
1896.....	151,601 84	74,200 00	1916.....	25,185 60	74,200 00
1897.....	131,049 98	74,200 00	1917.....	25,185 60	74,200 00
1898.....	102,536 98	74,200 00	1918.....	25,185 60	74,200 00
1899.....	88,104 59	74,200 00	1919.....	25,185 60	74,200 00
1900.....	82,031 58	74,200 00	1920.....	25,185 60	74,200 00
1901.....	50,226 17	74,200 00	1921.....	25,185 60	74,200 00
1902.....	34,068 57	74,200 00	1922.....	25,185 60	74,200 00
1903.....	25,600 89	74,200 00	1923.....	25,185 60	74,200 00
1904.....	25,185 60	74,200 00	1924.....	25,185 60	67,500 00
1905.....	25,185 60	74,200 00	1925.....	25,185 60	53,800 00
1906.....	25,185 60	74,200 00	1926.....	25,185 60	40,650 00
1907.....	25,185 60	74,200 00	1927.....	25,185 60	28,250 00
1908.....	25,185 60	74,200 00	1928.....	25,185 60	22,000 00
1909.....	25,185 60	74,200 00	1929.....	25,185 60	22,000 00
1910.....	25,185 60	74,200 00	1930.....	24,486 00	22,000 00
1911.....	25,185 60	74,200 00	1931.....	20,988 00	15,000 00
1912.....	25,185 60	74,200 00	1932.....	13,992 00	4,000 00
1913.....	25,185 60	74,200 00	1933.....	11,193 60	.....
1914.....	25,185 60	74,200 00	1934.....	9,094 80	.....
<i>Forward</i>	1,098,872 24	1,484,000 00	<i>Totals</i>	1,556,410 64	2,427,000 00

Notc.—Present value of Railway Certificates—(interest $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. half-yearly) \$1,269,545 39
 Present value of Annuities—(interest $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. half-yearly) 1,301,473 75-

C. H. SPROULE,
 Provincial Auditor.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
 TORONTO, February 20th, 1895.

SPEECH

OF THE

HON. R. HARCOURT,

TREASURER OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

DELIVERED ON THE NINETEENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY,

1896,

IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE PROVINCE OF
ONTARIO, ON MOVING THE HOUSE INTO
COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY,

TORONTO

WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER, PRINTERS, ETC., 68 AND 70 FRONT ST. WEST.
1896.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT
OF
HON. R. HARCOURT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

TORONTO, 19th February, 1896.

MR. SPEAKER,—Honourable members will not be surprised when I say at the very commencement of my address concerning the finances of the Province in general, with special regard to our present position, and to the operations of the year just closed, that I do not expect for a moment to be able to present to the House anything either new or of unusual interest.

Honourable members are so familiar with every detail of all our financial questions, so full and complete is the published information placed in their hands from year to year ; so ample are the facilities which each Session affords for detailed criticism, investigation and enquiry, that it becomes proportionately difficult to impart to the subject, important though it be, either novelty or interest. I do hope, Sir, however once more to be well able to satisfy the House completely, and the Province at large as well, that our financial condition now, as always heretofore, is exceptionally sound and satisfactory, and that while our affairs have been uninterruptedly administered with what I may well call courageous economy, we have, at the same time, in no sense disregarded those reasonable well-founded claims for increased expenditures or for new expenditures which our growing needs from time to time demand.

It would be an easy task for me, Sir, to show that in this regard this Province stands conspicuous and alone ; that it is admitted on all sides by men holding high place and position in both political parties in the sister provinces, and elsewhere, that the Province of Ontario has long and continuously enjoyed to the fullest extent the many and inestimable benefits which result from careful, prudent and successful financial administration.

I well know that we are agreed in the House concerning the leading principles which have always guided this Government in its expenditures of public money.

For example, we all unite in vigorously deprecating the disposition, wherever it exists, to vote the public money for this or that object indiscriminately regardless of the public needs, and without any reference at all to the circumstances of the ratepayers from whose pockets it must ultimately come.

It has been well and tersely said that public expenditure is after all only private expenditure under another name ; that the State has no funds except what it takes from the purses of its citizens, and therefore that it behooves us always to act with the caution proper to those who know that they are being liberal with other people's money. And we are also agreed that the truest economy is consistent at all times with fullest justice ; that it has happened, and that it may happen that cases will arise under which the State, in the long run, will save more than it spends, and likewise that it may be the fact that unless expenditure—and it may be large expenditure—is incurred, some important public right will be infringed.

And we are further agreed, I venture to say, that it is a very fortunate thing for us in this Province that we have resolutely and systematically indulged the habit of paying our way as we go ; of resolutely suppressing all votes of money which are not clearly and unmistakeably in the public interest, and in this way of preserving carefully the equilibrium between revenue and expenditures.

Our persistent adherence at all times to these first principles of sound finance, our determination, fortified as we have been by our knowledge that in so doing we have always had the approval of the

House and the fullest sanction of the country, to resolutely refuse to depart on any consideration from this clear course of safety, have enabled us year by year to present to the people a satisfactory balance sheet.

The opposite policy, the policy of the spendthrift, of drawing huge cheques on the future, heedless of the serious burthen they impose, of piling up a great load of debt for posterity to pay, accompanied by large present annual interest charges, in themselves a burden, of wasting the resources of the country and impairing its credit, and all this without any adequate compensating advantages, or indeed any advantages other than mere transitory party gain or the enrichment of a favored few, has wherever tried, and apt illustrations of such a policy are, I regret to say, near at hand, invariably proved harmful and disastrous.

What I have to say, Sir, this afternoon, and I hope to be very brief, concerning the financial operations of this Province of the year 1895, will amply and in every regard support and verify these preliminary observations.

LAST YEAR'S RECEIPTS.

I will, first of all, Sir, make some reference to the receipts of 1895.

RECEIPTS, 1895.

SUBSIDY	\$1,116,872 80	
SPECIFIC GRANT	80,000 00	
		\$1,196,872 80
INTEREST ON CAPITAL HELD, AND DEBTS DUE BY THE DOMINION TO ONTARIO	262,274 82	
INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS	41,184 74	
		303,459 56
CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT:—		
Crown Lands	43,583 91	
Railway Lands	718 42	
Clergy Lands	6,259 60	
Common School Lands	13,942 51	
Grammar School Lands	1,512 43	
Rent <i>re</i> Lands	26,106 12	
Woods and Forests	853,179 86	
Fishing Licenses	365 00	
Cullers' Fees	240 00	
Casual Fees	442 42	
Refunds	1,596 80	
		947,947 07

ALGOMA TAXES	2,183 34	
LAW STAMPS.....	74,701 00	
LICENSES	272,809 12	
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT	52,271 63	
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS REVENUE :		
Toronto Lunatic Asylum.....	38,639 71	
Mimico "	1,422 89	
London "	10,870 69	
Hamilton "	11,667 54	
Kingston "	6,574 35	
Brockville "	1,147 98	
Orillia "	3,439 14	
Reformatory for Females.....	3,166 93	
" Boys	585 00	
Deaf and Dumb Institute	125 00	
Central Prison Industries	26,395 21	
		104,034 44
CASUAL REVENUE :—		
Provincial Secretary's Department.....	14,213 72	
Provincial Registrar's Branch.....	113 25	
Registrar-General's Branch.....	148 00	
Fines, etc.....	4,098 89	
Division Court Fees.....	5,678 63	
Insurance Companies' Fees—Ontario Act and 1892 Act.....	15,988 01	
Surrogate Courts' Surplus Fees	1,972 56	
Public Officers' Surplus Fees (57 Vict., cap. 9) ..	4,999 66	
Offices of Local Masters.....	1,940 35	
Shooting and Fishing Licenses (Fishing Licenses, additional \$365.00. See Crown Lands De- partment).....	1,506 25	
Official Gazette	12,961 88	
Private Bills.....	7,481 65	
Statutes	886 73	
Ground Rent	2,000 00	
Sale of B. N. A. Acts	164 75	
Incidentals	30 37	
Dundas and Waterloo Road Debentures.....	1,801 00	
Insurance Companies' Assessments <i>re</i> Expendi- ture for Insurance Branch.....	2,999 99	
Removal of Patients to Asylums.....	5,813 31	
		84,799 00
Succession Duties.....		298,824 99
MERCER REFORMATORY—CAPITAL ACCOUNT. Refund <i>re</i> Expendi- ture		65 25
DRAINAGE WORKS ASSESSMENTS		7,349 41
		\$3,345,317 61

DRAINAGE DEBENTURES	40,389 ¹ / ₉₉
“ TILE	8,435 00
BREWERS' LICENSES (R. S. O., cap. 194, sec. 51).....	19,637 50
SALE OF ANNUITIES	171,520 00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$3,585,300 10</u>

We received from Crown lands last year \$947,947. Our estimate was \$825,000. We received therefore nearly \$123,000 more than we expected. And yet it is the first year in nine years in which this receipt has been less than a million of dollars. From 1883 to 1886 inclusive it was less than a million, but from 1886 until last year it has quite exceeded a million. The condition of the lumber trade of course largely accounts for the fluctuations in these receipts. We had a sale of limits in October, 1892, and hon. gentlemen well remember how unprecedentedly successful it was, and during that year and the following year we received by way of bonus very large sums. We received as bonus in 1892, \$1,317,798; in 1893, \$986,372; in 1894, \$69,415, and in 1895, \$76,579.

The timber dues alone for the same years have brought us in 1892 \$797,680; in 1893, \$707,746; in 1894, \$844,216, and in 1895, \$715,106.

The receipts by way of ground rents have been, as we would expect, steady, and have increased somewhat year by year. We received in this way in 1892, \$59,112; in 1893, \$62,886; in 1894, \$66,865, and in 1895, \$61,493.

During this same period mining leases have given us by way of rent considerable sums.

Our interest receipt is, it will be seen, less than that of some former years. The interest receipt from the Dominion on account of the capital sum it holds in trust for us is less than that of last year by the sum of \$47,746. In other words, we did not receive last July the half-yearly payment of interest hitherto regularly received on some of the funds the Dominion holds in trust for us. This amount is withheld for the time being only, pending the settlement of the arbitration which is now proceeding.

I will take occasion later on at some length to refer to this arbitration, to the subject matter of it as well as to the results thus far ascertained.

The interest receipt from our own investments, from deposits in banks and from drainage debentures is also less than that of last year. We had smaller average balances in the banks, and we obtained a lower rate of interest than we did in 1894. Our schedule of receipts, viewed generally, shows here and there considerable change during the last few years. It discloses in some of its main features both flexibility and variableness.

THE SUCCESSION DUTIES.

For example, we received in 1891, only four years ago, not a dollar from succession duties. Last year we received the large sum of \$298,825. Our first receipt from that source was in 1892. Thus far under this head our receipts have been as follows:—In 1892, \$758; in 1893, \$45,507; in 1894, \$150,754, and in 1895, \$298,825. Our estimate for 1895 was \$175,000. Altogether we have, up to the close of last year, received in this way the considerable sum of \$503,319, all of which, I remind the House, we have of course applied, in accordance with the provisions of the statute which creates these duties, towards the maintenance of our hospitals and asylums. This handsome receipt amply proves how useful and fruitful our legislation has been.

Next to our Crown Lands receipt, and leaving out of consideration our annual fixed subsidy given us under the B. N. A. Act, succession duties constitute in 1895 our most important and valuable source of revenue. And what is better, Sir, it will continue hereafter, beyond any doubt, to grow in volume and importance. I cannot, however, expect, I must frankly say, that 1896 will yield as large a return as 1895, and this because we received in 1895 \$134,693 from one estate, the estate of the late Allan Gilmour, of Ottawa. More than two-fifths of our total receipts for the year thus accrued from one very large estate. We may not, of course, receive so large a sum from any one estate for several years to come.

In passing I wish to say that to this large estate there were no direct heirs, no wife or child entitled. Indeed there were no indirect heirs even, no blood relations of any degree, the largest beneficiary, I may well say sole beneficiary, being a complete stranger in blood to the deceased. Would any one in this House, or out of it, for a moment think of even questioning the fairness or the wisdom of our legislation when applied to this, the most important case which has arisen under it?

And further, as an illustration of the fact that this kind of revenue is easy of collection and of administration, I may add that in the case of this, our largest estate since the Act came into force, we agreed on the valuations, determined the interests of the different parties and adjusted the amount due the Province with but little difficulty and trifling expense, and were in actual receipt of the duties within five months of the date of the death of the deceased. The fact, then, that this will in a few years, if not immediately, prove to be our most important source of revenue—the Dominion subsidy and Crown Lands revenue, of course, excepted—warrants me in adding somewhat to what I have already said on previous occasions concerning it. I do not mean, of course, by way of justifying it, since we have long since passed that stage. It needs neither apology nor defence. On all sides it is at once admitted that no means of raising revenue more fair, desirable or justifiable has ever been devised.

This means of raising revenue long ante-dates all modern political economy. In addition to its many other virtues it has that of antiquity on its side.

It has been thoroughly tested in several countries of Europe, it is each year growing in popularity, it essentially embodies true democratic principles. England, France, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium and even Italy, Prussia and Russia have long availed themselves of it.

On this continent the States of Pennsylvania, New York, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Ohio, California, West Virginia and Tennessee, enjoy considerable receipts from it.

It is at the same time, all admit, capable of abuse, and in this respect it does not vary from any other mode of raising revenue. Under certain conditions it might even become the thin end of the socialistic wedge, harmful and dangerous.

In France, for example, as much as fifteen per cent. or twenty per cent. even is taken from the value of a single succession and there is no deduction even for debts, but in this and other respects France is a conspicuous exception to the almost universal rule. Different schools of economists at variance as to many questions of taxation, revenue and finance, fully agree as to the wisdom and fairness of this legislation. For example Prof. Ely, of Wisconsin University, a well known writer and admittedly high authority in such matters, warmly approves of it. Andrew Carnegie, the equally well known capitalist and millionaire, goes to extremes in supporting it. He vigourously meets the arguments of those who object to inheritance taxes because they constitute a tax upon capital. Not long ago in a lecture delivered in New York City, speaking on this very point he used these words:—"Every dollar of taxes required might be obtained in this manner (viz., by inheritance taxes) without interfering in the least with the forces which tend to the development of the country through the production of wealth." And many years ago John Stuart Mill not only advocated progressive inheritance taxes, but contended also even that there should be a limit to the amount which anyone should be allowed to take either by inheritance or bequest.

It is well argued, we should bear in mind, that we should regard succession duties not as a tax on property, but as a condition of inheritance, a regulation of inheritance, a regulation of bequest.

For many reasons this legislation is popular, it well accords with unquestionably sound theory, since under it those pay, and those pay most, who are most able to pay.

No means of obtaining revenue can be less oppressive. In what other way would payments be made more willingly? Succession duties take nothing from the heir which they have actually enjoyed, they deprive them rather of something which they never had. And

further, in the case of distant relatives it is not a very easy matter to give a perfectly satisfactory reason for the existence of intestate inheritance. When property is acquired accidentally and perhaps unexpectedly, the heir is more able to pay, and does pay with but little reluctance.

Moreover, it is difficult to evade payment, and it leaves but little opportunity for fraud. We readily see how important this is when we notice to what extent income taxes, for example, are evaded.

For instance, the one per cent. tax on direct inheritance in New York, which applies only to personal property, realized \$700,000 from the Jay Gould estate. His personal property in his lifetime had only been assessed for \$500,000 for property tax purposes, but after his death it was valued at 140 times that amount.

Pennsylvania has had an inheritance law for seventy years. During the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1895, its receipts from this source were \$1,117,974.

New York State received in this way, during its fiscal year ending September 30th, 1895, \$2,126,894.

Massachusetts received from collateral legacies and successions in 1894 \$239,368, and in 1895, \$399,292.

New Jersey, which occupies a unique position among the States of the Union, in that it has no tax for State purposes and is practically out of debt, received through succession taxes \$294,695 in 1894, and \$121,339 in 1895. This fortunate little State derives nearly all revenue from taxes on railroads and other corporations.

The sister Province of Quebec received as succession duties :—

\$40,313 for year ending June, 1893, \$149,283 for year ending June, 1894. and \$162,535 for year ending June, 1895.

The exempt estates range from \$250 in Maryland to \$10,000 in Massachusetts and Ohio, Tennessee being the only estate which allows no such exemption.

In New York inheritance taxes amount to twenty and one-half per cent. of all the State taxes, and contribute nine per cent. of its total State expenditures.

In Pennsylvania they amount to more than twelve per cent. of all the State taxes, and six and one-half per cent. of all the State expenditures.

Well-known writers, who have given special attention to this question, confidently assert that the experience of New York State makes it plain that inheritance taxes and corporation taxes together could in the majority of the States of the Union be fairly made to pay all the State expenses.

ANALYSIS OF THE DUTIES.

I know that hon. gentlemen will be interested in an analysis of our succession duties receipts of last year. This analysis will fully bear out my statement that our Act is a very moderate one; that it is chiefly characterized by generous exemptions, and that in its working it is fully consistent with that soundest of economic principles, "ability to pay." Upon analyzing the returns made by the Clerks of our Surrogate Courts I find that 3,145 wills were proved and 1,519 letters of administration were issued during 1895. Our Courts in this way adjudicated upon 4,664 estates. The number the previous year was 4,815, and 4,574 the year before.

Out of these 4,664 estates reported in 1895 only 87 were dutiable under our Act. The number which escaped duty was 4,577, the number which paid duty 87.

Only one estate out of every 53 came within the provisions of our Act. In no less than twenty of our counties in 1895 not a single estate came within its provisions. Of these 87 estates which paid duty twenty-two were reported as from the county of York, eight from the county of Wentworth, six from Brant, six from Oxford, five from Middlesex and five from Northumberland. Taking the Province altogether, I find that in more than one-half of the counties last year there were no estates liable to succession duties. A few counties contributed nearly all of the revenue. In these counties, of course, there are large centres of population. This fact, let me again observe, proves that our Act contains large and generous exemptions. We received from Carleton county last year \$162,778,

or more than 54 per cent. of our total receipt ; from Oxford county \$42,679, or more than 14 per cent. of our total receipt ; from the county of York \$35,984, or more than 12 per cent. of the gross receipt. From these three counties alone we received more than 80 per cent. of all our succession duties during 1895.

We apply, as the statute provides, the revenue from succession duties toward the maintenance of hospitals and asylums. Of last year's revenue \$190,221 sufficed to meet our grants for the year to hospitals and charities. The balance, viz., \$108,604, assisted in defraying our large asylum expenditures.

LICENSE RECEIPTS.

It will be noticed that we received from liquor licenses \$272,883. The previous year we received \$277,330, while in 1893 we received \$294,516. The municipalities received from liquor licenses during the same three years respectively, viz., 1893, 1894 and 1895, \$289,976, \$282,473 and \$272,101. We are issuing year by year fewer licenses, and, therefore, we have a falling revenue. We granted last year liquor licenses, all told, in ninety-five districts. In twenty-seven of these districts there was a slight increase in the number of licenses granted as compared with 1894 ; in forty-three districts there was a decrease, while in the remaining twenty-five the number remained stationary.

We granted 3,151 licenses in 1894, as against 3,276 in 1893, a decrease of 125 licenses in a single year. The following table will show at a glance the steady and considerable reduction in the number granted during each of the last five years :

	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Total.
1890.....	3,073	428	24	3,523
1891.....	2,990	403	21	3,414
1892.....	2,966	378	25	3,369
1893.....	2,888	357	31	3,276
1894.....	2,785	337	29	3,151

We issued 372 licenses last year less than we did five years ago, a decrease of more than ten per cent. If this falling off continues, and all indications lead me to think that it will, the many and serious

difficulties connected with the liquor traffic, will in a few years, to a great extent, solve themselves. We issued last year one license for each group of 670 of our population. In the Province of Quebec there was issued a license for each group of 548 of its population. We have in this Province, all told, 810 municipalities, and in 190 of them no license of any kind was issued. One-fourth of the Province, therefore, last year was not under license.

The Statistical Year Book of Canada for 1894, only recently issued, gives a schedule of convictions for drunkenness in the several Provinces.

On page 1022 of this volume having regard to this schedule of convictions the following statement is made :—

“ It appears from this table that in 1894 out of every group of 667 of the inhabitants of Ontario one had been convicted of drunkenness, out of every group of 359 of the people of Quebec one had been convicted of drunkenness, while in the Province of Nova Scotia one out of every group of 361 had been so convicted. Ranged according to position with respect to sobriety, as tested by convictions, the Provinces stand thus : Ontario, Prince Edward Island, the Territories, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba, New Brunswick and British Columbia.”

BREWERS' LICENSES.

Apart from the year's license receipt, to which I have just referred, we received \$19,637 from licenses taken out by brewers' agents. In referring to this subject a year ago I stated that the constitutional question which it involves was then in the form of a special case before our courts.

The constitutional question arose as follows : In the year 1878, in the case of *Severn vs. The Queen*, the Supreme Court held that the Province had no right to require brewers, distillers, and dealers in liquor holding licenses from the Dominion Government, to take out Provincial licenses. Subsequent decisions of our courts, notably those in the cases of *Hodge vs. The Queen*, *Molson vs. Lambe*, and

Regina vs. Halliday, threw doubts on this decision of our Supreme Court. To settle the important question of jurisdiction, therefore, the three following questions were, at the instance of the brewers, submitted as a test case to the Court of Appeal :

(1) "Is sub-section 2 of section 51 of the Liquor License Act, Revised Statutes of Ontario, chapter 194, requiring every brewer, distiller, or other person duly licensed by the Government of Canada, as mentioned in sub-section 1, to first obtain a license under the Act to sell by wholesale the liquor manufactured by him when sold for consumption within the Province, a valid enactment ?

(2) "Has the Legislature of Ontario the power, either in order to raise a revenue for provincial purposes or for any other object within provincial jurisdiction, to require brewers, distillers and any other persons duly licensed by the Government of Canada for the manufacture and sale of fermented, spirituous or other liquors, to take out licenses to sell the liquors manufactured by them, and pay a license fee therefor ?

(3) "If so, must one and the same fee be exacted from all such brewers, distillers and persons ?"

Judgment was given on the 14th of January last. The first two questions were answered in the affirmative, and the third in the negative, so that the contention of the Province in this regard has thus far been sustained in all points. The brewers have appealed, as it was expected they would, to the Privy Council.

SALE OF ANNUITIES.

It will be noticed that we once more sold annuities during 1895, and thus realized \$171,520. It will be remembered that we are empowered, under the Act of 1884, to defer payment of our accruing railway liabilities in any one year by the issue of new forty-year certificates to take the place of the old certificates maturing during the year in question. We have, I need scarcely say, very extensively aided railways in this Province, our payments in aid up to the present date exceeding \$6,266,000. The Sandfield Macdonald

Government, while it set apart a railway fund, did not pay out a single dollar in aid of railways. The matter of payment was one of the legacies he bequeathed to his successors.

These railways have been a great factor in opening up our country, in extending our trade and commerce, and in developing our resources generally.

This class of expenditure will especially benefit those who come after us, and it was therefore deemed reasonable and prudent that provision should be made for deferring these railway liabilities in order to be able more easily to meet the pressing and increasing needs of a growing and prosperous Province.

No new liability, we must remember, was created or sought to be created by this Act of 1884. No new liability, not even to the extent of a single dollar, has been in fact created by the Act authorizing the sale of these annuities, and nearly eleven years have gone by since the Act was passed. It merely authorized, I repeat, the deferring or postponement of each year's railway obligations. We have, in fact, only availed ourselves of its provisions in seven out of the twelve intervening years. We were fortunately able in 1888, 1889, 1890, 1893 and 1894 to meet the maturing railway certificates out of funds in hand, and without resorting to this Act which allows us to defer payment.

And during these same twelve years, be it remembered, we have erected these Parliament Buildings, as well as the large, new, comfortable, substantial and imposing Asylums for the Insane at Orillia, Mimico and Brockville, not to speak of considerable other permanent public works entailing, all told, a capital expenditure of more than \$5,000,000.

We have been thus, year by year, making very important additions to our fixed permanent wealth, and substantially adding to our assets, and all this without increasing our liabilities or appreciably lessening our surplus.

The Honorable E. B. Wood, Treasurer of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's Government in 1869, and again in 1871, boasted, and of course

I do not use the word offensively, of the large capital expenditures of his Government. In 1869 he stated that they had spent \$486,000 on capital account during the previous two and a half years, and again in 1871 he stated that their expenditures on capital account during three and a half years had footed up to what he calls the very large sum of \$809,866.

Every one knows, Sir, that our capital expenditures have reached much greater proportions, averaging for years together sums two or three times as large as those named by Mr. Wood. I refer to this simply to show that our growing needs, our doubled territory, our increased population, and our progressive legislation have from time to time inexorably demanded larger and still larger expenditures.

A SUCCESSFUL SALE.

I will once more invite your attention to our last sale of annuities. The Treasurer in 1884 expressed the opinion that we could issue new certificates on a basis of four and a half per cent. The first sale, that of 1884, was effected exactly on a basis of four and a half per cent., and each succeeding sale, you will be glad to know, on a more favorable basis. In 1892 I succeeded in effecting a sale at less than four per cent, and last year's sale, that of 1895, was on a basis of less than three and a half per cent. We realized at our first sale \$1,848 for every \$100 of annuity, and at our last sale \$2,144 for every \$100 of annuity. The purchaser at our last sale will receive less than three and a half per cent. interest on his investment. I make bold to say, Mr. Speaker, that at no time, on no occasion in our history, has the Dominion, or any one of its Provinces, or any city within its borders, effected so favorable a sale of securities. The purchaser at this, our last sale, is a resident of this Province, and we were, therefore, absolutely at no expense whatever on account of exchange or commission. Brokerage fees, stamp duties and exchange add materially to the rate of interest when a foreign investor is the purchaser. I will give an illustration: the Quebec Government negotiated a loan of \$5,333,976 in Paris in December, 1894. The net proceeds of this loan amounted to

\$4,104,803. Apart from various contingent expenses connected with it, \$53,329 was spent in commissions and advertising. The Paris capitalists realize more than four per cent. on their investment. I take these figures from a recent official return of the Quebec Legislature.

Our railway obligations in years to come will be much less than they have been. For example, the certificates maturing and paid in 1885 amounted to \$250,808; those maturing in 1895 amounted to \$159,403. We paid for railway aid during the last four years \$610,529, while for the period of four years just preceding that time we paid \$996,825.

The near future will witness considerable further reductions.

We will pay for example next year in retiring maturing railway certificates \$20,552 less than we will be required to pay this year.

In 1898 the amount maturing will be lessened by a further reduction of \$28,513. In 1899 the amount will again be diminished to the extent of \$14,432, and the yearly reductions thereafter up to and including 1904, continue to be considerable. The amount we will be called upon to pay this year is \$159,157 and the amount payable in 1904 is \$32,741, a decrease in eight years of \$126,416.

The smaller items of revenue do not call for extended remarks. On other occasions I have given some explanations concerning them. We received nearly \$10,000 less from law stamps than we did last year, and nearly \$5,000 more from the Education Department. Our casual revenue, and we include under that term a dozen or more of minor sources of revenue, exceeded our expectations. It reached a higher mark than it did the previous year. The revenue from our public institutions also exceeded our estimate, the excess being mainly due to the very good results attending last year's operations at the Central Prison.

All told, our receipts for the year were very satisfactory. We estimated that our total receipts would be \$3,149,372. The actual receipts have proved to be \$3,364,955.

We are, therefore, as the result of the year's operations, so far as our receipts are concerned, \$215,583 better off than we expected.

In these receipts I have not included receipts by way of payments to the Province on account of drainage debentures, nor the proceeds of our sale of annuities, since these items were not included in my estimate of the year's receipts.

I now invite the attention of hon. members to last years' expenditures.

EXPENDITURES, 1895.

Civil Government.....	\$ 244,726	47
Legislation	150,058	67
Administration of Justice	453,564	99
Education	693,042	95
Public Institutions Maintenance	799,222	15
Immigration	7,814	86
Agriculture	181,233	11
Hospitals and Charities	190,221	08
Repairs and Maintenance	76,518	14
Public Buildings	265,600	90
Public Works	28,739	70
Colonization Roads	116,706	59
Charges Crown Lands	112,423	33
Refunds	18,583	33
Miscellaneous	137,895	22
	<hr/>	
	\$ 3,476,351	49
Drainage Debentures	24,835	51
“ “ (Tile)	19,800	00
Railway Aid Certificates	159,408	44
Annuity “	78,200	00
	<hr/>	
	\$ 3,758,595	44

Under Civil Government, which, speaking generally, includes *inter alia* all salaries paid to the officials in the various departments of the public service and all departmental expenses, we expended \$2,436 less than the House authorized us to spend. As we undertake additional work and extend existing services, our expenses under this head must certainly increase. In a great and important Province such as this we must advance; we will not be allowed to be content to stand still or mark time. An enlightened public sentiment would sternly rebuke us if we did.

For example, we spent \$7,923 last year in connection with the Bureau of Mines. This Bureau has been in existence for only four

years. We all approve of this expenditure, and agree that it is our plain duty as best we can to foster and aid the development of our mining industries, and thus attempt to bring to light our dormant wealth. We only regret that we seem to be unable to do more in this direction.

The Department of Agriculture furnishes another case in point. In order to increase the efficiency of the Bureau of Industries, which is under the charge of the Minister of Agriculture, it was found necessary, first in January, 1893, and again in January, 1895, to add a clerk to the permanent staff. These appointments, which were absolutely necessary, have added \$1,700 a year to the cost of Civil Government.

Or take another illustration: the office of the Superintendent of Neglected Children entailed an expenditure last year of \$2,521. This office was first created in 1893. We all most heartily approve of the work which is sought to be done by this Department. If we can arrest criminal tendencies in the young and reclaim outcast and neglected children, we are not only doing a good work, but we are doing it in the most economical and thorough way possible. As a well-known writer observes, it pays the State to study crime accurately, to seek for its causes, to ascertain all its concomitant conditions, and in a variety of ways to recognize and classify the criminal. The House well knows that we have been compelled from time to time, urged on by humanitarian promptings, to undertake new services such as the one I am now speaking of, and in this way add to our expenditures.

I allude to this, Sir, simply to show how unfair and misleading it is to make a bald comparison between different periods of time without giving any explanations such as I am now making, and in effect to say, "You spent more this year than you did four or five or ten years ago, and therefore you are extravagant." If our expenditure is necessary, if it is clearly in the public interest, and if we get full value for our money, surely there is an end of the whole matter. It counts for absolutely nothing, it is idle to say that five or ten years ago the estimates were so much, that to-day they are so

much more, and from such a statement to infer extravagance. What are we to do? The public service can be neither stinted nor starved. We must educate our youth, foster agriculture, administer justice, take humane care of our afflicted classes, and develop our rich, new northern country. The Queen's Government must be carried on. Where shall the lopping-off process begin? Shall we reduce our grant for education, or for agriculture, or close the doors of our asylums? Either the Province or the municipalities must maintain these and other services and do so efficiently, decently and creditably. What do our critics suggest? Is part of the burden to be transferred to the municipalities? A single practical suggestion would be worth more than any amount of vague, general, intangible, indefinite, pointless criticism. (Applause.)

The over-expenditure under the head of Legislation occurs mainly in connection with one item, namely, that of stationery, printing and binding. The expenditure in connection with the Legislative Library exceeded the estimate of \$1,006. We spent more than twice as much on the Library last year, as we did five years ago. The apparently large item of expenses under the head of Legislation is accounted for by the fact that part of the stationery supplies used in 1894 were carried over for payment to 1895.

I have in previous years asked the House, and especially the Printing Committee, to diminish, if possible and where possible, the expenditure under the head of Printing and Binding.

The Legislature has, of course, a large measure of control in this matter. If it continues to order the printing of voluminous returns and reports, large additions of them, and a greater number of them year by year, then of course the public accounts must inevitably disclose greatly increased expenditure under this head. I now ask the Printing Committee once more so far as possible consistently with plain public advantage to limit this item of expenditure.

My meaning will be made more clear if I give some illustrations,
For printing and binding we spent as follows :

In 1891.....	\$19,258
In 1892.....	\$27,957
In 1893.....	\$26,449
In 1894.....	\$32,754
In 1895.....	\$38,706

We have thus more than doubled this expenditure in five years.

The number of reports published for the Legislative Assembly in 1894 was 93,050, while in 1895 it was 116,490, an increase of more than 23,000 volumes in a single year.

It cost \$8,882 more to publish them in 1895 than it did in 1894. We published no fewer than fifty-nine different reports for the Legislative Assembly in 1895.

In 1885 we published for the Legislative Assembly and for the departments 117,580 volumes. In 1895 we published 273,800 volumes, an increase of 56,000 volumes in ten years.

We spent for this purpose \$24,031 in 1885 and \$39,065 in 1895. Thirty-four different reports were published in 1895 which were not published at all in 1885.

For example, we published *inter alia* in 1895 reports of the Bureau of Mines ; of the Game and Fish Commission ; of Fruit Stations ; of Neglected Children ; of the Inspectors of Factories ; of the Farmers' Institutes ; of the Bee-Keepers' Association, and several volumes of the Bureau of Industries.

These represent, for the most part, departments of work which had not been undertaken ten years ago.

All those reports, as well as dozens of others I have not named, contain very valuable information and cannot be too widely circulated. At the same time I submit that it is well worthy of the consideration of the Printing Committee whether or not smaller additions in certain cases would not suffice, and whether some of them could not be condensed without lessening their value.

Our expenditures under the head of Administration of Justice in 1895 were abnormally large, I should say unprecedentedly large. We

never spent as large a sum for this service in any one year in the history of the Province. We expended in this way \$418,476, and this is \$35,000 more than we spent in 1894, \$73,000 more than we spent in 1893, and \$122,000 more than we spent ten years ago. We paid to the counties \$28,085 more than we did in 1894. We paid to the County of York alone \$3,087 more than we did in 1894, and to the City of Toronto \$5,790 more than in 1894. At the same time, Sir, it is only fair to observe that instances have not infrequently occurred in which county treasurers have neglected to send in their accounts and returns promptly, and that in this way the expenditure of a given year is unfairly charged with payments which should have been made the previous year.

Our expenditure last year for Education was the largest we have ever incurred as yet in any one year, and the same remark applies to our expenditure under the head of Agriculture. We have no differences of opinion in this House as to our duty in promoting these very important interests and in providing for them generously and without stint. One-fifth of all our ordinary expenditure of last year was applied for purposes of education. We must expect that fresh demands will be made upon us from year to year in both these directions.

The Minister of Agriculture has been untiring in his endeavor to extend in all directions the usefulness of his department. During last year, for example, with the sanction of this House, he added three new departments to the College at Guelph at an additional expense of \$1,900 a year. I refer to bacteriology, poultry and bee-keeping. Each of these departments we all recognized was essential in any well-equipped school of agriculture. The Dairy School at Kingston, established mainly through our grants, had its first session last year, and its second session is now in progress. A similar school in Strathroy is now holding its first session.

In 1894 for the first time we gave a grant for experimental fruit stations, and this grant was repeated last year. Last year also, for the first time, experiments and teaching in the spraying of fruit trees were carried on under the direction of the Minister. Towards

the close of 1894 a Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes was appointed, and the result is that the number of institutes has been increased, more meetings have been held, more speakers employed and paid by grants from this Legislature. Early last year the West Algoma Pioneer Farm, situated in the Wabigoon district, of which *The Globe* newspaper recently gave an interesting account, was established.

These, Sir, are some of the additional objects to which, with the sanction of this House, legislative aid has recently been granted. I could easily, Sir, instance other new expenditures not only justifiable, but demanded by the spirit of progress which has always actuated this Legislature. Our first expenditure in connection with Algonquin Park, situate in Northern Ontario, was incurred in 1893. Our total expenditures in connection with it up to the end of last year amount to \$11,901. A year later, viz., in 1894, we established Rondeau Park in Western Ontario, and in the last two years its maintenance has cost us \$4,948. A School of Mining and Agriculture, situate at Kingston, in the eastern part of the Province, was first established in 1893, and thus far we have spent towards its maintenance \$22,600. In 1894 and 1895 we spent for mining development, another new item of expenditure, \$9,643. And last year for the first time we had a summer mining school in operation in the northwestern part of the Province at a cost for the year of \$1,329.

These items alone, taken singly, may appear trifling. Taken in the aggregate, they make up a considerable annual charge, viz., about \$50,000, and they illustrate the fact that the various needs of every part of the Province—north, south, east and west—and of whatever kind—agricultural, mining or otherwise—are neither overlooked nor neglected.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

We spent last year for the maintenance of our public institutions within a trifle of \$800,000, or about \$2,190 per day. Nearly one-fourth of all our expenditures went in this one direction. This is more than \$42,000 in excess of the expenditure of the previous

year. It is \$11,000 in excess of our estimate. We spent about \$10,000 more by way of maintenance at our new Asylum for the Insane at Brockville than we expected. This institution, hon. gentlemen will remember, was opened only in December, 1894. It cost us for maintenance \$8,120 in 1894, and \$47,863 in 1895. It had under treatment last year 208 patients.

The total number of patients is still year by year increasing. In our seven insane asylums we had last year under treatment 5,454 patients, as against 5,021 in 1894. The number in 1893 was 4,893. This large number of patients was last year distributed as follows: Toronto, 869; London, 1,180; Kingston, 724; Hamilton, 1,117; Mimico, 730; Brockville, 208; Orillia, 606.

The new insane asylum at Mimico was opened in 1890, and during the last four years its cost of maintenance has averaged nearly \$72,000 a year. This Legislature has honestly and generously attempted to discharge its full duty toward our afflicted classes. But few countries even attempt to do what we have been constantly doing so successfully in this regard. The State of New York is the only State in the Union which supports the insane exclusively in State institutions, and in which their maintenance is arranged for by a general State tax.

At the first glance the constantly increasing number of patients is calculated to cause a feeling of alarm. A more careful view of the facts however leads us to doubt whether or not the number of our insane is really rapidly increasing.

The Royal Edinburgh Asylum is one of the most important of its kind in the world. Dr. Clouston, its able Medical Superintendent, in his last report (and it is the 82nd annual report of the institution) makes the following statement:—

“It must not be supposed that the increasing number of patients sent to us year by year necessarily prove an increase of mental disease in the community. On the contrary, careful examination into that great question by many competent authorities from different points of view, and my own investigations, seem to me to prove definitely that on this point there is little cause for alarm. All the

facts point to this, that there are now more people sent to hospitals for mental disease than there were formerly, and that when they get there they live longer and are better treated."

May it not be the case, we may hope that it is at any rate, that the opinion he thus expresses is correct when applied to our own Province

Our expenditures for hospitals and charities keep increasing. During recent years they have been growing at the rapid rate of about \$10,000 a year. We spent upon them in 1894 \$182,692, and in 1895 \$190,221. Last year's payment was the largest we have yet made. The amounts paid depend upon the earnings during the previous year of the various institutions in accordance with the terms of the statute. Last year's increased payment is due to the fact that five new institutions, two hospitals and three homes, had been added to the list. There was also an increase in the number of patients treated as compared with the previous year.

REDUCTION IN YEARLY EXPENDITURES.

I need not refer at greater length to our expenditures for the year.

Although we have not neglected or stinted in any way the various interests which it is our duty to subserve, it is worthy, I think, of special mention, and I ask hon. members not to overlook the fact, that during the last five years we have year by year been able to reduce our total expenditures. Our total expenditures in 1891 amounted to \$4,158,459; in 1892, \$4,068,257; in 1893, \$3,907,145; in 1894, \$3,842,505; and in 1895, \$3,758,595. Further, let me add that our total expenditures in 1890 amounted to \$3,896,324, so that last year's total expenditures were lower than those of any year since 1889. It does not affect my argument to say that we spent less money in 1895 than formerly for new public buildings; that we have overtaken our needs in that direction, since, in order to be able thus to reduce our expenditures year by year, we must have constantly exercised vigilant control and practised strictest economy.

In discussing increased expenditures I remind hon. members that it would be both interesting and instructive to institute a comparison and to examine with as much detail as anyone would wish into the increased expenditures on similar lines of, for example, the Dominion itself, or of any of the sister provinces. The result of such a comparison would, we all know, be extremely favorable to this Province. A similar comparison between provincial expenditures and the expenditures of our own municipalities, civic or otherwise, would lead to the same result. With every confidence I invite such comparisons.

ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS.

I will be expected to say something of the arbitration now pending between the Provinces and the Dominion, the actual proceedings of which, under the joint and concurrent legislation of 1891, began in April, 1893.

As long ago as 1879, nearly twenty years ago, the treasurer of this Province in making his financial statement said that he had hoped to have been able to have laid before the House a statement of the final adjustment of the accounts between Ontario and the Dominion and between Ontario and Quebec, and again in 1884, about twelve years ago, his successor said that he hoped at the following session to be able to congratulate the House on the settlement of the disputed accounts.

A dozen years have come and gone, and I am not even now able because of the great volume of business, extending over very varied, novel and difficult subjects, to definitely state a time within which the learned arbitrators will have completed their very arduous and very responsible duties.

I am glad to be able to say however that very satisfactory progress has in fact been made, and that step by step important branches of the case have been concluded, and that, so to speak, at any rate we have reached the beginning of the end, and up to the present time without any reverse.

I will endeavor, Mr. Speaker, to give a very brief summary of the proceedings and results thus far.

The first matter taken up in 1893 concerned the claim of the Provinces relating to the allowance of interest on the accounts generally and the method to be adopted in taking the accounts.

This interest question, as it is called for the sake of brevity, proved to be, as was expected, a large and difficult question.

The argument concerning it commenced at Ottawa, June 13th, 1893. After five days' argument the case was adjourned until the 10th of July, when it was resumed at Quebec. This sitting lasted four days when there was another adjournment until September 14th. The day following the argument was concluded, and the arbitrators published their first award on the 2nd of November, 1893.

By paragraph eight of this award the question "as to whether or not the Dominion shall be allowed simple interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on any balance that may from time to time be found to exist in its favor in the separate accounts of Ontario and Quebec," was reserved for further argument.

Argument on this reserved question took place at Ottawa on the 11th and 12th of January, 1894, and the decision of the arbitrators thereon constitutes their second award, which bears date August 31, 1894.

The first award, that of November 2, 1893, directs that Ontario and Quebec shall be credited with the subsidy half-yearly in advance, that the deductions for interest on the excess of debt of the Province of Canada over \$62,500,000 as actually ascertained in amount at each period shall be made at the end of each year down to and including January 1, 1873; that the first of such deductions shall be made on the 1st of January, 1868.

(2) That in the Province of Canada account there shall be credited on the 23rd day of May, 1873, the \$10,506,088 remitted by 36 Vict., ch. 30, and that there shall be no deduction from the subsidy thereafter.

(3) That on and from July 1st, 1884, the provinces shall be credited with the additional subsidy granted by 47 Vict., ch. 4. (Under this Act we became entitled to receive interest on a capital of \$2,848,289, and this interest has been regularly paid to us each half-year since.)

(4) That each province shall be credited as of date July 1, 1867, with its share of \$200,000, representing the purchase money of the Ottawa Library and other personal property.

(5) That the trust funds shall be treated as intact and unimpaired, and interest thereon at five per cent. half-yearly carried into the separate accounts of Ontario and Quebec.

(6) That the Province of Canada account shall be made up at simple interest at five per cent. per annum.

(7) That in the separate accounts of Ontario and Quebec the said provinces shall be allowed simple interest on any balance from time to time existing in their favor at five per cent., unless some other rate has been expressly agreed to.

APPEAL BY THE DOMINION.

The Dominion, objecting to certain findings in the first award, that of November 2, 1893, appealed to the Supreme Court for the following reasons:—

(1) The award decides that interest on the excess of debt of the Province of Canada is to be deducted from the half-yearly subsidies only at the end of each half-year, instead of at the times when such half-yearly payments of subsidies are by the British North America Act directed to be credited to the provinces.

(2) To so much of the award as determines that the Dominion is not entitled in its accounts with the Province to make twelve half-yearly deductions of interest on the said excess of debt existing at the time of the union.

(3) To so much of the award as decides that the deduction of interest on the said excess of debt from the half-yearly subsidies is to be based upon such excess of debt over \$62,500,000 as is actually ascertained in amount at each period on deduction, instead of being based on the excess of debt as actually ascertained at the time of the passing of the Act 36 Vict., ch. 30, or as actually existing at the time of the union.

This appeal on the part of the Dominion was argued before the Supreme Court at Ottawa on the 9th, 10th and 12th of November, 1894. Judgment was given on the 6th of May, 1895, dismissing the appeal with costs.

THE SECOND AWARD.

The second award, that of 31st August, 1894, which deals mainly with the reserved question to which I have referred, directs that in certain cases the Dominion shall be allowed five per cent. and in other cases four per cent. simple interest on balances in its favor.

In connection with this interest question alone we have thus had a most exhaustive and able argument, lasting fifteen days, and, consequent upon it, two awards and a judgment of the Supreme Court. In a word, the result is as favorable to Ontario, in fact, as any other form of the stating of the account which had been discussed, and more favorable than any form in which the Dominion was willing to concede the account to be stated or taken.

INDIAN CLAIMS.

The next important matter taken up by the arbitrators was the claim of the Dominion, filed in October, 1893, against the late Province of Canada, and the Province of Ontario as well, on behalf of the Ojibeway Indians for arrears of annuities and increased annuities alleged to be payable under the Lake Superior and Lake Huron treaties, sometimes called the Robinson treaties of 1850. The claim for arrears against the Province of Canada from 1851 to 1866 amounted to \$102,000, and for interest alone to the end of 1892 \$223,000. The claim against Ontario alone for arrears and increased annuities from 1867 to the end of 1892 amounted to \$314,000, and for interest to \$169,000.

These claims were argued in October, 1894, and an award was made on the 14th February, 1895.

The first four clauses of this award declared in effect that if in any year since the treaties in question were entered into (1851) the territory thereby ceded produced an amount which would have enabled the Government, without incurring loss, to pay the increased annuities to the Indian tribes mentioned therein, then such tribes were entitled to such increase, not exceeding \$4 for each individual from time to time belonging to the tribes entitled to the benefit of the treaties.

Any liability to pay the increased annuity in any year before the union is declared to be a debt or liability which devolved upon the Dominion under section 111 of the B. N. A. Act, and to be one of the matters to be taken into account in ascertaining the excess of debt for which Ontario and Quebec are conjointly liable to Canada under section 112 of the B. N. A. Act.

In other words, if, on investigation, it is found that the territory ceded produced sufficient before 1867 to have enabled the Government of the old Province of Canada to have paid the increased annuities without incurring loss, the Indians are now entitled to increased annuities as stipulated in the treaties with them, and Ontario and Quebec are ultimately liable therefor.

Paragraph five of this award reads: "That interest is not recoverable upon any arrears of such annuities." The effect of this is to strike out at once as untenable \$273,000 of the claim.

Our counsel contend that during a part of the period for which the claim is made, and speaking without prejudice, reaching probably back to 1872, increased annuities could not have been made without incurring loss.

The arbitrators further held (Chancellor Boyd dissenting) that the Dominion was entitled to interest on each year's payment of increased annuities from the time of each payment thereof when properly made, say, from 1872, on estimate and without prejudice.

ONTARIO'S APPEAL SUSTAINED.

Ontario appealed to the Supreme Court from parts of this award, viz., paragraph six, which fastens the ultimate burden of payment of the increased annuities after the union upon Ontario alone, on the ground that the ceded territory became the property of Ontario under section 109 of the B. N. A. Act, and that it was subject to a trust for the Indians; and also to that part of paragraph nine which says that any payments of increased annuities properly made by the Dominion since the union are to be charged against Ontario as of the dates of payment.

This appeal was argued in May, 1895, and judgment given sustaining the appeal in December, 1895. In his judgment, delivered December 9th, 1895, Chief Justice Strong of the Supreme Court says :—

“This appeal must be allowed, and the award must be varied by substituting for the sixth paragraph thereof the following:—The ceded territory mentioned became the property of Ontario under the 109th section of the British North America Act, 1867, absolutely, and free from any trust, charge or lien in respect of any of the annuities, as well those presently payable as those deferred and agreed to be paid in augmentation of the original annuities, upon the condition in the treaties mentioned. And, further, by striking out the seventh and ninth paragraph of the award.

“The Province of Ontario is entitled to the costs of this appeal, to be paid by the Dominion.”

The judgment of the Supreme Court supports the contention of the Attorney-General, Sir Oliver Mowat, as communicated to Mr. Blake, then Minister of Justice, in 1875, that the claim on the part of the Dominion, if any, is a liability of the late Province of Canada and that Ontario alone is not to bear the ultimate burden of the increased annuities.

The Dominion has taken steps to apply during this month to Her Majesty's Privy Council for leave to appeal against this judgment. The Province of Quebec is applying to be heard before the Privy Council as a party interested.

IMMIGRATION EXPENDITURES.

Three other matters, relatively speaking, of much less importance than the interest question, or the question involved in the Huron and Superior treaties, were next taken up by the arbitrators.

The first of these concerned certain immigration expenditures. The Dominion claimed from Ontario a refund of \$68,635 under an agreement made in January, 1873, for the transport of immigrants from Quebec to points in Ontario during the years 1878-79 and 1880. This case was argued at Quebec on the 12th of February, 1895, and

an award made on the day following disallowing \$55,549 of the claim. When the account is taken it is expected that it will be found that Ontario is entitled to recover a small balance.

The second was a claim preferred by Ontario against the Dominion for an unpaid balance of \$21,444 belonging to the Upper Canada Municipalities Fund, which in 1866-67 and 1868 had been misapplied. The award of February, 1895, on this head allows \$15,732 against the Dominion, and directs that amount to be credited to Ontario as of date, July 1, 1872.

The third of these minor claims was that made by the Dominion against Ontario to recover a balance on some interest coupons paid in London in 1861 by the late Province of Canada and assumed by the Dominion at Confederation. These coupons were collected by Ontario, but the proceeds were not paid over to the Dominion. The award as to this matter is against Ontario, and orders that the Dominion of Canada be credited with \$16,781 as of date, December 31st, 1892.

OTHER CLAIMS.

Two other claims of the Dominion against the late Province of Canada have been argued and decided. The one, a claim for \$21,083, was made on behalf of the Delaware Indians for lands drowned at Dunnville in 1829-33. This case was heard at Quebec last November. The arbitrators disallowed the claim *in toto*. The other was made on behalf of the Mississagua Indians, of the River Credit, for the value of Indian lands sold between 1826 and 1858, it being alleged that the Province of Canada received the proceeds, but did not pay them over to the Indian Department. The amount thus claimed was \$78,774. Ontario not only denied all liability, but also filed a counter-claim against the Dominion on the ground that the Dominion had improperly charged \$5,582 against the Widows' Pension Fund and credited it to these Mississagua Indians. This case was argued last November in Quebec. The arbitrators dismissed the claim of the Dominion, and allowed in part the counter-claim of Ontario.

COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

The questions concerning the Common School Fund furnish the only other important matter which has been presented to the arbitrators up to the present time.

Shortly stated, the origin of the Common School Fund was that in 1841 an Act was passed providing for the establishment of "a permanent fund to consist of such moneys as may accrue from the sale or lease of any lands which, by Legislature or any other competent authority, may hereafter be granted or set apart for the endowment, maintenance and support of Common Schools and of certain other moneys." The division of the fund between Upper and Lower Canada was to be made by the Superintendent of Education. This was amended in 1843 by 7 Vict., chap. 9, which provided that the income from the fund should be apportioned between Upper Canada and Lower Canada according to the census next before taken.

Then comes the Act of 1849, which recites that it is desirable that the annual sum of £100,000 should be raised from public lands of the Province of Canada for the maintenance and support of Common Schools therein, and "that so much of the first moneys to be raised by the sale of such lands as may be sufficient to create a capital which shall produce an annual sum of £100,000, should be set apart for such purpose." The Act provides that all moneys which shall arise from the sale of any public lands of the Province shall be set apart for the purpose of creating a capital sufficient to produce the said £100,000 per annum, and also provides for the investment of the money.

This Act provides that 1,000,000 acres of public lands of Canada should be set apart for the purposes of the Common School Fund. In pursuance of this Act and by an Order-in-Council dated the 5th of November, 1850, 1,000,000 acres of land in the Province of Upper Canada, now Ontario, was set apart to comply with this statute. At the time the provinces were Confederated by the British North America Act of 1867 all lands within the confines of the

old Province of Upper Canada, now Ontario, vested in the Province of Ontario. Sales were made, and at the time of Confederation nearly the whole of the million acres had been sold, but as to a large part the instalments of purchase money had not been paid, and a portion of the lands remained unsold at Confederation.

After Confederation, and owing to defaults by purchasers, some of the sales previously made were cancelled and the lands resold, and a portion of the lands, which at the time of Confederation were unsold were subsequently sold by the Province, and at the present time a few hundred acres remain unsold.

The Province of Ontario, according to the original award of 1870, has never received from the Dominion any of the moneys which came to the hands of the old Province of Canada as a result of sales of these lands prior to Confederation, but the Dominion has held this money as trustee for Ontario and Quebec under the award of 1870, and Ontario has received credit for certain amounts of interest thereon.

The amount required to produce \$400,000 per annum was \$6,666,666, and the total aggregate resulting or to result from the sale of the 1,000,000 acres would not produce this sum.

QUEBEC'S CLAIM DISALLOWED.

Quebec has put forward a claim that the deficiency estimated to amount to \$1,451,741 should be made up.

The question of the liability of Ontario in respect to this claim of Quebec was argued before the arbitrators in July, 1895, and judgment rendered on the 6th of February, 1896, unanimously disallowing Quebec's claim.

Since Confederation Ontario has collected and paid over to the Dominion on account of sales of Common School lands sums aggregating \$936,728, and the arbitrators have found:—“(1) That the sum held by the Government of the Dominion of Canada on the 10th of April, 1893, as part of the principal of Common School funds, amounted to \$2,457,688, made up of \$1,520,959, that at Confedera-

tion came into the hands of the Government of Canada, and the sum of \$936,728 for which the Government of Ontario has accounted to the Government of the Dominion of Canada."

Quebec claimed that this should be increased by the sum of \$124,685.18, which had been deducted from the Common School Fund and credited to the Upper Canada Improvement Fund, contending that the transfer of this sum to the Upper Canada Improvement Fund was contrary to law.

Ontario contended for the validity of the transfer, which was expressly authorized by the award of 1870 made by the arbitrators appointed under section 142 of the British North America Act, against which Quebec had unsuccessfully appealed to the Privy Council. The majority of the present arbitrators decided in favor of Ontario, but from this finding Chief Justice Sir L. N. Casault dissents, being of the opinion "that the sum so held by the Dominion Government as part of the principal of Common School Fund was greater than has been stated by an amount of \$124,685, which sum in the said accounts had been deducted from the said fund and credited to Upper Canada Improvement Fund."

The award of 6th February, 1896, holds that, subject to certain deductions, Ontario is liable to the Common School Fund for the amount received by her since Confederation or to be received from or on account of Common School lands. From this finding as to liabilities, Chancellor Boyd dissents on the ground that there is no liability by Ontario in respect of the Common School Fund or lands. The Arbitrators decided unanimously by the award of February 6th, 1896, that, as provided in the award of 1870, Ontario is entitled to deduct six per cent. for management.

The majority of the Board hold that in respect of moneys arising from sales made between 14th June, 1853, and 6th March, 1861, the Province of Ontario is entitled to deduct and retain twenty-five per cent. of the balances after deducting the six per cent. for sale and management, following the award of 1870 which directed that the said twenty-five per cent. shall be taken and retained by the Province of Ontario for the Upper Canada Improvement Fund. From the finding Chief Justice Casaults dissents.

The amount involved in this part of the present award in favor of Ontario is \$217,294, which Ontario has deducted in respect of collections up to 31st December, 1892.

A SATISFACTORY RESULT.

There are other questions involved in this very important matter which were argued in July last, and as to which the arbitrators have not as yet made their award. Since June last accountants appointed by the arbitrators have been examining as to the validity of the sums mentioned in the accounts submitted to the arbitrators. My predecessor, the Hon. A. M. Ross, was appointed accountant for Ontario, Mr. Machin, Assistant Provincial Treasurer of Quebec, for Quebec, and Mr. Dickieson, Chief Accountant of the Finance Department at Ottawa, for the Dominion. On the threshold of the enquiry the representatives of Ontario and Quebec were met with a serious question. The accountant for the Dominion, under the advice of counsel, contended that the Act of 1873 which relieved the Provinces from the excess of debt precluded them from objecting to any of the items composing the \$10,506,088 mentioned therein as the ascertained excess of debt appearing on the books of the Dominion at the time of the passing of the Act, and asserted that the grant of \$10,506,088 was based on that sum being the true excess of debt. This important question, having been thus raised, was argued before the arbitrators at Montreal last September. The arbitrators decided that the items appearing in the Province of Canada account between 1867 and 1873 and as rendered by the Dominion to 31st March, 1892, are subject to examination and verification. The accountants have, as their reports from time to time fully prove, given much thought and attention to their important work. At their last meeting held in Ottawa a few weeks ago they had nearly completed their examination of the accounts.

Speaking for this Province, I am safe in saying that I have good reason to be more than satisfied with the results of their examination.

Will honorable gentlemen now turn for a moment to the schedule of assets in their hands?

ASSETS OF THE PROVINCE.

1. DIRECT INVESTMENTS :—

Drainage, 5 per cent. debentures invested	
31st December, 1895	\$197,500 49
Tile, 5 per cent. debentures invested	
31st December, 1895	134,165 15
Drainage works—Municipal amounts ..	136,218 25
Other debentures, etc.....	3,000 00
	<hr/> \$470,883 89

2. CAPITAL HELD AND DEBTS DUE BY THE
DOMINION TO ONTARIO, BEAR-
ING INTEREST :—

U. C. Grammar School Fund (2 Vict.	
Cap. 10)	\$312,769 04
U. C. Building Fund (18 Sect., Act 1854)	1,472,391 41
Land Improvement Fund (see Award)..	124,685 18
The Capital under Act 1884	
(Award '93)	\$2,848,289 52
Less estimated balance due	
the Dominion	2,000,000 00
	<hr/> 848,289 52
	<hr/> 2,758,135 15

COMMON SCHOOL FUND :—

Collections by Dominion	1,520,950 24
Collections by Ontario, paid over to the	
Dominion in 1889 and 1890, after	
deducting Land Improvement Fund	
and 6 per cent. for collections.....	936,729 10
	<hr/> \$2,457,679 34

Ontario's share according to population,	
1891	1,441,882 90
	<hr/> 4,200,018 05

3. BANK BALANCES :—

Current Accounts	87,580 89
Special Accounts.....	350,000 00
	<hr/> 437,580 89
	<hr/> <u>\$5,108,482 83</u>

LIABILITIES OF THE PROVINCE AT PRESENT PAYABLE.

1.—BALANCE DUE TO MUNICIPALITIES <i>re</i> SURPLUS DISTRIBUTION		\$1,291 30
2.—LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND :—		
Balance due to Municipalities under 45 Vict. Cap. 3 and 49 Vict. Cap. 6....	\$3,256 57	
Balance due to Municipalities under 54 Vict. Cap. 9	2,771 64	
	<hr/>	6,028 21
3.—QUEBEC'S SHARE OF COLLECTIONS BY ONTARIO ON ACCOUNT OF COMMON SCHOOL LANDS IN 1890-91-92-93- 94-95 :—		
Collection on lands sold between the 11th June, 1853, and 6th March, 1861	\$55,356 55	
Less 6 per cent. cost of management....	3,321 39	
	<hr/>	52,035 16
Less one-quarter for Land Improvement Fund	13,008 79	
	<hr/>	\$39,026 37
Collections on lands sold since 6th March, 1861	15,578 17	
Less 6 per cent. cost of management....	934 69	
	<hr/>	14,643 48
	<hr/>	\$53,669 85
Quebec's proportion according to popu- lation, 1891		22,182 56
		<hr/>
Total		\$29,502 07
		<hr/>
Surplus of assets after deducting Liabili- ties presently payable		<u>\$5,078,980 76</u>

We hold drainage and other debentures to the amount of \$470,883. These are for the most part, of course, municipal debentures, and can be readily sold at a premium. I place the item of capital held in trust for us by the Dominion at the same figure as last year, viz., \$2,758,000. I can speak more positively of the item than I could a year ago. The item of \$2,000,000 is, as stated only an estimate

In the light of the arbitration proceedings I can safely say that \$2,000,000 is not an excessive figure. There can be no doubt whatever as to the amount of our interest in the Common School Fund being at least as large as the figure stated. It may be found that I have considerably understated our assets in this schedule. My total, therefore, of \$5,108,482 will not be questioned.

The liabilities, amounting to \$29,502. similar in character to those of other years, need no explanation. After deducting these liabilities we have, therefore, a very substantial and real surplus of \$5,078,980.

Honorable members will be pleased to observe that at the end of the year we had at our credit in the banks a comfortable cash balance of \$437,580.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1896.

A very brief reference, Sir, to the current year's expenditures will suffice, since more extended reference will be made to them when we reach the Committee stage.

We ask for authority to expend \$3,483,000. Deducting the exceptional item of \$40,000, which the Attorney-General asks for statute consolidation, and this item appears but once in ten years, we have as our estimate for the expenditures of 1896 a sum very little in excess of the estimate of last year. Compared with last year the votes we ask for Legislation and Public Institutions maintenance remain practically the same, while those for Civil Government, Agriculture, Education and Administration of Justice are increased. We invariably keep well within the estimates. For example, we spent in 1893 \$200,041, in 1894 \$159,741 and in 1895 \$22,662 less than was voted.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS, 1896.

Subsidy	\$1,196,872 80
Interest on Capital held, and Debts due by the Dominion to Ontario.....	\$262,000 00
Interest on Investments	40,000 00
	<hr/>
	302,000 00

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT:—

Crown Lands	\$ 55,000 00	
Clergy Lands	5,000 00	
Common School Lands.....	13,000 00	
Grammar School Lands	2,000 00	
Woods and Forests	725,000 00	
		<hr/>
		800,000 00

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:—

Toronto Lunatic Asylum.....	\$ 39,000 00	
London ".....	12,500 00	
Kingston ".....	6,500 00	
Hamilton ".....	12,000 00	
Mimico ".....	2,500 00	
Brockville ".....	1,200 00	
Orillia ".....	3,400 00	
Reformatory for Females.....	3,500 00	
" Boys	500 00	
Central Prison	20,000 00	
		<hr/>
Education Department.....		101,100 00
Casual Revenue		50,000 00
Succession Duties		80,000 00
Tavern Licenses		200,000 00
Brewers' ".....		270,000 00
Law Stamps.....		20,000 00
Algoma Taxes		80,000 00
Assessments, Drainage Works		3,000 00
" Insurance Companies		10,000 00
" Removal of Patients		3,000 00
		<hr/>
Total		\$3,121,972 80

We estimate our receipts for the current year at \$3,122,000. We place Crown lands at \$800,000, licenses at \$290,000 and succession duties at \$200,000. Our total estimate will, I am sure, prove to be a moderate one, and, as in the past, so in 1896, the actual receipts will be found to exceed the estimate. We commence the year, as I have said, with a cash credit balance in the banks of \$437,580, to that we can safely expect from the receipts of the year to be able to provide efficiently for all our varied needs.

I ask honorable members to discuss our finances with fairness, and in a spirit devoid of partizanship. I am well convinced that honor-

able gentlemen sitting opposite to me, irrespective of party, in their hearts believe, as we do who sit on this side of the House, that the Attorney-General, who leads this House, has always most conscientiously done everything which possibly could be done to secure for this Province economical and efficient administration, and that he is as anxious, and that he has always been as anxious, as they themselves possibly could be to avoid even the appearance of waste or extravagance. His signal and unvaried success for so many years in securing the one and avoiding the other has won for him over and over again the confidence and esteem of our people.

Some one has said that economy in a public sense, at any rate, is a lost art, and there is good reason to fear that there is, generally speaking, much truth in this observation. However that may be, we in this Legislature may well congratulate ourselves that the spirit of true and enlightened economy still survives, and bids fair long to survive, in the Province of Ontario. (Applause.)

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT showing amounts payable annually for Certificates, issued by the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, for "Aid to Railways" and "Annuities."

Year.	Railway Aid Certificates.	Annuities.	Year.	Railway Aid Certificates.	Annuities.
	\$ c.	\$ c.		c.	\$ c.
			<i>Forward</i> .	1,118,561 40	1,644,000 00
1896.....	159,157 52	82,200 00	1916.....	32,741 28	82,200 00
1897.....	138,605 66	82,200 00	1917.....	32,741 28	82,200 00
1898.....	110,092 66	82,200 00	1918.....	32,741 28	82,200 00
1899.....	95,660 27	82,200 00	1919.....	32,741 28	82,200 00
1900.....	89,587 26	82,200 00	1920.....	32,741 28	82,200 00
1901.....	57,781 85	82,200 00	1921.....	32,741 28	82,200 00
1902.....	41,624 25	82,200 00	1922.....	32,741 28	82,200 00
1903.....	33,156 57	82,200 00	1923.....	32,741 28	82,200 00
1904.....	32,741 28	82,200 00	1924.....	32,741 28	75,500 00
1905.....	32,741 28	82,200 00	1925.....	32,741 28	61,800 00
1906.....	32,741 28	82,200 00	1926.....	32,741 28	48,650 00
1907.....	32,741 28	82,200 00	1927.....	32,741 28	36,250 00
1908.....	32,741 28	82,200 00	1928.....	32,741 28	30,000 00
1909.....	32,741 28	82,200 00	1929.....	32,741 28	30,000 00
1910.....	32,741 28	82,200 00	1930.....	32,041 68	30,000 00
1911.....	32,741 28	82,200 00	1931.....	28,543 68	23,000 00
1912.....	32,741 28	82,200 00	1932.....	21,547 68	12,000 00
1913.....	32,741 28	82,200 00	1933.....	18,749 28	8,000 00
1914.....	32,741 28	82,200 00	1934.....	16,650 48	8,000 00
1915.....	32,741 28	82,200 00	1935.....	4,757 28	4,000 00
<i>Forward</i> ...	1,118,561 40	1,644,000 00	<i>Totals</i>	1,699,229 40	2,668,800 00

Note.—Present value of Railway Certificates—(interest $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. half-yearly) \$1,298,376 89
 Present value of Annuities—(interest $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. half-yearly) 1,435,774 31

C. H. SPROULE,
 Provincial Auditor.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
 TORONTO, February 19th, 1896.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

Hon. R. Harcourt

TREASURER OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

DELIVERED ON THE EIGHTEENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY,

1897,

IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE PROVINCE OF
ONTARIO, ON MOVING THE HOUSE INTO
COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

TORONTO :

WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, PRINTERS, ETC., 68 AND 70 FRONT ST. WEST.
1897.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT.
OF
HON. R. HARCOURT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

TORONTO, 18th February, 1897.

MR. SPEAKER :—

The topic upon which I am to address the House this afternoon is not in itself a fascinating one. If my aim were merely to interest or to hold the attention of an audience for an hour or more it is perhaps the very last subject I would select. And yet to hon. members the question of our finances, the exact condition of our balance sheet, everything in fact relating to our expenditures and receipts, our annual stock-taking in a word, will prove of perennial interest and always command closest attention.

It is true that we have no very flexible sources of revenue capable at times of great expansion, such as exist in other countries, and therefore the House never expects a surprise by way of an announcement that there has been, for example, an abnormally productive yield in this or that direction. Our revenues, with one or two exceptions, are so fixed and inelastic that we are able to estimate them from year to year with no small degree of accuracy, and the House, from long experience, knows each year in anticipation of the Treasurer's statement that the expenditures have been kept well within the amount it sanctioned and authorized.

RECEIPTS, 1896.

Subsidy	\$1,116,872 80	
Specific Grant	80,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,196,872 80
Interest on Capital held, and Debts due by the Dominion to Ontario	214,528 68	
Interest on Investments	46,026 11	
	<hr/>	260,554 79
<i>Crown Lands Department :—</i>		
Crown Lands	44,303 26	
Rent <i>re</i> Crown Lands	46,940 09	
Railway Lands	766 70	
Clergy Lands	4,201 57	
Common School Lands	12,814 67	
Grammar School Lands	2,004 23	
Woods and Forests	812,421 78	
Cullers' Fees	148 00	
Casual Fees	487 92	
Fishing Licenses	504 00	
Rondeau Park	71 40	
Algonquin Park	199 34	
Refunds	399 97	
	<hr/>	925,262 93
Algoma Taxes		3,370 11
Law Stamps		63,566 82
Licenses		286,172 78
Education Department		69,522 54
Sale of Lands at Toronto L. A.		3,000 00
<i>Public Institutions Revenue :—</i>		
Toronto Lunatic Asylum	44,133 41	
Mimico "	4,334 03	
London "	23,238 69	
Hamilton "	25,504 88	
Kingston "	13,123 59	
Brockville "	1,951 59	
Orillia "	5,532 44	
Reformatory for Females	2,439 59	
" Boys	660 50	
Deaf and Dumb Institute	100 00	
Blind Institute	50 00	
Central Prison Industries	25,661 43	
	<hr/>	146,730 15
<i>Casual Revenue :—</i>		
Provincial Secretary's Department	18,700 45	
Provincial Registrar's Branch	93 50	
Registrar-General's Branch	270 00	
Fines, etc	4,045 79	
Insurance Companies' Fees—Ontario Act and 1892 Act	15,484 59	

RECEIPTS 1896.—*Continued.*

Public Officers' Surplus Fees (57 V., cap. 9, and R. S. O. cap. 50)	\$23,678 23
Fees—Local Masters of Titles	2,016 93
Shooting and Fishing Licenses (Fishing Licenses, additional \$504.00. See Crown Lands Department)	8,208 53
Circus Licenses	1,601 60
County of York, proportion of expenses Master of Land Titles Office	2,055 68
Balance <i>re</i> Mortgage Interest Account, Lunatics' Estates	10,102 41
Official Gazette	6,850 94
Private Bills	3,913 60
Statutes	1,053 89
Ground rent, old Agricultural Hall site	3,000 00
Refunds	405 77
Incidentals	301 10
Insurance Companies' Assessments <i>re</i> Expenditure for Insurance Branch	2,999 99
Removal of Patients to Asylums	4,406 43
	<hr/>
Succession Duties	\$109,189 43
Brockville L. A.—Capital Account Refund <i>re</i> Expenditure	165,383 40
Mercer Reformatory " " "	4 76
Orillia I. A. " <i>re</i> sale of old asylum property	188 00
Drainage Works Assessments	10,000 00
	<hr/>
	22,610 91
	<hr/>
	3,262,429 42
Drainage Debentures	40,916 33
" Tile	9,595 00
Sale of annuities	177,730 70
	<hr/>
	\$3,490,671 45

I have nothing to announce out of the usual or ordinary concerning the finances of 1896, either as regards our receipts or our expenditures. Our receipts for the year, whether taken in the aggregate or having regard to the main heads of revenue taken one by one, are alike satisfactory. I estimated, for example, last February that we would receive during the year upon which we were then entering in round numbers \$3,122,000. As a fact we did actually receive, excluding the annuities \$3,312,940. This proves once more that we are always careful to state as our estimate of revenue an amount well within what we can reasonably hope to receive.

Our subsidy receipt was, of course, the same as that of last year and previous years. It will be noticed that our receipt for the year under

the head of "Interest on capital held and debts due by the Dominion to Ontario" is less than it was in former years. For several years prior to 1894 we received as interest from the Dominion on moneys held for us a round sum of \$300,000 a year. This sum was, of course, an approximate amount, the real and actual amount not being as yet exactly ascertained. In 1894 we received \$310,020. This amount represents exactly 5 per cent. on five separate funds, viz., the capital sum placed to our credit by 47 Victoria, Chapter IV.; our Common School Fund, our Grammar School Fund, our Upper Canada Building Fund and our Upper Canada Improvement Fund.

In 1895 we received \$262,274, or \$47,746 less than the previous year. Now \$47,746 represents a half year's interest on what we call our trust funds, so that one payment—the payments are half-yearly—of this interest was withheld in 1895. Last year two such payments were withheld, in all \$95,493, and this accounts for our reduced receipt under this head. These trust funds, it will be remembered, are the Upper Canada Grammar School Fund, \$312,769; the Upper Canada Building Fund \$1,472,391, and the Land Improvement Fund, \$124,685, the three aggregating \$1,909,845.

In my last statement in speaking of our assets I roughly estimated the unascertained balance due the Dominion on the open accounts at \$2,000,000, and in discussing our surplus I took this item into consideration. The Dominion contends that this unadjusted, unascertained balance being about equal in amount to the sum of our trust funds, the interest on the latter hitherto paid to us half-yearly, should for the time being and pending a final and complete settlement be withheld. I am now of the opinion, in the light of fuller information than we were possessed of a year ago, and especially having regard to recent decisions of the Arbitrators, that this unadjusted, unascertained balance is less by at least \$250,000 than the sum mentioned in my last financial statement.

From Crown lands, our largest source of revenue aside from the Dominion subsidy, we received \$925,262, or \$125,000 in excess of our estimate. Of this large sum woods and forests, of course, contributed much the larger part, viz., \$812,421. Crown lands yielded nearly \$44,000, and by way of rent we received \$46,940. When we remember that 1896 was, all things considered, an unfavorable year for the lumber interests, we may well be satisfied with our receipt.

DECLINING LICENSE RECEIPTS.

Year by year the aggregate receipts from liquor licenses are declining. They will continue to decline, of course, owing to the steady diminution in the number of licenses issued. The total number of licenses issued last year, tavern, shop, and wholesale, was 3,132. Of these, 2,779 were tavern, 337 shop and 26 wholesale. Two years ago the total number issued was 3,276, and four years ago it was 3,414. In our last financial year the aggregate receipt was \$268,172, as against \$270,809 of the previous year. Of this \$268,172 the sum of \$112,261 came from city municipalities, and \$155,551 from municipalities other than cities. The various municipalities in the Province received during the last license year \$267,072 as their share of liquor license fees. I have not included in these figures the amount received from brewers and distillers, viz., \$18,250. They have been paying a yearly license of \$250 each since 1891, making their payments under protest, on the ground that the Province could not legally exact payment. The number of brewers who took out licenses last year was 65, and the number of distillers eight. The amounts paid in this way by brewers and distillers have been earmarked and kept in a separate account until the constitutional question would be settled. As hon. gentlemen know, the point in dispute was argued before the Privy Council on the 17th day of November last, when it was announced that judgment would be given at the next sitting of the Committee, which, it was expected, would take place early in this month. This question of the competency of our Legislature to require brewers and distillers duly licensed by the Government of Canada to take out licenses in Ontario was raised twenty years ago. In 1878 the Supreme Court of Canada had decided in the case of *Severn v. the Queen* that the imposition of a license by the Local Government upon a person carrying on the trade of a brewer and the manufacture of beer, and who already held an excise license from the Dominion Government, was an interference with the exclusive powers of Parliament as to the regulation of trade and commerce, and could not be regarded merely as the exercise of a police power, and also that the right conferred upon the Local Legislatures to deal exclusively with shop, tavern, auctioneer and other licenses did not extend to licenses to brewers or other licenses which were not of a local or municipal character.

The decision of the Supreme Court has never been absolutely overruled until now, but the grounds on which it rested were from time to time weakened as the B. N. A. Act has become more extensively discussed and better understood.

In May, 1895, the Lieut.-Governor in Council of Ontario submitted to our Court of Appeal three questions for their consideration and hearing. The Court of Appeal on the 14th of January, 1896, unanimously determined : (1) That our enactment (sub-section 2 of section 51 of our License Act) requiring every brewer, distiller or other person duly licensed by the Government of Canada to first obtain a license under the Act to sell by wholesale the liquor manufactured by him when sold for consumption within the Province, was a valid enactment ; (2) that the Legislature had power either in order to raise a revenue for Provincial purposes or for any other object within Provincial jurisdiction to require brewers and distillers to take out these licenses, and (3) that we need not exact one and the same fee from brewers and distillers. The brewers and distillers appealed to the Privy Council. The appeal was heard last November. A few days ago—February 6—the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council dismissed the appeal.

This very important judgment of the Privy Council, therefore, substantially declares that a license fee imposed upon a person carrying on the trade of brewer and wholesale vendor of ale is not indirect taxation, that it is *intra vires* Provincial legislation, and it affirms our power to impose a direct tax upon a bank or other commercial corporation carrying on business within the Province.

Local option by-laws are in force in sixteen municipalities in the Province, the same as last year, save that the by-law in the Township of Carnarvon, in the license district of Manitoulin, was repealed last March. These by-laws are now in force in Essex (town), South Norwich, West Garafraxa, Mariposa, Parry Sound (town), Pickering, Gainsboro', Lobo, Maxville (village), Storrington, Lanark, Tilbury East, Amaranth, East Garafraxa and East Luther-. These by-laws cut off 36 tavern and 3 shop licenses, and to this extent only affect our revenue,

SUCCESSION DUTIES.

From succession duties I estimated that we would receive \$200,000. We really received a considerably less amount, namely, \$152,-

000. We received \$150,754 in 1894. One estate in 1895 yielded \$134,000, so that the receipt of that year was altogether abnormal. We have received thus far in all since 1892 by way of succession duties \$648,000, and our Act has been in force only five years. The \$152,000 received last year was derived from 99 estates. Of these 99 estates 24 were from the County of York (including Toronto), 9 from the County of Wentworth and 6 from each of the Counties of Brant, Middlesex, Northumberland and Durham. In six important counties, not to speak of the newer districts, among them Haldimand, Halton, Norfolk, Peterborough, Prince Edward and Prescott and Russell, there was not a single estate during the year which paid duty. Altogether 3,000 wills were probated, and 1,421 letters of administration were granted during 1896. The number of dutiable estates reported was 86, or one out of every 51 estates. The largest receipt of duties came from the County of York, the next largest from Carleton. After these Wentworth and Northumberland and Durham in order contributed the largest sums.

During 1896 we received in this way from the County of York over \$48,000, and from the County of Carleton more than \$32,000.

Our receipts, as I have said, from succession duties date from 1892. The aggregate receipt thus far exceeds \$648,000. It is interesting to note from what localities in the Province the greater part of this revenue is derived. As we would expect, the Counties of York and Carleton (and this for the most part means, so far as this question is concerned, the Cities of Toronto and Ottawa) contribute by far the largest amounts.

Carleton leads with a contribution of \$231,217 ; York comes next with \$152,570, then Oxford with \$48,169, then Wellington with \$21,625, and next in order Perth with \$21,544, and Wentworth, with \$20,200.

Nearly 60 per cent. of the whole revenue thus far received has come from the Counties of Carleton and York. More than one-third of the whole revenue has come from the County of Carleton. We received from a single estate in Ottawa last year \$50,000 more than 26 of our oldest settled counties have contributed altogether since the Act came into force. Some counties, among them Haldimand, Prescott and Russell, have not as yet reported a single estate

as liable to duty. And this is as we would expect, inasmuch as the number of large estates in the Province, say, those over \$100,000, is, comparatively speaking, very small. It will be remembered that under our Act neither a wife nor a child pays duty unless the estate exceeds \$100,000. It is stated that less than 2 per cent. of the families of Great Britain hold about three times as much private property as all the remainder, and that 93 per cent. of the people hold less than 8 per cent. of the accumulated wealth. In the United States 1 per cent. of the families holds more property than the remaining 99 per cent. Property of all kinds in Ontario is, I am glad to say, much more evenly distributed.

In addition to the receipt of last year of \$152,550. a further sum of \$12,830 was deposited with the Government by the executors of an estate in lieu of giving a bond. We will receive this sum at some future time as payment of duties, but it is not properly a payment belonging to 1896.

Since our Act came into force 20,530 estates have been reported to us. Of this large number only 285 have paid duty, being one out of every 72 estates. I have said that 99 estates last year paid duty, some of these estates being first reported prior to 1896. In all these, save six, collateral heirs inherited considerable portions of the estate and contributed accordingly to our revenue. Indeed in only twelve estates out of 99 did direct heirs, such as wife or child, pay anything, and three out of these twelve were valued at over \$400,000 each. We were concerned with 4,421 estates during the year, so that in only one estate out of every 368 did direct heirs pay succession duty. Do not these figures prove conclusively that our revenue is derived mainly from very large estates, that the vast majority of estates escape our Act altogether (51 out of every 52 in 1896), and that indirect or collateral heirs pay by far the greater part of the duty?

SALE OF ANNUITIES.

From our sale of annuities it will be noticed that we realized \$177,730. We have had in all under the provisions of our Act of 1884, which authorized the substitution of terminal annuities for railway aid certificates, eight sales, the first sale taking place in 1884.

In 1891 and previous years we sold on each occasion about \$14,000 worth of annuities. Last year and the two previous years

we sold only \$8,000 worth. The difference between these two amounts is the measure of the reduction in the amount of the railway aid certificates which mature from year to year.

In selling annuities, as the House well understands, we are not adding to our liabilities. We are, on the occasion of each sale, postponing, it is true, a part of the railway liability which was, by common consent of all parties in the Legislature at the time, created in the pioneer days of the Province.

We have expended over \$6,449,000 for railways, and no one disputes either the wisdom of incurring the liability or the justice and reasonableness of now spreading it over a long term of years.

A review of our eight sales of annuities shows how rapidly and satisfactorily we have been reducing this liability, and this in face of the fact that we are, session after session, aiding new railway enterprises in our remote and northern districts. To meet this railway liability accruing in 1884, for example, a sale of annuities realizing \$250,000 was required, while to meet the liability of last year a sale realizing \$177,000 sufficed. On two or three occasions I have asked the House to notice how successfully these sales have resulted. In 1892, when a sale was effected upon which the purchaser of the annuities realized 4 per cent. on his investment, we were all of the opinion that the transaction resulted very satisfactorily to the Province. In 1893 and 1894 we did not sell annuities inasmuch as we were able to meet our accruing railway obligations out of the year's receipts.

Our next sale was in 1895, and on that occasion the purchaser realized only $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on his investment. The sale of last year was the most favorable of all for the Province. The purchaser of one-eighth of the annuities sold last year realized exactly $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on his investment, while the purchaser of the balance, that is seven-eighths of them, realized a trifle over $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on his investment. Or to illustrate the matter in another form, I might say that for every \$100 of annuities sold we realized in 1884 \$1,848, in 1892 \$1,993 and in 1896 \$2,220. Our payment in 1896 for railway aid by way of redeeming railway aid certificates and railway annuities was very large, viz, \$270,057, a larger payment, in fact, than we have been required to make since 1891. At the same time it was \$41,000 less than the payment of 1891, and the payment we

will be called upon to make this very year will be \$30,000 less than the payment of last year. Next year there will be a further reduction of \$29,000. In 1897, that is this year, we will be required to pay for this purpose \$240,250; in 1898, \$211,737; in 1899, \$197,305; in 1900, \$191,232; in 1901, \$159,426, and in 1902, \$143,269, or a reduction of nearly \$100,000 in five years.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

From our public institutions we received \$146,000, being \$45,000 in excess of our estimate, and \$41,000 more than the corresponding receipt of last year. The receipt from the Central Prison was not quite as large as that of last year. The increased receipt is mainly due to our close collections of arrears on maintenance account. Oftentimes in the past small sums remained on deposit to the credit of patients, and no payment was made on account of maintenance prior to their discharge or decease. A clerk was especially deputed last year to examine carefully all accounts with the view of closing them in all cases where it could be fairly done. The account of each patient was in this way examined during the year, and the amounts at credit paid over to the institutions entitled. The result has been the receipt of a considerable sum in excess of that ordinarily heretofore received. Indeed, our receipts from public institutions last year were noticeably larger than those of any previous year. The number of paying patients last year was 904, or less than one out of five of the total number. Of these pay patients 286 were in the Toronto Asylum, 218 in London, and 173 in Hamilton.

CAUSAL REVENUE.

Our casual revenue, in which we include various separate items of receipt of a widely different nature, is growing year by year. In 1893 it was in round numbers \$72,000, in 1894 \$81,000, in 1895 \$85,000, and last year nearly \$98,000. We received a considerably larger sum than formerly by way of percentages of their fees paid to us by officials. For example, we received from Sheriffs and other judicial officers under 55 Vic., ch. 17, in 1895, \$3,822, while from the same officers under 57 Vic., ch. 9, we received in 1896 \$5,665.

It will be readily understood that surplus Surrogate fees would vary greatly according to the value of the estates which are being settled and administered from time to time. Our total receipts under

57 Vic, ch. 9, during the year amounted to \$13,192, of which the Registrars of Deeds paid \$6,907, the Registrars of Surrogate Courts \$2,592, and the County Court Clerks \$636.

We received last year from sale of law stamps only \$63,566, the smallest receipt in ten years, being \$11,000 less than in 1895, and \$20,000 less than that of 1894. The stamp office in Osgoode Hall sold stamps to the value of \$23,030 in 1896, as against \$27,730 in 1895, and \$31,645 in 1894. This must mean less litigation, a less volume of work in our Surrogate and other offices, and some will argue an approach to that extent to the days of the millenium.

The largely increased receipt from shooting and fishing licenses, viz., \$8,208, nearly five times as large as that of last year, is noticeable.

Hon. gentlemen will remember that one of our recent and by no means least important victories in the Courts concerns the matter of our jurisdiction over Provincial fisheries. A special case was referred by the Governor-General in Council to the Supreme Court covering in all seventeen questions and as many points of jurisdiction. The question is not a little important from a revenue standpoint. I hope that the increased jurisdiction to be given to us will be the means in the near future of materially adding to our revenue. The Dominion Government for the year ending June 30, 1895, received by way of fisheries revenue, which includes rents, license fees and fines from Ontario \$28,622, and expended by way of payment to wardens, overseers, special guardians, etc., \$22,610. The expenditure items do not, however, include departmental expenditures. The ultimate and definite settlement of this important question whether the case goes to the Privy Council or is otherwise settled, will be awaited with much interest.

Speaking generally of our casual revenue, some items of which I have been discussing, I confidently expect still further improvement from year to year.

EXPENDITURES, 1896.

Civil Government.....	\$250,032 05
Legislation.....	141,754 17
Administration of Justice.....	441,055 97
Education	702,457 01
Public Institutions Maintenance.....	796,567 62

EXPENDITURE, 1896.—*Continued*

Immigration	7,266	47
Agriculture	192,041	98
Hospitals and Charities	194,615	64
Repairs and Maintenance	75,227	47
Public Buildings	208,374	00
Public Works	38,077	06
Colonization Roads	102,719	24
Charges Crown Lands	120,336	86
Refunds	19,584	37
Statutes Consolidated	5,198	23
Miscellaneous	119,965	87
	<hr/>	
	\$3,415,274	01
Drainage Debentures	13,548	72
“ “ (Tile)	4,500	00
Railway Aid Certificates	183,857	00
Annuity “	86,200	00
	<hr/>	
	\$3,703,379	73
	<hr/>	

I need not speak at great length of our expenditures. They will later on in the session be examined closely and with care by the Public Accounts Committee. We succeeded in keeping well within the sums voted by the House. Our expenditure under the head of Civil Government was nearly \$2,200 less than the appropriation. Coming to the cost of Legislation, it will be noticed that we have once more exceeded the appropriation. Leaving out, however, the over-expenditure in the one item of stationery, printing and binding, it will be found that we kept within our vote for Legislation. The over-expenditure for stationery, etc., was large, viz., \$14,267, and I have the same explanation to offer which I have given on former occasions. We printed nearly 12,000 more copies of reports for the departments last year than we did the year before. The public demand for some of these reports is insatiable. The cost of the paper alone exceeded that of the previous year by nearly \$1,800. Altogether the Departmental Reports last year cost us \$14,545, or nearly \$3,000 more than the cost of the previous year. We printed last year some reports which were not printed the year before, at an expense of about \$1,500. The total expenditures for the year for Legislation were \$8,300 less than they were in 1895. For Administration of Justice the vote was nearly exhausted. There was an over-expenditure of \$2,141 for criminal justice. Items such as this

are, of course, not controllable, and it is difficult to estimate closely concerning them.

Our expenditures for Education keep growing apace. We spent last year \$702,569, or more than one-fifth of all our revenues. The previous year we spent \$693,042, and in 1894 \$684,559, and in 1893 \$662,520. No one suggests that we can, consistently with growth, progress and improvement, curtail in this direction. It is well argued that the great commercial advance made by Germany in recent years is to be largely attributed to her educational advantages on practical lines, and the most prominent men in England to-day accept this view. In this extremely practical age it is said that science is the predominant partner in every branch of trade and manufacture. If we are, then, to develop trade, we must in every way possible encourage science, applicable, as it is, in one form or another, to every calling and profession. It would be false economy to even think of lessening grants to schools. We may well bend our energies, however, to devising plans by which these grants may be most wisely spent. If we can foster a spirit of scientific research in this young country, rich as it is in mighty possibilities, we may some day hope to win the material rewards which Germany is now so conspicuously reaping. For money thus spent we must certainly get a good return, rich and ample, a free education for half a million of children, as well as a superior education for all who earnestly desire it. The educational rate in other countries is similarly advancing. A few years ago in England it was only eight pence and a fraction per pound. The shilling has been reached, and it is year by year advancing.

We expended a little less than the educational vote last year. The over-expenditures were for departmental examinations and superannuated teachers. As the number of candidates increases the expense of the examination by way of printing, etc., must increase. Of course there is a corresponding increase on the other side of the account by way of the fees the candidates pay. The fees paid by the candidates for non-professional examinations amounted last year to \$34,661, being nearly \$7,000 more than the receipt of the previous year. We paid last year to superannuated teachers \$62,597. During the past twelve years we have paid to them the very large sum of \$732,375, being an average of \$61,031 a year. It is expected that there will soon be a reduction in this annual payment.

A COMPARISON.

We expended last year for the maintenance of our Public Institutions \$796,567, which represents about one-fourth of the total annual revenue of the Province. This is nearly \$40,000 more than we spent in 1893. There was an over-expenditure at the Brockville Asylum of \$6,500. This institution was but recently opened, and has as yet a smaller insane population than the older institutions. A larger staff, relatively speaking, is always necessary where the number of inmates is below the average. The per capita cost of maintenance in all new institutions here and elsewhere has been uniformly larger during their early years than afterwards. The per capita cost at Brockville was much lower in 1896 than in 1895, and we can expect a still further reduction. I will later on refer more fully to these reductions.

The low per capita cost of maintenance, comparatively speaking, in our asylums, is ample proof that we keep a vigilant watch over our expenditures. The cost per patient last year in our asylums was \$134.55. In 1895 it was \$142.65, in 1894 \$127.22, and in 1893 \$135.71. The cost will vary year by year, inasmuch as it depends to a large extent on the ruling price of staple articles consumed. A few cents more or less in the cost of articles of general consumption will affect the per capita cost to the extent of several dollars a year. The cost of coal, for example, varies considerably, and in some seasons much more of it is consumed than in others. Our cost per patient last year was, as I have said, \$134.55. What was it in similar institutions similarly controlled, officered and provided for in the States nearest to us? In the Buffalo Hospital for the Insane it was \$183.56 per patient; in Rochester, \$233.44; in the St. Lawrence Hospital (New York), \$219.85; in the Hudson River Hospital, \$204.80; in Utica, \$199.82, and in Pontiac, Michigan, \$175.41.

Our expenditure for Agriculture, although kept within our vote, was the largest we have ever incurred. Last year it amounted to more than \$189,000. The previous year it was \$181,233.

The gross expenditures for Repairs and Maintenance, for Public Works and for Public Buildings were in each case, it will be noticed, substantially less than the sums the House voted for these purposes.

Our expenditure for Hospitals and Charities was the largest the Province has as yet incurred. Our grants last year amounted to \$194,615, as against \$190,221 in 1895, and \$182,612 in 1894. Up to the present time we have given grants in aid to fourteen counties for their County Houses of Refuge, or Industrial Homes, amounting in all to \$53,750.

In leaving the question of our expenditures for the past year I wish especially to remind hon. members that although we have neglected no public service, although we have increased our grants in various directions and incurred special and exceptional expenditures from time to time, we have succeeded in steadily reducing our total annual expenditures year by year. I give the figures for the past six years:—

REDUCED AGGREGATE YEARLY EXPENDITURES.

Our total expenditure in 1891 amounting to \$4,158,159; in 1892, \$4,068,257; in 1893, \$3,907,145; in 1894, \$3,842,505; in 1895, \$3,758,595; in 1896, \$3,703,379. This represents a reduced annual expenditure of \$455,000 in five years, or an average of nearly \$100,000 a year. In the face of these figures, hon. gentlemen opposite will be compelled to admit that we have earnestly sought to keep a vigilant watch over the expenditures of the Province, and that our efforts have been signally successful.

I may at this point be allowed to say a word or two concerning our late leader in this House, Sir Oliver Mowat, now Minister of Justice at Ottawa. Were I to attempt, sir, to summarize the history of the Province almost since Confederation, his name would be found in written characters large and bright on its almost every page. What a conspicuous space he must continue to fill in such a history for all time to come, and, what is better, it is as honorable as it is conspicuous. With what consummate tact he ever guided our deliberations in this chamber; how watchful he always was of the dignity of our proceedings. Earnest at all times and exhaustive and forceful in debate, he never indulged in recrimination, or for a moment even disregarded the amenities of public life. His untiring industry was a constant source of rebuke to much younger men. His affable manners disarmed his opponents and endeared to him his friends. On all occasions judicial in manner, exceptionally free from prejudice, ever tolerant of the opinions of others, he eagerly

grasped at suggestions from all quarters, and to this one fact, I doubt not, we must in no small degree attribute his phenomenal success. But it was not of considerations such as these I intended to speak. I wish rather, very hurriedly of course, to point to the growth and development of the Province in all directions under his exceptionally long and sagacious leadership.

SIR OLIVER MOWAT.

In October, 1872, Sir Oliver assumed office. In that same year Mr. Gladstone was First Minister in England, and since that date England has had eight different Governments and as many Premiers. Lord Lisgar was our Governor-General in 1872, and we have had in the interval five Governors of Canada, viz: Lord Dufferin, the Marquis of Lorne, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Stanley and Earl Aberdeen. When Sir Oliver first assumed office Sir William Howland was our Lieutenant Governor. During his long Premiership we have had in all six Lieutenant Governors. From 1872 to 1896 the Province of Quebec has had eleven Premiers, Nova Scotia six, Prince Edward Island six, New Brunswick five, Manitoba five and British Columbia eleven. Sir Oliver was continuously Premier of Ontario during the successive Administrations of General Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Harrison and Cleveland. Do not these facts of themselves illustrate most forcibly how fortunate this Province has been in retaining for so long a period a leader who possessed in such a remarkable degree all the qualifications of highest statesmanship? From 1872 to 1896 our Province has progressed safely and with great strides in all directions. During that period our population has increased by 600,000 souls. We have more than doubled our territory by adding to it over 118,000 square miles, an area larger than all Italy, larger than Austria, more than twice as large as New York State, larger than the Transvaal, more than twice as large as Switzerland, Greece and Denmark put together, and nearly as large as Great Britain and Ireland.

DEFENCE OF OUR RIGHTS.

Nor must we forget what a struggle we had both in this Legislature and in the courts to secure and hold our own in this regard, and we all agree that our victory was mainly due to the astuteness,

the legal skill and adroitness and the indomitable energy of Sir Oliver Mowat. And we have heretofore failed to appreciate, Sir, the immense value of the victory, inasmuch as the great wealth of the added territory is only [now being partially disclosed. We were then contending, be it remembered, not for useless barren wastes, such as the swamps of Venezuela, but for a vast possession, the mineral wealth of which alone bids fair to make it one of the richest and choicest in the world.

In 1871, we had in Ontario nineteen cities and towns having a population of over 5,000; now we have 24. In the interval the framework of a new and larger Ontario, our promising Northland, has been step by step constructed. In 1872 all the settlement north of Barrie was scattered and the population sparse. Orillia was then a straggling village of 231 people. It is now a town of considerable promise, with a population exceeding 5,000. You look in vain in the census of 1871 for either Bracebridge or Gravenhurst, while the country north of these localities was then a wilderness known only to the hunter and the lumberman. Neither Port Arthur nor Fort William had then a corporate existence. Between them they now have an enterprising and energetic population of about 6,000. We now regard Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, Gore Bay, Manitowaning, North Bay, Little Current, Rat Portage, Thessalon, Huntsville, not to speak of several others, as centres of much promise. When Sir Oliver first took office they were all of them for the most part unheard of and unknown.

SINCE CONFEDERATION.

Prior to Confederation we had only 1,447 miles of railway in this Province. We have built since Confederation 5,095 miles. The total mileage constructed and in operation in the Province at the present date is 6,542 miles. The Province has given very substantial financial aid to 1,977 miles of road, amounting in the aggregate to \$6,449,864. Who can even pretend to estimate the varied results of this large expenditure, direct and indirect, as regards the prosperity of the Province and the timely development of its resources generally? In 1872 Ontario and Quebec together had only 2,716 post offices. Ontario alone has now 3,188. Last year in Ontario alone there were forwarded through these offices 73,650,000 letters. The number for

Ontario and Quebec together in 1872 was only 25,500,000. The deposits in our banks during this period have increased four times over, and the volume of fire and life insurance (I am now speaking of all Canada) has been multiplied approximately threefold and fivefold respectively. In 1872 we had 4,490 Public Schools, 5,222 Public School teachers, and 433,256 scholars attending them. In 1895 we had 5,660 Public Schools, 8,158 teachers, and 444,778 scholars, or an increase of 1,170 schools, 2,936 teachers and 11,522 scholars. The Provincial grant to Public Schools in 1872 was \$212,991, while in 1895 it was \$274,347, an increase of \$51,356. The municipal grants and assessments for their support in 1872 amounted to \$1,722,358, and in 1895 to \$3,117,545, an increase of nearly a million and a half of dollars. The amount raised through local sources over and above these grants and assessments for their maintenance was in the former year \$526,111, and in the latter year more than double that amount, viz., \$1,144,862. We had 25 more High Schools, 331 more High School teachers, and 16,694 more scholars attending them in 1895 than in 1872. The amount of Provincial aid to High Schools is now \$100,000 a year or \$21,000 more than it was in 1872. This grant, unlike the amount of annual aid to Public Schools, is stationary, and is not to be increased from year to year. The amount raised locally for High Schools was in 1895 \$664,728, being more than four times the amount thus raised in 1872. We did not establish Kindergarten schools until 1882. Now we have 90 Kindergarten schools, and 9,400 scholars attending them. The Ottawa Normal School was first opened in 1875, and since that year 3,370 teachers have been trained within its walls. We had no County Model Schools until 1877. Since that time they have given the professional training so long needed, and which still calls for improvement and extension, to 24,563 teachers.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

During these twenty-four years our higher institutions of learning also have broadened out and attracted to their halls a rapidly increasing roll call of students. These institutions, I need scarcely say, have done much to mould our history. In them have been trained thousands of our most successful High and Public School teachers.

As was aptly said long ago, their high function conjointly with the Public Schools is here, as elsewhere, to make the people fittest to

choose and the chosen fittest to govern. But I wish specially to speak of their expansion and growth during Sir Oliver's Premiership. Take Toronto University for example. It had 70 matriculants in 1871 and 298 in 1895. Its graduates numbered 41 in 1871 and 376 in 1895. The total number of students in attendance was 244 in 1871 and 695 in 1895. There has been a similar steady growth in Queen's, Victoria and the other sister institutions. Education in matters of agriculture, the vast importance of which we all recognize, has been systematically stimulated in every way possible, and especially in recent years. Had this not been done earnestly and successfully we must all admit that the stress of hard times would have been much more keenly felt throughout the Province. Our grants in aid of agriculture have been multiplied more than three and one-half times over since 1872. In that year our work was limited almost exclusively to votes in aid of the agricultural societies and similar associations, amounting in all to \$73,577. Last year our total vote amounted to \$192,000. In 1873 the College was opened at Guelph, involving an expenditure of \$74,500. In 1877 \$23,354 was spent for further buildings at Guelph and \$17,366 for maintenance of the College, and again in 1880 \$21,797 was spent for increased building accommodation, the cost of maintenance for the year having increased to \$21,988. The important work, so fruitful in good results, of the Agricultural Commission was commenced in 1880 and continued in 1881 and 1882 at a total cost of \$89,875. The reports of this Commission have been perhaps more eagerly sought for than any other reports ever printed by the Province. The Bureau of Industries was opened in 1882, and in 1885 the excellent work of Farmers' Institutes commenced. In 1888 we have a completely new departure, the wisdom of which after-events have more than justified. In that year the Department of Agriculture was created and a member of the Government placed at its head. This distinctively marks the commencement of a new era, and from this time a greatly increased interest has been manifested in the discussion and treatment of agricultural topics in this House, in the Press and elsewhere.

We spent \$5,248 on Farmers' Institutes alone in 1889, and in the same year a further expenditure of \$28,981 was incurred in connection with the College buildings at Guelph. In 1890 we began to publish and distribute the reports of the Department on a large scale, and most useful information has in this way been widely dis-

seminated. We all know that these reports and bulletins, timely printed and opportunely circulated, are doing a valuable educational work.

ENCOURAGING DAIRYING.

In 1891 dairy work was for the first time undertaken at Guelph, and the Travelling Dairy then commenced its useful operations. The Dairy School was opened the following year. We cannot possibly over-estimate the great importance of this branch of agricultural work to the Province, and we may well point with no small degree of pride to the reputation our dairymen have won for themselves both at home and abroad. In 1892 was added \$10,000 to our grant to Agricultural Societies, an increase of \$100 a year for each Society. That the present Minister of Agriculture has intelligently and energetically prosecuted his all-important work no one pretends to question. Since 1895 a pioneer dairy farm has been put in successful operation in Algoma. Dairy schools have been opened in Kingston and Strathroy, the School at Guelph has been widened and enlarged, the work of the Farmers' Institutes has been increased, systematic, careful instruction in fruit-spraying has been imparted and experimental fruit stations established. What country, I want to know, has made a more determined, systematic, persistent or successful attempt to promote the varied interests of agriculture that this brief outline reveals? In 1872 we spent \$81,612 for the promotion of agriculture, while last year we spent \$192,042.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Our public institutions have trebled in their work, value and importance since 1872. Indeed, some of the most important of them have been erected and opened for their work of charity and benevolence since that date. For example, the Asylum at Hamilton which now provides a comfortable home for nearly 1,000 patients, and which costs us each year for maintenance alone \$114,000, was first opened in 1876. It has, of course, since that date been from time to time enlarged. The Asylum at Mimico, with its main building and twelve cottages, erected at a cost of \$571,000, maintained at a yearly charge of \$72,000, and caring for 600 patients, was opened in 1890, and the Brockville Asylum, with its 300 patients, also built after the cottage system, and costing \$433,-

000, was first opened in 1894. We spent last year for maintenance on the Brockville Asylum \$18,700. The new Orillia Asylum cost the Province \$503,000. It has now more than 600 inmates, and their yearly keep costs us \$61,950. The Central Prison was opened in 1874, and the Mercer Reformatory in 1880. The buildings in connection with these two institutions cost us \$1,029,000, and they impose a yearly charge upon the funds of the Province of \$84,000. In 1876 in our public institutions 1,812 inmates were cared for. In 1896 the number had increased to 4,749. The cost of maintenance in 1876 was \$368,046, and in 1896 \$796,590. These institutions are, we all agree, highly creditable to the Province. We can confidently invite comparison in this regard with older countries, even the richest and most favored. You will find elsewhere, it is true, buildings more costly and in an architectural sense more ornate and imposing; you will find lavish expenditures for equipment and furnishings, and in the great majority of cases, the number of inmates and volume of work done being considered, a much larger staff of officials enjoying a higher scale of remuneration than here; but nowhere, Sir, I venture to say, will you find the unfortunate classes of the community more comfortably housed, more humanely treated, or better cared for professionally or otherwise. We have a grave responsibility in this regard. We would not shirk it if we could. Humanity compels us to care as best we can for all our dependent insane. This is the first consideration. The cost of the service is serious, and it is growing, but that is a secondary consideration, and whatever it is or whatever it may become with increasing numbers to be cared for, we will keep in mind the oft-quoted saying that "Nations are never impoverished by the munificence of their charities." The Commissioners in Lunacy for England and Wales in their last report state that the total number of officially-known lunatics, idiots and persons of unsound mind was more than 96,000, an increase of over 2,400 over the previous year, the largest yearly increase as yet recorded. More than nine-tenths of these were located in what they call pauper asylums. The total number of insane and idiotic in the United States is given as about 202,000. Everywhere public prejudice against asylums and asylum treatment seems to be dying out, and this necessitates much ampler accommodation for the treatment

of defective classes. Hereditary influence is assigned as the most potent factor in causing insanity. A very large percentage is attributable to intemperance in drink. In England this last-named cause is charged in the last report with more than 20 per cent. of the male and more than 8 per cent. of the female cases. In all asylums a considerable percentage of the inmates, say, 5 or 6 per cent., are merely old age patients. It is worth considering whether we could not in some way more economically than now care for those of our patients whose condition is that of senile decay and nothing more, having the same regard, of course, as we now have for their every comfort. New York State, following our example, now cares for all its indigent insane, save those of two counties, and these two counties are asking to be relieved of the charge. When these two counties turn in their insane to the care of the State its annual appropriations for maintaining its indigent insane will exceed in amount the appropriations for any other single department of State government. In eighteen States of the Union indigent lunatics are cared for by the municipalities, among them Iowa, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan and New Jersey. In only seven or eight of the United States has the principle of State care been fully adopted, among them Ohio, Minnesota and California. In thirteen of the States the insane are cared for in part by the municipality and in part by the State. In the Province of Quebec the local municipalities assume half the burden of their maintenance, and in Nova Scotia the counties pay four-fifths of the cost, the Province making a contribution of \$12,000 a year.

Our asylum population at the close of 1893 was 4,240. It reached 4,406 in 1894, 4,614 in 1895 and 4,723 in 1896, an increase of 120 a year. Year by year since 1871 there has been a steady increase in our asylum population. It has more than trebled since 1871. The daily average population has also steadily increased. It was 4,709 last year. In 1871 it was only 1,366. The admissions last year numbered 198 less than those of the previous year. The number last year was 850, and the number the previous year was 1,048. During the five years ending Sept. 30th, 1895, the average annual number admitted was 924.

The constitution itself under which we have enjoyed quiet and prosperity has been to a great extent settled and defined in Sir Oliver

Mowat's time and largely through his individual, untiring and personal efforts. To recall all the matters of litigation which put to rest first one disputed point of jurisdiction and then another would take much more time than I have at my command. I must content myself at present with this hurried summary, meagre and partial as it is, of the progress and advancement, substantial, steady and continuous, which we have made during the long, brilliant and distinguished term of Sir Oliver's Premiership. Were he with us this afternoon, he would, I know, eagerly be the first to bear witness that in all that he has been thus permitted to accomplish for his Province during the last nineteen years he was at all times and on all occasions ably aided and seconded by his tried and trusted lieutenant, the present Premier and Attorney-General, who now leads this House.

INTERPROVINCIAL ARBITRATION.

In the session of 1891 I announced to the House that arrangements, as the result of a conference, had been made for an arbitration concerning matters of account in dispute between the Provinces and the Dominion, that our Attorney-General had introduced a Bill providing for an arbitration and that the Quebec Legislature had passed an Act containing similar provisions. On that occasion I outlined, very briefly of course, some of the leading questions in dispute and referred to the various attempts which had been made from time to time for their adjustment. In 1894 I referred again to the subject and alluded to the first award of the arbitrators, dated November, 1893, which *inter alia* in effect restored to the Province as an interest-bearing asset the sum of \$2,848,289, being the amount of additional subsidy granted to us by 47 Victoria, chapter IV. This sum appeared as one of our assets in our financial statements for the year 1884 to 1888 inclusive. That it did not appear in subsequent statements was due to an agreement entered into between the Dominion and the Province in October, 1888. The terms of this agreement and the circumstances leading up to the decision of the arbitrators which set it aside and restored to us the additional subsidy referred to I have already explained in my statement of 1894. In 1895 I very briefly continued my references to the proceedings of the arbitration, and last year I gave a hurried summary of them and specially referred to the second award, dated August 31st, 1894,

which deals with what we call the interest question, involving a large sum of money ; to the appeal to the Supreme Court by the Dominion against certain provisions of the first award ; to the fact that this appeal had been argued in November, 1894, and that a judgment dismissing it was given in May, 1895. I also alluded to the claim of the Dominion, involving a very large sum of money, against the late Province of Canada, and the Province of Ontario as well, on behalf of the Ojibway Indians for arrears of annuities and for increased annuities alleged to be payable under the Robinson treaties of 1850. The award dealing with these Indian claims was made in February, 1895. In some respects it was very satisfactory to the Province. I reminded the House also that we appealed to the Supreme Court from parts of this award, viz., paragraph six, which fastens the ultimate burden of payment of the increased annuities after the union upon Ontario alone, 'on the ground that the ceded territory became the property of Ontario under section 109 of the B. N. A. Act, and that it was subject to a trust for the Indians ; and also to that part of paragraph nine which says that any payments of increased annuities properly made by the Dominion since the union are to be charged against Ontario as of the dates of payment. Hon. gentlemen will remember that this appeal was argued in May, 1895, and the judgment in our favor sustaining the appeal was given in December, 1895, and that the Dominion obtained leave to appeal against this judgment to her Majesty's Privy Council, and that the Province of Quebec became also a party to the appeal. These appeals came on for hearing at London, England, on the 11th and 12th days of last November, and judgment was given on the 9th of December following, dismissing them and confirming the judgment of our Supreme Court, whereby Ontario is wholly exonerated as regards the claim by the Dominion to fasten sole liability upon this Province. In our behalf it has always been contended that if there were any liability it was a joint liability with Quebec. It is understood that the Dominion intends to formulate a new claim against the two Provinces as jointly liable.

THE COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

Several very important decisions have been given in regard to the Common School Fund. It will be remembered that the Act of 1849 and an Order in Council in pursuance of it set apart 1,000,000

of acres of land in Upper Canada for the purposes of this Fund, and further provided that all moneys which would be received from the sale of the lands should be set apart so that when invested it would yield a revenue of \$400,000 per annum. The land has nearly all been sold, and the total aggregate resulting, or to result, from the sale of the 1,000,000 acres will not produce this sum. Quebec claimed that Ontario should make up this deficiency, the amount being \$1,452,000. This matter was argued in July, 1895, and a unanimous judgment given by the Arbitrators on February 5, 1896, disallowing the claim. Then Quebec claimed that the transfer of \$124,685 from the Common School Fund to the Upper Canada Improvement Fund was contrary to law. Ontario contended that the transfer was expressly authorized by the old Award of 1870, and was valid. On this point the majority of the Arbitrators have decided in favor of Ontario. The findings by the Award of February 6th, 1896, have been the subject of appeals to the Supreme Court by the Province of Quebec and also the Province of Ontario. The questions raised by these appeals are briefly as follows:—Quebec complains that the award of February 6th, 1896, which recognizes the validity of the Ontario claim to the Upper Canada Improvement Fund, for collections prior to Confederation, as well as collections after, as awarded by the first Arbitrators on the 3rd of September, 1870, is invalid, because the Arbitrators of 1870 had no power, as Quebec always claimed, to deal with the Upper Canada Improvement Fund in the manner provided by the Award of 1870, inasmuch as the Award was in that respect in excess of the powers given the first Arbitrators under the B. N. A. Act, and therefore wholly void. The complaint of Ontario against the Award of the 6th of February, 1896, arises thus:—That if the Award of 1870 is now open to review, because the Arbitrators then exceeded their powers, it is open to Ontario to contest the legality of the Award of 1870 in respect of the Common School Fund, on the ground that the object for which the lands, now of Ontario, were set apart in 1849 for the Common School purposes of the late Province of Canada came to an end in 1867, and therefore Quebec can have no interest in the Common School Fund or Common School lands. This appeal is now ready for argument before the Supreme Court, and will be heard in due course.

I also stated last year that the accountants named by the Arbitrators had under examination the validity and verification of the

items stated in the accounts of the late Province of Canada from 1867 to 1892. An estimate of the change effected in the account as a result of the accountants' report and the Arbitrators' Award of the 20th of June, 1896, on the several items referred to the Board, arising on the accountants' report, has been to alter the state of the Province of Canada account as it existed on the 1st of July, 1873, from a debit balance of \$6,561.76, as it then stood, to a credit balance estimated at \$187,984, besides making material gains in favor of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec on items entering the account after the 1st of July, 1873. These are the most important, but by no means all of the questions which the Arbitrators have thus far had before them.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

1. *Direct Investments* :—

Drainage, debentures invested 31st December, 1896..	\$170,132 88
Tile, do do do ..	129,070 15
Drainage works—municipal amounts	90,183 31
	<u>\$ 389,386 34</u>

2. *Capital held and Debts due by the Dominion to Ontario, bearing Interest* :—

U. C. Grammar School Fund (2 Vict. cap. 10).....	\$ 312,769 04
U. C. Building Fund (18 sect., Act 1854) ..	1,472,391 41
Land Improvement Fund (see award) ..	124,685 18
The Capital under Act 1884 (award '93)	\$2,848,289 52
Less estimated balance due the Dominion	2,000,000 00
	<u>848,289 52</u>
	2,758,135 15

Common School Fund :—

Collections by Dominion.....	1,520,950 24
Collections by Ontario, paid over to the Dominion in 1889 and 1890, after deducting Land Improvement Fund and 6 per cent. for collections	936,729 10
	<u>\$2,457,679 34</u>
Ontario's share according to population, 1891	1,441,882 90
	<u>4,200,018 05</u>

3. *Bank Balances* :—

Current Accounts.	204,320 53
Special Accounts	22,500 00
	<u>226,820 53</u>
	<u>\$4,816,224 92</u>

LIABILITIES OF THE PROVINCE AT PRESENT PAYABLE.

1. <i>Balance due to Municipalities re Surplus Distribution</i>	\$ 1,291 30
2. <i>Land Improvement Fund</i> :—	
Balance due to municipalities under 45 Vict. cap. 3, and 49 Vict. cap. 6.....	\$3,256 57
Balance due to municipalities under 54 Vict. cap. 9.	2,771 64
	<hr/> 6,028 21
3. <i>Quebec's Share of Collections by Ontario on Account of Common School Lands</i> , in 1890-91-92-93-94-95-96 :—	
Collection on lands sold between the 11th June, 1853, and 6th March, 1861.....	\$63,968 83
Less 6 per cent. cost of management....	3,838 13
	<hr/> 60,130 70
Less one-quarter for Land Improvement Fund.....	15 032 67
	<hr/> \$45,098 03
Collections on lands sold since 6th March, 1861.....	19,780 56
Less 6 per cent. cost of management....	1,186 83
	<hr/> 18,593 73
	<hr/> \$63,691 76
Quebec's proportion according to population, 1891	26,324 77
Total	<hr/> 33,644 28
Surplus of assets after deducting liabilities presently payable ...	\$4,782,580 64

I need not dwell on the subject of our assets and liabilities. The schedules in the hands of hon. gentlemen fully explain them, consisting as they do of items with which we have been long familiar.

We have less money invested in drainage debentures than we had a year ago. The receipts exceeded the investments. The items of capital, consisting of trust and other funds, do not vary from last year. I have already said that I might reduce the unascertained balance due the Dominion, which in the schedule is fixed at \$2,000,000, by at least \$250,000, but inasmuch as a final settlement is, let us hope, not far distant, I will leave it as stated last year, preferring always to understate rather than overstate my case. We had at the close of the year to our credit in the Banks \$226,820. Our credit balance at the beginning of the year was \$437,580, and to the extent of the difference between these two sums we have during the year drawn upon our Bank deposits. But we spent for public buildings alone in 1896 \$208,000, so that we have in that way, not to speak of other ways, substantially increased our assets.

During the lifetime of this Parliament, say, the years 1894, 1895 and 1896, we have spent on public buildings \$875,000, and to that large extent we have added to our permanent assets. We have, it is true, less money on hand, but we have these valuable buildings, which we imperatively needed, in its stead. We have largely increased also, as I have already stated, our annual votes in aid to education, to agriculture, to hospitals and for the maintenance of our public institutions. We have as heretofore omitted from our statement of assets, *inter alia*, very valuable properties, such as blocks of land in the heart of this city, all our public buildings, and the unpaid balances on Crown lands. All these represent a sum of money at least three times as much as the present value of all our future railway liability. We have no other liability, present or future, save the small sum of \$33,000 given in the schedule. Our direct interest-bearing investments, such as the drainage debentures we hold, our trust and other interest-bearing funds, with our credit Bank balance, amounted at the close of 1896 to \$4,816,000. Deducting from this sum the \$33,000 just alluded to, we have the large surplus of more than \$4,782,000. (Applause.)

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS, 1897.

Subsidy.....		\$1,196,872 80
Interest on Capital held, and Debts due by the		
Dominion to Ontario....	\$214,000 00	
Interest on Investments.....	40,000 00	
		<hr/> \$254,000 00
<i>Crown Lands Department:—</i>		
Crown Lands	\$130,000 00	
Clergy Lands.....	5,000 00	
Common School Lands.....	13,000 00	
Grammar School Lands.....	2,000 00	
Woods and Forests.....	750,000 00	
		<hr/> \$900,000 00
<i>Public Institutions:—</i>		
Toronto Lunatic Asylum	\$42,000 00	
London "	18,000 00	
Kingston "	10,000 00	
Hamilton "	18,000 00	
Mimico "	5,000 00	
Brockville "	2,000 00	
Orillia "	3,500 00	
Reformatory for Females.....	2,400 00	
" Boys	600 00	
Central Prison.....	26,000 00	
		<hr/> \$127,500 00

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS, 1897—*Continued.*

Education Department.....	\$65,000 00
Casual Revenue.....	105,000 00
Succession Duties.....	175,000 00
Tavern and Brewers' Licenses.....	290,000 00
Law Stamps.....	70,000 00
Algoma Taxes.....	3,000 00
Assessments, Drainage Works.....	20,000 00
“ Insurance Companies.....	3,000 00
“ Removal of Patients.....	6,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$3,215,372 80</u>

My estimate, as hon. gentlemen will notice, of the receipts of this year (1897) is \$3,215,372. I am confident that the actual receipt will exceed my estimate. Such has been invariably the case in the past. The actual receipt for 1896 considerably exceeded the estimated receipt. I am safe in placing Crown lands at \$900,000, and I have good reason to believe that the actual receipt in all the other important sources of revenue will more than make good my expectation.

My estimate of the expenditure of this year is \$3,516,068. This is only an estimate. We will, as hon. gentlemen well know, keep within this estimate. We spent last year, for example, \$80,000 less than the House voted. We ask this year larger votes for Agriculture, for Education and for Maintenance of our Public Institutions. As the dependent insane in our care increase in number, so must the cost of maintenance increase. We feel called upon to ask for several special votes, such as \$6,000 for famine relief in India, \$40,000 for statute consolidation (a work we undertake only once in ten years), \$11,000 for colonization purposes, \$10,000 for special surveys in mining districts, and \$35,600 in aid of roads in mining districts.

A BRIGHT OUTLOOK.

A word or two, Mr. Speaker, of a general character and I am done. It would seem, Sir, and we all rejoice because of it, that we are on the eve of better times, that the long period of depression, widespread and severe, is about spent, and that returning prosperity is at hand. I do not wish to be understood even to suggest that certain very important events which happened in this Dominion

last June of themselves led to this result. That kind of argument is to be heard much more frequently from hon. gentlemen opposite than from those who sit on the Speaker's right. We on this side of the House do not believe that prosperity can be summoned and grasped by the mere waving of a legislative wand. We do not believe in short cuts to the millennium through devices of legislation. However this may be, Sir, we all believe that the steady and prudent development of our mineral resources would certainly prolong and hold a period of prosperity, should it come.

MINERAL WEALTH OF ONTARIO.

We are no longer alone these days, though such was largely the case in the past, in believing that our mineral wealth is as varied and inexhaustible as it is rich. The work of development of the last year has attracted world-wide attention to our mineral fields. Everyone recognizes the fact that in the mines and mineral deposits of England reside the main sources of its industrial power. An Englishman thinks that by taking stock of the mineral resources and annual output and ratio of increase of the coal and iron raised in the kingdom, he can best form a correct idea of the probable course and term of its greatness as a commercial and industrial nation. His commercial rivals admit the truth of his reasoning, and place in the schedule of England's assets her coal and iron as very important funds of national capital.

Under the Ontario Letters Patent Act, 29 mining companies were incorporated during last year. Only 24 such companies were incorporated during the four preceding years. Our production of gold bullion has increased rapidly. In 1893 it was 1,695 ounces, worth \$32,960; in 1894 it was 2,022 ounces, worth \$32,776; in 1895 it was 3,030 ounces, worth \$50,281, and in 1896 it was 7,154 ounces, worth \$121,848. The product has been increased fourfold in amount and value in four years. Until the fall of 1895 only one mill of ten stamps was treating gold ores in this Province. Since then two mills of ten stamps each have been working regularly, and four others, with an aggregate of 45 stamps, at intervals, on ores of mines in process of development. A mill of twenty stamps at the Foley Mine, Seine River, was expected to commence work last week, and during the present year there is a good prospect for at least five

additional mills in the north-western and northern parts of the Province being built and completed, with an aggregate capacity of 95 stamps. Besides these, a mill for treating refractory gold ores by an entirely new process is nearly completed in Hastings County, which will have a capacity of 75 tons per day, the equivalent of a 40-stamp mill.

I have been speaking only of mines in actual operation. Outside of these a great deal of development work has been done, which must soon lead to very important results.

A POLICY OF ECONOMY.

To maintain a constant and vigorous check over all our expenditures, great and small, to avoid useless or wasteful outlay of every kind, is, we all contend, a most important matter. To maintain the highest possible efficiency in every department of the public service, adequately and promptly to meet present wants and judiciously to provide for future needs, is at the same time an equally important consideration. We have, therefore, a dual aim, a dual problem, so to speak, constantly before us if we are to deal in a wise and appreciative way with the finances of the Province. That our critics in this House and out of it are not candid in their avowed desire to curtail expenditures I do not for a single moment contend. Nor do I wish to be understood even to suggest that they are unwilling loyally to sustain us in our firm and unalterable determination to provide adequately and in every possible way for the ceaselessly growing needs of a progressive Province. What I do say, however, is that in all their criticisms of our financial administration, if we keep this dual object in view, viz, closest economy and highest efficiency of service, they are invariably attempting to make bricks without straw. At any rate the supply of straw thus far on hand has been all too limited to admit of their being either seriously or profitably occupied for any considerable length of time. Nor do I say, Mr. Speaker, that their criticisms have not been at times of some assistance to the Government. I ask them, therefore, to allow me to remind them that any and all criticism which loses sight of the all-important fact that a constantly growing and progressive Province and a fixed and stationary expenditure are incompatible the one with the other, can neither be helpful to the Government nor of any public benefit.

I ask rather for suggestions pointing to a possible and practicable diminished expenditure which would in no sense cripple the efficiency of the public service, for suggestions which, even though they involve wholly new expenditures, would result beneficially to the Province either by developing its resources or otherwise, as well as for suggestions which would aid the Government in maintaining on proper, reasonable and judicious lines and increasing as well, if possible, the receipts and the income of the Province. I hope that my friends opposite to me will admit that this is a fair and reasonable statement of the case. The regular stereotyped and time-honored routine of a Leader of the Opposition is of course to suggest that the Government of the day has in some way or another mismanaged public business. I ask my hon. friends opposite to rise above this routine. I do not by any means complain of their being critical. On the other hand, I ask them to be more than critical. I ask them to be suggestive as well as critical. A well-known Englishman said: "We English are not very careful about the outlay of money, provided we are sure that we get twenty shillings' worth for our pound." The idea thus neatly expressed is as true of Canada as it is of England.

FAIR CRITICISM INVITED.

I wish again to remind those who, in discussing our finances, dilate upon our increasing expenditure as well as upon our inelastic and almost stationary revenue, and delight to draw doleful conclusions as to our future, that this Province has expended in aid of railways alone \$6,449,000, and for the erection of hospitals or asylums in which we provide the necessaries and some of the comforts of life for over 4,000 of our afflicted classes, \$4,010,000, not to speak of other millions expended here and there in promoting divers equally deserving objects. And I would ask them now to point to even one line of railway to which, having regard to the wide general public interest, we could have justly or prudently refused financial aid, or to name a public building which was erected unnecessarily or one day too soon. The public interest loudly and urgently called for these railway grants, and the cause of common humanity as well as the honor and good name of our fair Province inexorably demanded the erection of the various buildings and institutions to which I have referred. Mere general, vague declamation or criticism, I repeat, counts for

nothing. We have as best we could cut our coat according to our cloth. It is a truism to say that we must look not only at the money we have to spend, but also at the needs we have to meet. Easy-going indifference to cost is, of course, to be deprecated, and it is by no means a characteristic of the Liberal party. In what country, let me ask, enjoying progressive self-government, is it ever seriously argued that expenditures can remain stationary and the work of progress and development be at the same time successfully prosecuted? Only last year in England, and it was a phenomenally bright financial year for the nation, be it remembered, a Tory Chancellor of the Exchequer warned the House of Commons that if the present plainly manifest disposition to widen and enlarge public services were to continue, they would soon find themselves face to face with the alternative of either imposing new taxation or stopping that reduction of the public debt which is the sheet anchor of their credit with the world. He forcibly reminded the House that in the last twenty years their population had increased 19 per cent., that the yield of the four great heads of taxation, outside of income tax, had gone up by a less percentage, viz., by $16\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., that the yield of a penny in the pound in the income tax had also increased, but that the rate of increase was only $15\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., while the expenditure in the same period, viz., 1876 to 1896, a time of peace, let us not forget, had risen by 68 per cent. Population had increased 19 per cent., yield of taxation, say, 17 per cent, and the national expenditure four times as much, viz., 68 per cent. If we are in this Province to continue to enlarge the action and sphere of government, grant aid in all directions and increase it from year to year, assume new obligations from time to time—and such is the tendency in all countries—then the cost of administration must of a certainty proportionately increase. The people of this Province, like the people of England, will not be content to stand still and mark time, but will insist that advance, progress and development shall be the guiding watchwords of their Administration. All criticism such as that to which I have been referring is therefore valueless and of no effect.

I move, Mr. Speaker, that you do now leave the Chair.

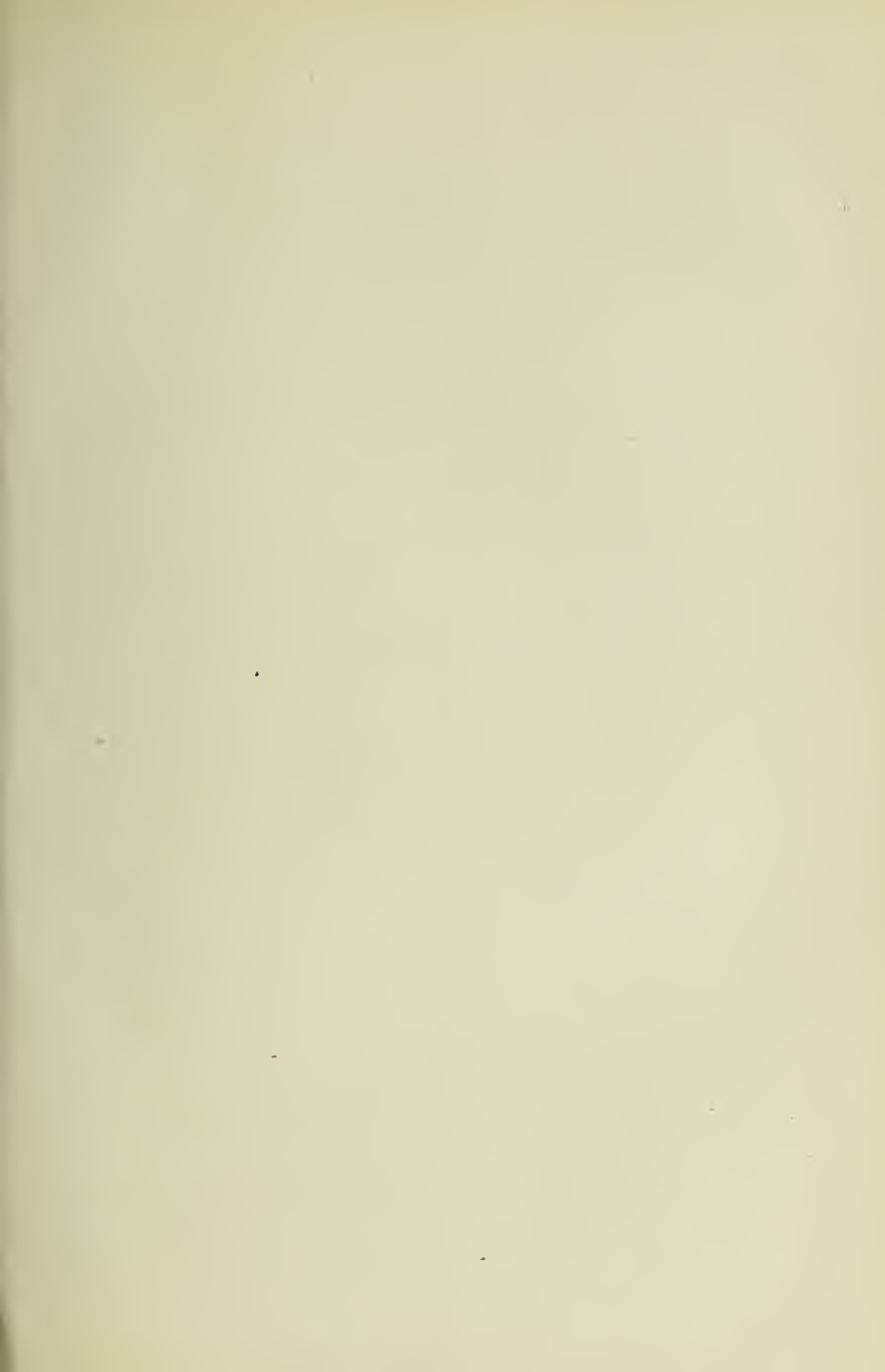
APPENDIX.

STATEMENT shewing amounts payable annually for Certificates issued
by the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, for "Aid to Rail-
ways" and "Annuities."

Year.	Railway Aid Certificates.	Annuities.	Year.	Railway Aid Certificates.	Annuities.
				\$ c.	\$ c.
			<i>Forward</i> ...	1,221,046 36	1,804,000 00
1897.....	\$ 150,050 72	\$ 90,200 00	1917	44,186 34	90,200 00
1898.....	121,537 72	90,200 00	1918.	44,186 34	90,200 00
1899	107,105 33	90,200 00	1919.	44,186 34	90,200 00
1900	101,032 32	90,200 00	1920.....	44,186 34	90,200 00
1901	69,226 91	90,200 00	1921.....	44,186 34	90,200 00
1902	53,069 31	90,200 00	1922.....	44,186 34	90,200 00
1903	44,601 63	90,200 00	1923.....	44,186 34	90,200 00
1904	44,186 34	90,200 00	1924.	44,186 34	83,500 00
1905	44,186 34	90,200 00	1925.....	44,186 34	69,800 00
1906	44,186 34	90,200 00	1926.....	44,186 34	56,650 00
1907	44,186 34	90,200 00	1927.	44,186 34	44,250 00
1908	44,186 34	90,200 00	1928.....	44,186 34	38,000 00
1909	44,186 34	90,200 00	1929.....	44,186 34	38,000 00
1910	44,186 34	90,200 00	1930.....	43,486 74	38,000 00
1911	44,186 34	90,200 00	1931.....	39,988 74	31,000 00
1912	44,186 34	90,200 00	1932.....	32,992 74	20,000 00
1913	44,186 34	90,200 00	1933	30,194 34	16,000 00
1914	44,186 34	90,200 00	1934... ..	28,095 54	16,000 00
1915	44,186 34	90,200 00	1935.....	16,202 34	12,000 00
1916	44,186 34	90,200 00	1936.....	10,163 81	4,000 00
<i>Forward</i> ...	1,221,046 36	1,804,000 00	Totals.....	1,996,593 03	2,902,600 00

NOTE.—Present value of Railway Certificates—(interest $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
half yearly). \$1,402,352 85
Present value of Annuities—(interest $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. half-
yearly)..... \$1,566,248 40

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.



SPEECH

OF THE

Hon. R. Harcourt

TREASURER OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

Delivered on the 14th Day of December,

1897,

for 1898

In the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, on moving
the House into Committee of Supply.



SPEECH

OF THE

Hon. R. Harcourt

TREASURER OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

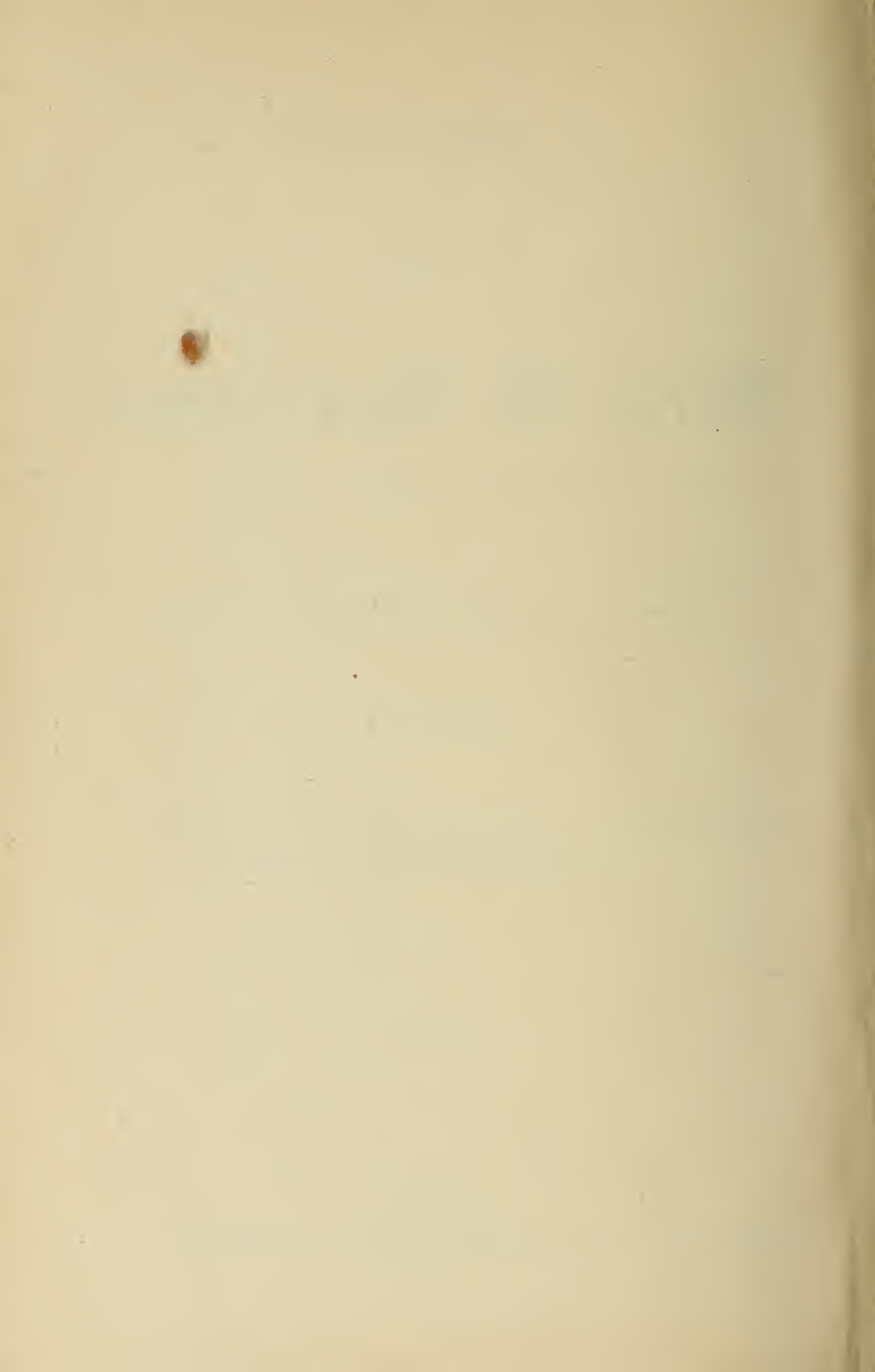
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TORONTO :

WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, PRINTERS, &C., 68 AND 70 FRONT ST. WEST.
1897.



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FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF

HON. R. HARCOURT

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

TORONTO, 14th December, 1897.

Mr. SPEAKER :—

Owing to the unusually early date of the commencement of the session, and to the fact that the accounts in the hands of honorable members cover only ten months of the present year, instead of the full calendar year as heretofore, my statement this afternoon must of necessity differ considerably from those I have previously had the honor to deliver, both as to its subject matter and arrangement.

At the very earliest hour possible the accounts for the balance of the year, viz., for the months of November and December, will be presented to the House in the usual form, and honorable members will then, as always heretofore, have the fullest opportunity to examine them in detail, and subject them in committee, if need be, to closest scrutiny.

It must be apparent to everyone that much valuable time will in this way be saved, that the business of the session will be greatly facilitated and expedited by bringing down now, as we have done, the full accounts of the year up to the end of October last, and that the convenience of honorable members will thus be best suited.

RECEIPTS.

RECEIPTS, TEN MONTHS ENDED 31ST OCTOBER, 1897.

SUBSIDY.....	\$1,116,872 80	
SPECIFIC GRANT.....	80,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,196,872 80

INTEREST ON CAPITAL HELD, AND DEBTS DUE

BY THE DOMINION TO ONTARIO.....	\$212,414 48
INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS.....	22,233 03

\$234,647 51

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT :—

Crown Lands	\$84,405 10
Rent <i>re</i> Crown Lands.....	154,735 07
Railway Lands.....	176 58
Clergy Lands	2,620 11
Common School Lands.....	10,089 95
Grammar School Lands.....	2,314 12
University Lands	705 89
Woods and Forests.....	1,132,387 49
Mining Licenses.....	2,411 20
Miscellaneous	311 28
Refunds	31 22

1,390,188 01

ALGOMA TAXES	820 93
LAW STAMPS	50,653 79
LICENSES	289,157 12
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT	50,324 25
SALE OF LANDS AT TORONTO L. A.....	4,000 00

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS REVENUE :—

Toronto Lunatic Asylum	\$30,115 88
Mimico “	3,826 04
London “	10,428 13
Hamilton “	9,544 05
Kingston “	8,032 24
Brockville “	3,296 30
Orillia “	3,341 68
Reformatory for Females.....	1,183
“ Boys.....	328 50
Blind Institute	393 00
Central Prison Industries.....	15,000 00

85,488 87

CASUAL REVENUE :—

Provincial Secretary's Department.	\$33,840 65
Provincial Registrar's Branch.....	120 05
Registrar General's Branch.....	230 50
Fines, etc	3,119 89

Insurance Companies' Fees—Ontario	
Act and 1891 Act.....	\$14,884 49
Loan Companies—Fees	10,199 95
Public Officers' Surplus Fees (57 Vic., Cap. 9, and R.S.O. Cap. 50)	10,828 26
Fees—Local Masters of Titles.....	2,950 82
Shooting and Fishing Licenses.....	2,319 21
Circus Licenses.....	891 26
Intestate Estates Moneys	6,845 16
Official Gazette	11,970 76
Private Bills	4,048 60
Statutes.....	1,461 02
Ground Rent, old Agricultural Hall site	4,000 00
Refunds.....	4 41
Incidentals	51 77
Insurance Companies' Assessment re Expenditure for Insurance Branch.....	2,999 99
Removal of Patients to Asylums...	4,338 24
	<hr/>
Succession Duties.....	\$115,104 98
	83,546 30
DRAINAGE WORKS ASSESSMENTS.....	4,649 17
	<hr/>
	\$3,505,453 73
DRAINAGE DEBENTURES	23,136 13
“ TILE.....	8,205 95
SALE OF ANNUITIES	156,342 51
	<hr/>
	\$3,693,138 32

EXPENDITURE, TEN MONTHS ENDED 31ST OCTOBER, 1897.

Civil Government.....	\$211,526 20
Legislation	136,904 10
Administration of Justice	358,642 71
Education	673,189 47
Public Institutions Maintenance	692,059 80
Immigration	6,767 60
Agriculture	168,052 37
Hospitals and Charities	192,694 08
Repairs and Maintenance	67,414 61
Public Buildings	103,304 28
Public Works.....	26,750 70

Colonization Roads.....	\$79,391 67	
Charges Crown Lands	144,257 06	
Refunds	23,829 87	
Statutes Consolidated.....	14,963 80	
Miscellaneous.....	129,301 34	
		<hr/>
	\$3,029,049 66	
Drainage Debentures	6,872 94	
“ “ (Tile)	6,800 00	
Railway Aid Certificates	112,395 86	
Annuity.....	45,100 00	
		<hr/>
		\$3,200,218 46

Our total receipts for the ten months' of 1897 to the end of October amount, as honorable gentlemen will notice, to \$3,693,138.

It exceeds our estimate, which was of course for the whole year, by \$477,000.

In making my statement, however, last February, I expressly informed the House that I was confident that the actual receipt would exceed the estimate. We have received already during ten months of this year a considerably larger sum than we have received any one year since 1893. It is gratifying to know that we have received during the first ten months of this year \$203,467 more than we received for all of last year.

The main source of increase, it will be noticed, is in the receipt from Crown Lands.

For the period of ten months which I am now considering our total receipts from the Crown Lands Department amounted to \$1,390,178, the largest receipt of any year since 1893.

Last year we received \$925,262. The average yearly receipt from this Department for twenty-six years has been \$978,264. From the sale of Crown Lands we received this year \$84,405, from rents, mining leases, the noticeably large amount of \$154,735, and from woods and forests, \$1,132,387. From mining leases we received last year \$46,940. We sold during the year 159½ miles of timber lands, obtaining for it \$265,162, or \$1,665 per mile. We received up to the end of October from this sale \$88,812. The balance is still outstanding. Omitting altogether the proceeds of this sale, our Crown Lands receipts for the ten months of 1897 have been exceptionally large.

The Sandfield Macdonald Government, it will be remembered, had four sales of timber, one during each year of its term of office. The

average price realized at these four sales was \$260.41 per mile. We have had only seven sales in twenty-six years, and we have realized as our average price \$1,221.67 per mile.

The berths disposed of at our sale last August are situated chiefly near Lake Wahnapiatae, in the Townships of Rathbun, Scadding, Kelly, Davis and Hanmer.

These five Townships are situated in a district that has been prospected by miners and in which hundreds of applications have been made for leases or patents under the Mines Act. The Department could not grant leases or patents before it had disposed of the pine timber.

It was therefore absolutely necessary, as well as prudent, to sell this timber in order that the applicants might obtain their titles, and that very serious loss by fire might be averted.

INTEREST RECEIPTS.

We received as interest this year on our Trust Funds and Investments \$234,647. Of this amount \$212,414 was remitted to us by the Dominion Government as the interest due us on the funds it holds in trust for us. The balance, \$22,233, represents interest on our drainage debentures and interest received from the banks on our deposits.

The plain fact, Mr. Speaker, that we have thus received this very year \$212,414 from the Dominion Government, and I expect an additional sum before the year closes, is conclusive proof that the Dominion holds in trust for us a large capital fund of several millions of dollars on which it regularly pays us interest. I will take occasion later on to refer to this question.

LICENSE RECEIPTS.

We received altogether this year from liquor licenses \$289,157. It is made up as follows:—

Revenue from city municipalities.....	\$116,162.12
“ “ municipalities other than cities ..	154,995.00
Total.....	\$271,157.12
Revenue from brewers and distillers, 1897	18,000.00
Total revenue for 1897, including brewers' and distillers' licenses.....	\$289,157.12

The revenue from liquor licenses (not including brewers' and distillers') shows a net increase of \$2,984.00 over last year, the revenue from the cities having increased by \$3,540.00, and that from other municipalities decreased by \$556.00.

The fee for a brewer's license is \$250.00. Since last session the Privy Council confirmed our right to exact a license fee from brewers and distillers.

The following table shows the amount of license revenue retained by the Province for its own use and the amount it distributed amongst the municipalities during each of the last five years.

LICENSE YEAR.	PROVINCE.	MUNICIPALITIES.
1893.....	\$294,516.72.....	\$289,996.74
1894	277,330.14.....	282,473.97
1895.....	272,809.12.....	272,101.31
1896.....	268,172.78.....	267,072.40
1897.....	271,157.12.....	270,906.00

The Province of Quebec retains all license moneys and returns no part of them to the municipalities. It received from this source last year \$663,087.

The total number of tavern, shop, and wholesale (not including brewers' and distillers') licenses

Issued in 1892.....	was 3,369
“ 1893.....	“ 3,276
“ 1894.....	“ 3,151
“ 1895	“ 3,132
“ 1896.....	“ 3,096

a total decrease in five years of 273 licenses.

The number issued in 1874 was 6,185, in 1884, 3,970, and in 1894, 3,151. The next five years will in all probability witness a still more striking diminution. The Act passed last session abolishing saloons, and allowing only three tavern licenses for the first 1,000 of the population instead of four as in former years, and only one license for each 600 thereafter instead of 400 as formerly, will, in connection with the unwritten law of the survival of the fittest, inevitably contribute to this result.

The sum of \$115,104, representing what we call “Casual Revenue,” is made up of more than twenty miscellaneous items of receipts. The largest of these items is that of \$33,840, which comes to us from the Provincial Secretary's department, and nearly all of this is made up of fees received for charters of incorporation. The number of charters issued greatly exceeded that of previous years. From marriage licenses we received \$2,000. In 1869 the Sandfield Macdonald Government received from marriage license fees \$31,531. Perhaps this is the only instance on record of a loss of revenue of which every one approves.

From the Insurance Department we received a little more than \$25,000. The fees received under the Ontario Insurance Act of last session amounted to \$17,864. The annual registry fees of Dominion Licensees and Friendly Societies amounts to \$13,481. We received by way of annual registry certificate fees payable by building societies, loan companies and trust companies, and for charters and application fees \$10,200. This source of revenue dates from the passing of our Loan Corporations Act of last session.

ANNUITIES.

We received from our sale of annuities this year \$156,342.

Our first sale was in 1884. In that year we sold to the amount of \$13,400 a year. This year we only needed to sell to the amount of \$7,000 a year, and the difference in amount of course represents our improved position as to these railway obligations. The amount we sold this year was smaller than that of any previous year. During the next few years, unless we grant aid to railways to a large extent in the meantime, these railway obligations will decrease considerably.

Next year these obligations will be \$28,000 less than those we have met this year, in 1899 there will be another drop of \$14,000, the following year a drop of \$6,000, and four years from now they will, as compared with this year, be diminished to the amount of nearly \$80,000. In 1884, the year of our first sale, the purchaser's investment brought him an interest yield of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The purchasers this year will receive less than $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on their investment.

It must always be remembered that the issue and sale of these annuities does not add one dollar to our existing obligations. When we sell annuities we merely postpone the railway obligations which mature during the year in which the sale takes place. We have had nine sales of annuities since 1884. We have had five sales during the last two parliaments. We have not sold them every year. We did not sell them, for example, in 1893 or 1894, or in 1880, 1889 or 1890. We have paid out for railway aid since 1884 \$1,013,204 more than we have received from our nine sales of annuities.

During these two parliaments moreover, that is from 1890 to 1897 inclusive, we have paid out for railway aid and to retire annuities \$1,099,732 more than we have received from the five sales of annuities referred to.

SUCCESSION DUTIES.

I estimated that we would receive from succession duties during the year \$175,000. Up to the end of October we had received \$83,546. Only

fifty estates out of three or four thousand came within the Act. I will before the session closes be able to give the exact number of estates which were administered during the year. In twenty-five of our counties not a single estate paid duty this year. The county of York, including Toronto, paid half of the total sum we received.

Since 1892, when our Act was passed, we have received in all \$744,376. The Government claims and is entitled to much credit for this large receipt. All economists agree that this is as just and equitable a means of raising revenue as has ever been devised. It fully conforms with the foundation principle that all taxation should have regard to the ability to pay on the part of the taxpayer. Under our Act only large estates (and we have but few of them in our young country) are dutiable. But one estate out of every fifty is reached by its provisions. Direct heirs very rarely pay anything. Collateral and remote heirs bear nearly all of the burden. No estate less in value than \$10,000 pays any duty under any circumstances. Neither husband, wife, or child, father, mother or grandchild, or son-in-law or daughter-in-law, is called upon to pay anything unless the estate exceeds \$100,000 in value.

In other states and countries, New York, Pennsylvania and England itself for example, similar Acts have a much wider application, a higher scale of duties, and reach much smaller estates. Everyone of our sister Provinces has copied our legislation in this direction. The receipts under our Act are ear-marked by the statute itself and must go to charitable purposes. Our statute does not apply to property given, devised or bequeathed for religious, charitable or educational purposes. Succession or inheritance duties to the amount of \$2,126,894 were received in New York State during one fiscal year, viz., 1895. The British Government received last year a million of dollars from a single estate.

ASYLUM EXPENDITURES.

We expended during the ten months for public institutions maintenance \$692,059. This is more than one-fifth of all our expenditures. We spent for this purpose during all of 1896, \$796,567. In our seven large asylums there were 4,851 patients in residence on the 30th day of September last. The daily average population for 1897 was 4,867. There were thirty-three more female patients than male.

This is nearly four times as many patients as we had twenty years ago. There were 158 more than we had during the previous year. The daily average population in 1894 was 4,334 ; in 1895, it was 4,557 ; in 1896,

4,709, and in 1897, 4,867. The annual cost per patient this year is \$126.28, as against \$134 55 last year. It will be at once admitted that this in itself evinces on the part of those in charge of these institutions, great care and watchfulness as regards every item of expenditure.

We include, in common with several of the United States, (Massachusetts for example), in our per capita cost, ordinary repairs.

In six State asylums of Massachusetts, the annual per capita cost was \$176.80. The per capita cost in our seven asylums is \$126.28.

At the Pontiac Asylum, Michigan, it was, according to the last annual report, \$175.41, and at the Mattawean Hospital New York, \$192.20.

The last reports I have at hand furnish me with some additional comparisons which will, I know, interest the House. The asylums, or hospitals, as many prefer to call them, which I will name are large and well equipped institutions

	Weekly cost per capita.	Annual cost per capita.
Elgin, Illinois.....	\$2 70	\$140 30
Utica, New York, 1896.....	3 82	198 62
Willard, New York, 1895.....	2 83	147 42
Hudson River, New York.....	3 92	204 80
Middletown ".....	3 75	195 31
Buffalo ".....	3 53	183 56
Binghampton ".....	3 59	186 68
St. Lawrence ".....	4 23	219 85
Rochester ".....	4 50	233 44
Province of Ontario, 7 asylums.	2 43	126 28

We spend more for the maintenance of our public institutions than we do for any other single service, viz., nearly, if not fully, \$2,200 a day ; out of every \$100 the Province spends, nearly \$22 of it is required for their support. It means a great deal therefore that we are able conclusively to show that we maintain them at a considerably less cost than is required for exactly similar institutions elsewhere.

That they are efficiently managed and generously provided for both as regards diet, clothing, and expert professional treatment, no one will pretend to dispute.

In only seven or eight of the United States are the indigent insane cared for by the State. New York State is one of these, and it levies a special tax on all the taxable property of the State for their support. Taxes to the amount of \$4,292,346 were so levied in 1896 for this special purpose.

In eighteen of the States, among them Iowa, Illinois, Michigan and Massachusetts, the burden of this great care rests solely on the municipalities.

The Province of Quebec assumes half of the burden and throws the other half on the municipalities. Nova Scotia gives a small contribution towards their maintenance, amount to one-fifth of the gross expenditure. In Ontario the municipalities, on the other hand, are relieved of the burden altogether.

I could readily give further illustrations to show that this Province is extremely liberal in the grants it gives with the object of relieving the municipalities.

Our two largest items of expenditure are those for Education and for maintenance of our Public Institutions.

In 1895 we expended for Education \$693,042, while the Province of Quebec expended only \$371,260.

In the same year we spent for maintenance of public institutions, including hospitals, \$989,443, while Quebec spent only \$378,158.

The insane asylums of the State of New York are beyond question carefully managed institutions. The people of the State, as I have said, are taxed directly for their support. A ratepayer assessed for \$3,000 pays about \$3 a year for this purpose.

It is often urged that where direct taxation is resorted to, the taxpayer will closely scrutinize every outlay and insist on strictest economy.

And yet we have succeeded in this Province in keeping our asylum expenditures considerably under those of the State of New York.

Does not this tend to prove that we manage our institutions with due regard to economy?

The State Commission in Lunacy in New York State carefully revises the detailed monthly estimates, which are prepared by the stewards of the various hospitals under the direction of the superintendents. Every precaution is taken to keep down expenses.

¶ It will, I am sure, interest hon. members if I compare or contrast with some detail one of these New York State institutions with one of ours as regards expenditures. The asylum at Ogdensburg, New York, is called the St. Lawrence State Hospital. The River St. Lawrence, and it alone, separates it from our Asylum at Brockville. No two institutions could be more similarly circumstanced. There is accommodation for 1,300 patients at Ogdensburg and 506 for at Brockville.

The capital expenditure on lands, buildings and furnishings at Ogdensburg amounts to \$2,272,467, that at Brockville \$440,126.

The rate of cost per bed at Ogdensburg is \$1,758, at Brockville \$870.

The per capita cost of maintenance at Ogdensburg last year was \$213, at Brockville \$143.

The number of medical officers at Ogdensburg is 1 for every 127 patients, at Brockville 1 for every 193 patients.

The number of officers, attendants, nurses and employees at Ogdensburg is 1 for every 4 patients, at Brockville 1 for every 6.

At Ogdensburg \$82 is paid for salaries of officials and employees for every patient, at Brockville \$48.

All supplies at Ogdensburg are bought by the steward in the open market : we buy our supplies for the main part (viz., 84 per cent.) by tender.

Their Commissioners believe they can only make sure of getting provisions of the best quality by buying in the open market.

The buildings at Ogdensburg, having regard to the accommodation, cost TWICE as much as those at Brockville, the per capita cost of maintenance is 60 PER CENT. higher, the number of officials 50 PER CENT. larger.

The salaries paid to officials generally at Ogdensburg are nearly DOUBLE those paid at Brockville.

The Superintendent of the Ogdensburg Asylum, the Assistant Superintendent, and the Bursar, each of them receive twice as large a salary as we pay the same officials at Brockville.

These figures speak so plainly and forcibly that I need not further comment on them.

May I give another comparison ? I will refer to 6 representative asylums situate in four of the most advanced States of the Union.

PER CAPITA COST OF PATIENTS IN SIX AMERICAN ASYLUMS IN 1896.

	Annual Cost.	Weekly Cost.	Daily Av'ge Population.
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	\$189 92	\$3 46	1,177
Pontiac, Mich.	175 41	3 37	1,059
Columbus, Ohio.....	136 70	2 63	1,274
Cleveland, Ohio.....	134 04	2 57	1,100
Warren, Penn.	187 72	3 61	944
Harrisburg, Penn.....	183 62	3 33	841
Province of Ontario	126 28	2 43	4,254

The average weekly cost per capita for the maintenance of lunatics in these asylums was \$3.16. In Ontario asylums, for 1897, it was \$2.43, a difference per capita of 73 cents weekly.

The average daily population of lunatics in 1897 in Ontario was 4,254. If the same average rate of maintenance was charged in Ontario as in the American institutions it would mean to us an increased expenditure of \$161,476.64 a year.

If the average rate in Ontario were applied to the above American asylums it would mean a saving to them of \$242,754.20 a year.

The foregoing 6 American asylums are thoroughly representative. Their circumstances and conditions are not unlike ours. A comparison with them is therefore fair and reasonable. The per capita cost of management in each of them is higher than in any of ours.

They have a larger population than ours and that fact should tend to diminish their per capita cost, since the cost of management should decrease with increasing numbers.

The cost of fuel, a very important item in the cost of maintaining asylums, is much less in these States than it is in Ontario. In a recent report of the Columbus Asylum, for example, this statement appears ;— “ We have a contract for coal this year at the remarkably low price of \$1.04 per ton.”

The following summary will prove of interest :—

	Average annual cost.	Average weekly cost.	Popu- lation.
6 American asylums.....	\$167.90	\$3.16	6,395
6 Ontario asylums.....	126.28	2.43	4,254

LEGISLATION.

In 1895 the cost of Legislation in Ontario was 7 cents per head, while in Quebec it was 13 cents, and in the Dominion $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The cost of Civil Government in Ontario in 1895 was $11\frac{1}{2}$ cents per head, in Quebec $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and in the Dominion $29\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

And yet we have never heard of our critics opposite complaining of the excessive expenditure at Ottawa or Quebec, either as regards Legislation or Civil Government.

EXPENDITURES NOT CHALLENGED.

Examine, Mr. Speaker, the whole period of Liberal rule in this Province, from 1871 until the end of 1896, and you will find that the Opposition in the various intervening parliaments have challenged less than three-fifths of one per cent. of all our expenditures.

The Opposition in this present parliament has taken objection to less than one per cent. of all our expenditures.

Nearly all of our expenditures pass unchallenged, but when an election approaches, the old and time honored cries of waste and extravagance are revived.

A considerable portion of our yearly expenditure consists of direct grants, apportionments of money sent to County Treasurers, Treasurers of School Boards, of Agricultural Societies and of Hospital Boards. We give the money itself directly back to the people, and they spend it in their own immediate localities in relief of their local burdens. In 1896, for instance, we gave direct grants in this way to the amount of \$1 002,698. For example, if we take all our expenditures of a single year, we will find that out of every \$100 the Province spends, \$19.93 of it is spent for maintaining our public institutions, \$16.95 for purposes of education, \$15.12 for public works and buildings, \$9.74 for administration of justice, \$5.61 for railway aid, \$4.34 for agriculture, \$4.22 for hospitals and charities, \$6.18 for civil government, \$3.55 for legislation, \$2.87 for colonization roads, \$2.48 for charges on Crown lands, \$2.06 for repairs to public buildings, 18 cents for immigration and \$4.89 for the many various unclassified items which make up what we call miscellaneous expenditure.

This analysis of itself shows at a glance what large sums we return each year to the people, and how little is expended for ordinary purposes of government.

INCREASED GRANTS IN AID.

We have spent under the head of Education this year \$673,189. Our total expenditure last year for this purpose was \$702,457. In 1877 we spent \$570,760. Out of each \$100 the Province spends, about \$19 of it goes to support our schools. For hospitals and charities we have given, and these are cash payments sent to the Treasurers of the various institutions, this year \$192,694. We gave \$4,000 each to the Houses of Refuge in the counties of Perth and Lambton.

For agriculture we spent this year \$168,052. In 1887 we spent \$130,567. For administration of justice we spent this year \$358,642, while

ten years ago we spent \$324,495. This illustrates in what ways our expenditures increase. In each case the additional expenditure carries with it corresponding relief to the municipalities.

Our total expenditure for all of 1897 will be considerably less than the House authorized us to spend. We spent last year \$143,587 less than the House voted, and the same statement is true for every year for ten years past, and the amount unexpended each year is considerable.

Is not this fact conclusive proof of our earnest desire to economize whenever possible?

The additional fact that our total expenditures have been continuously decreased for several years past cannot be overlooked.

Our total expenditure in 1891 amounted to....				\$4,158,159.
"	"	1892	"	.... \$4,068,257.
"	"	1893	"	.... \$3,907,145.
"	"	1894	"	.... \$3,842,505.
"	"	1895	"	.... \$3,758,595.
"	"	1896	"	.... \$3,703,379.

I can assure the House that our total expenditure for all of 1897 will be considerably less than that of 1896.

Some of our expenditures are uncontrollable. They increase automatically from year to year.

Our grants for Education, for Agriculture, for maintaining our large asylums with their ever-increasing number of inmates, are of this character. Other expenditures, on the other hand, are well within our control, and it is by exercising care and caution, prudence and economy as to this class that we have been able year by year for seven years in unbroken succession to cut down our aggregate expenditures.

Will honorable gentlemen oppose name a Province or a State in which so desirable an end has been successfully accomplished?

SANDFIELD MACDONALD'S POLICY.

Hon. Gentlemen opposite have been for months past talking continually about the policy and economy of the Sandfield Macdonald Government.

Was it the policy of John Sandfield Macdonald to keep adding to the surplus year by year, and thus form a large reserve fund to be constantly increased by yearly accumulations? Neither he nor any member of his Government advocated such a policy for a single moment. No member of any government in any country so far as I know ever

acted on such a policy. Let us consider briefly what his financial policy was. When he left office there was in the Treasury, as I shall show later on, an available cash surplus of less than \$1,350,000. Our financial critics opposite from a hundred different platforms have recently stated that it amounted to \$4,000,000. Their mistake or exaggeration to the extent of \$2,500,000 is one of several striking examples which I could readily give of the loose assertion, of the unrestrained license of speech they habitually indulge in, when discussing our finances.

Some of them, I am compelled reluctantly to say, judging from their exaggerated speeches only recently delivered, do not seem to even think it necessary to respect the intelligence of their audiences. In a new Province, with its ever-increasing and loud demands for such liberal aid and generous expenditure as would alone furnish the means of helping the people to help themselves—this available cash surplus of \$1,350,000, which the Sandfield Macdonald Administration accumulated from 1868 to 1871, must soon have been exhausted.

His setting apart in his last year of office by statute the sum of \$1,500,000 to aid railways plainly indicated that his policy was in this way to open up the country and develop its resources, and not to hoard up year by year a growing surplus.

Besides, there is a plain and manifest reason why he did not at an earlier date announce a policy of large expenditure, or of distribution of the available money on hand, for public uses.

The reason, Mr. Speaker, briefly and undeniably, is as follows :

In these early years, from 1868 to 1871, the Legislature and Government were looking forward, as we are even now, to the final adjustment of the accounts between the Provinces, and it was then believed—and the Treasurer of that day is himself on record as holding this view—that the result of that adjustment might possibly impose a serious charge on the Province of Ontario. Indeed it was more than hinted at, during these early years, that our Special Funds might necessarily be drawn upon to meet this charge.

The uncertainty, then, as to what the real financial condition of the Province was, the doubt which prevailed as to the amount of the surplus or debt in excess of \$62,500,000, that being the extent of Provincial debts which the Dominion agreed to assume at Confederation, the fact that deductions to the amount of \$291,666 a year were actually made from our subsidy in the early years, up to 1874, to meet the interest charges on this excess of debt ; this it was which prevented the Macdonald Adminis-

tration from entering upon its policy of distributing surplus revenues earlier than it did. Had it not been for such circumstances the Macdonald Government would not have left an available cash surplus of even \$1,300,000.

Our friends opposite seem, at election times at least, to forget, and wilfully too, the dominating circumstances of the case.

SANDFIELD MACDONALD'S SURPLUS.

I have stated, Sir, that the Macdonald Administration left office with an available cash surplus of \$1,350,000. The facts, in connection with it, are as follows: At the close of 1871 the Province had at its credit—

(1) Invested funds to the amount of \$3,637,979, and (2), cash on hand, \$172,985, or altogether \$3,810,964.

From this total there must, however, be deducted four items—(1) \$1,500,000 set apart in 1871, by statute, for Railway Aid, and which could not be used for any other purpose. (2), \$691,131, composed of payments made by the Dominion for Ontario during the term of the Macdonald Administration for various services rendered the Province of Ontario from July 1st, 1867, to December 31st, 1871, such as Education, Administration of Justice, Hospitals and Charities, and maintenance of lunatics at Rockwood Asylum. These items were charged up against Ontario, and not settled for until long after 1871. (3), \$197,000 due to the Province of Quebec from Ontario, as its share of the collections from sales of Common School Lands made during the years of the Macdonald Administration. This amount has been paid in cash to Quebec since 1871. (4), \$96,500, being the price of the Rockwood Asylum, bought from the Dominion Government prior to 1871, but not paid for until after 1877.

These four items, taken together, amount to \$2,484,631, and deducting this from \$3,810,964, we have remaining \$1,326,333, as the exact available cash surplus left in the Treasury by the Macdonald Administration.

Our opponents further say that as soon as John Sandfield left office his successors, the Liberals, began at once to diminish the surplus. This is another reckless and totally unwarranted statement.

THE SURPLUS OF THE MOWAT GOVERNMENT.

Whatever the surplus was, Sir, at the end of 1871, when Sandfield Macdonald left office, it was greatly added to in 1872 and 1873, as well as in later years, by the Mowat Government. The Province, at the end of

1871, had, in investments and in cash, \$3,810,964, while at the end of 1873 it had also in like investments and in cash \$4,726,431.

At both dates I exclude what we call the Trust Funds. In these two years, therefore, viz., 1872 and 1873, the first two years of the Mowat Government, the existing large cash surplus, outside of the Trust Funds, was augmented to the amount of \$900,000, and yet, Mr. Speaker, the Leader of the Opposition is reported in the *Toronto Mail* of November 4th last, to have said, when speaking at Millbrook: "I tell you, and I would be worse than a fool if I did so without knowing it to be true, that during the existence of Sir Oliver Mowat's Government, there never was an instant of time when the Government had a surplus."

The truth is, Sir, there has never been an instant of time when the Mowat government had not a surplus of millions of dollars. (Applause.) To-day, allowing for every possible liability, present and future, including of course our railway obligations, we have an available cash surplus of at least from two to three millions of dollars. The question of the surplus, its amount, and of these railway obligations I will discuss later on. The extremely rash and random statements of my honorable friends will not alter the facts. This very year, Mr. Speaker, we will have a large surplus, our total receipts exceeding our total expenditures by at least \$350,000.

The surplus we have been discussing for so many years past, is for the most part the creation of the Mowat Government. In the years 1872 and 1873 to which I have just alluded, as well as in later years, for example in 1880, 1881, 1887, 1888, 1892 and 1893, and this very year, 1897, the total receipts of the Mowat Government and of the Hardy Government were largely in excess of the total expenditures. The annual savings and accumulations of these years I have just named amount to more than \$2,500,000, and in each of these years there were extraordinary expenditures of which every one approved outside of the Supply Bill, and in the aggregate involving a large outlay of money.

Our opponents evidently seek to conceal the facts from the people. Our railway aid policy inaugurated in 1871, has entailed up to the present time an expenditure of more than \$6,500,000 and our surplus distribution scheme an outlay of \$3,389,000. This last named sum was divided among the municipalities of the Province chiefly in the years 1874 to 1877 inclusive. These two policies viz., railway aid and surplus distribution were deliberately intended to have the effect of diminishing our invested surplus funds. The Legislature passed the enactments concerning railway

aid and surplus distribution with the very object, I repeat, of diminishing the surplus belonging to the Province. The Legislature plainly intended that our invested funds should be drawn upon from time to time to meet these very objects. It was after most careful deliberation thought desirable that the surplus revenues of the Province should be utilised as far as possible in developing our resources by means of railway grants, and also, while relieving indebted municipalities, to compensate as far as practicable the municipalities which had not borrowed. It was deliberately thought undesirable to hoard our surplus revenues, to lock them up, to keep them unproductive. In the light of these plain facts, all the criticisms of our opponents are grossly unfair and misleading. May I not fairly ask that those who pretend to instruct public audiences, should, in dealing with these important questions, seek at any rate to keep moderately within the bounds of exact statement? But, our critics say, we should live within our means, we should do as the John Sandfield government did.

It seems needless, Sir, to repeat at this time, but I feel compelled to do so because of the line of attack of our opponents, that all comparisons between the Macdonald administration and ours as to matters of expenditure are ill-timed and misleading, and that all conclusions drawn therefrom are futile and valueless. We must once again remind them that the Ontario of to-day is twice as large territorially as it was in Sandfield's time, that we have 600,000 more people to govern, and that in the intervening years the work of development, of expansion and of growth has in a hundred different ways been going on unchecked. The irreducible minimum of demands on the Treasury is to-day four or five times as great as it was then. I must for the present content myself with only a few hurried illustrations.

1871 AND 1896 CONTRASTED.

John Sandfield left office at the close of 1871. Neither the Central Prison, nor the Institution for the Blind at Brantford were in existence at that time. The buildings themselves cost a large sum of money. Their maintenance alone last year cost \$95,205. The only asylums for the insane we had at that time were those at Toronto and London and part of that at Kingston. We have since built large asylums at Hamilton, Orillia, Mimico and Brockville.

The erection of these four new asylums alone cost us \$2,346,000, and for their annual upkeep we are compelled to pay \$297,000. They accommodate 2,650 patients, and they are all filled to-day save one of the cottages at Brockville.

We maintained only three asylums in 1872 at a yearly cost of \$190,024. We now maintain seven asylums at an annual cost of \$605,788.

In 1871 only 1,366 patients were cared for altogether. We now care for nearly 5,000. We must not forget that when we add to our public buildings we necessarily and proportionately add to our public annual maintenance charges.

Under the Macdonald administration not a dollar was actually spent in aiding the construction of railways. For this one purpose we have since 1871 spent more than \$6,500,000. We have now in the Province 6,542 miles of completed railway in actual operation, and 1,977 miles of it have received substantial aid from the Provincial Treasury.

The construction of these railways entailed an expenditure within the boundaries of the Province by way of wages, materials, rolling stock, etc., of \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000, a vast expenditure of money which in a variety of ways stimulated trade and otherwise aided in the development of our resources.

Our friends opposite in a petulant way complain of our financial administration, and in vague, general, loose terms denounce it. As a special evidence of our mismanagement they point to the railway certificates and annuities issued from time to time.

Here, Sir, is an expenditure of over \$6,500,000 given by us in aid of railways since 1871. Let us come to close quarters for once. Did any one of our critics, and some of them have had seats in this House for two or three parliaments, ever object from his seat in this House to a single dollar of it? Will my honorable friend from Lanark or from West York now rise and name the railway which we aided and to which we should not have given aid?

Has my honorable friend who leads the opposition a different railway policy to propose? If so, the country will be glad to learn of it. So far as I know, he has not to this hour on a single occasion taken objection in the House to our scheme of railway aid, or to any part of it, or to the issue of a single railway certificate. The money we have given to railways alone since 1871 has more than four times over exhausted the cash surplus left by the Macdonald administration.

And yet the Leader of the Opposition says, and keeps saying, that we have squandered the surplus of the previous Government. Not one dollar of it, as he well knows, was spent for ordinary purposes of government, or as part of our current, ordinary, or normal expenditures.

Under the Surplus Distribution Scheme there was paid directly to the municipalities of the Province from the Provincial Treasury, mainly in the years 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877, more than \$3,388,000, and the municipalities throughout the Province in their turn expended this large sum thus directly given to them out of the Provincial Treasury on roads and bridges, town halls and schoolhouses, and in paying off their own railway debts. This is the kind of Provincial expenditure which our critics at one time call squandering the surplus and at another time dissipating the surplus.

The Macdonald administration in its last year spent by way of educational aid \$351,000. We spent in 1896 exactly twice as much, viz., \$702,000. The difference, if hoarding were our only object, would in a single year make a nice addition to our surplus. In the course of a single Parliament we could in this way save, if this can be called saving, \$1,400,000.

Of this large sum of \$702,000 the Opposition last session objected to only \$13,900, and it has been already shown, Mr. Speaker, that the items so objected to, making up this \$13,900, are not only in themselves unobjectionable, but also that the policy of our critics in regard to them is short-sighted and unsound.

INCREASED GRANTS TO MUNICIPALITIES.

John Sandfield in his last year spent \$76,000 in aiding agriculture. Last year we spent \$192,000. His Government gave for hospitals and charities in 1871, \$40,000, and we gave five times as much, viz., \$196,000 in 1896. In these three directions alone, viz., education, agriculture, and hospitals and charities, the Macdonald administration in four years spent \$1,715,828, while in our last four years, viz., from 1893 to 1896, inclusive, we spent \$4,198,919.

By pinching these three vastly important services down to the narrow limits fixed by the Macdonald administration, we would have added in the short space of four years to our surplus an accumulation of \$2,483,090.

In other words we gave back to the people in these three ways alone in four years \$2,483,090 more than the Macdonald Administration gave for a like period. To this extent we lightened the burdens of our people. Does not this prove conclusively the utter, I might well say ridiculous absurdity, of comparing the expenditures of our early years with those of recent years, and yet, Sir, it is the fact that in every campaign speech of hon. gentlemen opposite, without a single exception, constant references

have been made to the scale of expenditures of the Macdonald Administration with the aim of showing that the present Government has been extravagant.

But let us pursue this subject a step further and take seven services, viz.:—Administration of Justice, Education, Public Institutions Maintenance, Agriculture and Arts, Hospitals and Charities, Colonization Roads and Railway Aid, and see what sums we would have saved in four years alone, viz., from 1893 to 1896 inclusive if we had not exceeded the limit of expenditure and the measure of Provincial Aid of the Macdonald Administration.

For these seven services alone the Macdonald Administration in its four years from 1868 to 1871 spent \$3,230,068, while the present Government for the same number of years from 1893 to 1896 spent \$10,019,220, a difference in the measure of aid of \$6,879,152 in four years.

By standing still, by marking time, by closing our ears to every suggestion of progress and advancement we could in this way have kept in the Treasury in these four years nearly seven millions of dollars, and added that amount to our surplus. Instead of keeping it in the Treasury we gave it back to the people.

On the one hand we would have had justice less efficiently administered, impoverished schools, inadequate accommodation for the insane and the destitute, fewer cots and beds for the sick in our hospitals, the newer and northern portions of the Province neglected and undeveloped for want of railway aid and colonization roads, and on the other hand a larger surplus.

We deliberately chose the former, remembering that an educated people was the most valuable asset a nation could possibly have, that wise expenditure rather than hoarding is often times truest economy, and that no country in the long run was ever known to suffer through the munificence of its charities. (Applause.)

Moreover, Sir, I wish now with all respect to ask my hon. friends opposite what special right they have to pose as the political heirs of John Sandfield Macdonald, what have they in common with his economical methods of government? Have they not given their unswerving support for eighteen long years to a government elsewhere which was never accused even for a moment of ever seriously entertaining considerations of thrift or economy?

Hon. gentlemen opposite are not his heirs; they are pretenders and usurpers only.

The real heirs of John Sandfield Macdonald as regards his methods of economical administration are to be found on this side of the House, rather than on the Speaker's left.

But further, do our critics opposite for a moment imagine that the electors regard seriously their pretended burning zeal for economy?

The Leader of the Opposition and his every follower in this House by their votes and speeches have justified and supported on all occasions from 1878 to 1896 a financial policy and methods of expenditure at Ottawa the very reverse of economical, which the people of the whole Dominion by their votes have very recently emphatically condemned.

DIRECT TAXATION.

In every one of the speeches of my honourable friend, the Leader opposite, while on his pilgrimage, he keeps repeating the statement that the Province is going behind, that we are not living within our means, that direct taxation is staring us in the face.

Why, Sir, this House has long been familiar with those old, stale, parrot cries rehearsed over and over again these twenty years. The electors of the Province have time and again deliberately pronounced upon them, and the verdict has invariably been in favor of the Government.

The Province is not going behind. I will discuss the matter presently. Will my honourable friends opposite name the Province in our Confederation, the State in the Union to the south of us, or any country wherever situate, which is more progressive than ours, which is better circumstanced financially, which is further removed from direct taxations, or in which strictest economy in the truest sense has been more religiously observed? (Applause.)

More than twenty years ago, and spasmodically ever since, the cry of the Opposition was that we were on the verge of direct taxation. The same melancholy clap-trap—it is nothing else, Mr. Speaker—is now, on the eve of another general election, again resorted to.

Our people know full well that the best means of averting direct taxation, or oppressive financial burdens of any description however imposed, is to maintain in power a government whose stock in trade is not the mere empty promises of untried men, but a long and unbroken record of careful, progressive, and economical administration.

GROWTH AND PROGRESS.

Is the Province going behind? Let us for a moment look beneath the surface, and not trust solely and blindly to desultory and inconclusive statements.

The total receipts of the Province from all sources from its very first year, 1867, down to the close of last year, 1896, amount to \$89,365,700. The total expenditures of the Province of all kinds for the same period amount to \$89,131,561.

We have thus a balance of \$233,000 on the right side of the ledger at the end of thirty years of satisfactory and continuous growth, expansion and development in a hundred directions. The indisputable fact, Sir, is that we had to our credit in our banks at the close of last year \$227,000.

Thirty years of progress characterised in a marked degree by liberal provincial grants in aid of every deserving public object—educational, charitable, agricultural and otherwise, extensive additions in the way of public buildings and public works to our permanent assets from time to time costing several millions of dollars; no service neglected, no waste of public money, no yielding for the sake of mere hoarding to the vice of parsimony, a large cash balance to the good, and an available surplus of cash assets in our trust lands, drainage debentures and other investments, amounting to millions of dollars over and above every obligation, present and future.

And yet my honourable friends opposite cry out, forsooth, that the Province is going behind.

The House will allow me, Sir, to give some further details by way of fuller explanation.

It is plain, then, that we have not gone behind, taking under review the whole period of our separate existence as a Province, since, as I have shown, our total receipts from 1867 to 1896 inclusive have exceeded by a considerable sum, viz., \$233,000, our total expenditures. In these receipts I include interest on our trust funds which were assigned to us at Confederation. I am, of course, not taking into consideration at present the corpus of these funds.

SUMMARY, 1890 TO 1893.

Let us in addition, however, take recent periods and ascertain whether we are going behind or not. Last Parliament embraces the years 1890 to 1893, inclusive. Our total receipts for these four years amounted to \$16,516,579, and our total expenditures \$16,035,985. Instead of going behind, therefore, we saved out of our annual receipts during these four years more than \$480,000. I may be told that we sold annuities in two of these years to the value of \$428,000, and that this amount is included in the receipts. Deduct this \$428,000 and even then the total receipts for the four years exceeded the total expenditures.

We should not, however, deduct this \$428,000, inasmuch as during this period we paid out to retire railway aid certificates and annuities \$1,060,265. The proceeds of our sales of annuities are applied in retiring maturing railway certificates. If we deduct the special receipt we should also deduct the corresponding special expenditure.

Further, during the last Parliament we spent nearly \$2,750,000 on much needed public buildings, and added to that extent to our permanent assets. These large capital expenditures are properly chargeable to capital account and not to current revenue. They amounted in round numbers during these four years to \$3,810,000, made up of (1) \$1,060,265 paid out for railway aid, and (2) nearly \$2,750,000 spent for the erection of public buildings.

To meet these large abnormal expenditures we had in these four years, outside of our ordinary current revenue, only the proceeds of two sales of annuities amounting together to \$429,000 and \$700,000, received part in 1891 and part in 1893, as payment of Dominion bonds we held and which matured in those years. We reduced our drainage investments during the Parliament by only \$21,000. In a word, in these four years we added to our cash deposits in the banks \$483 000 or more than \$100,000 a year. We paid out for railway aid over and above the \$429,000 which we received from our two sales of annuities \$631,800, and without borrowing a single dollar, as is almost invariably done in other countries, spent on public buildings \$2,750,000.

Our critics have not the fairness to state to their audiences that we have in recent years spent millions in erecting public buildings.

We spent during these four years \$966,000 on these new Parliament Buildings ; \$360,000 on the new asylum at Mimico ; \$192,000 on the new Orillia Asylum ; \$113,000 on the new Brockville Asylum, besides giving in cash to Toronto University in its hour of direst need \$160,000.

During the same period we paid to superannuated teachers \$251,270 ; to maintain our successful exhibits at the Chicago Exposition \$99,000 ; in aid of the sufferers by the St. John's fire \$10,000 ; for the Fish and Game Commission \$10,000, not to speak of other considerable sums which are equally outside of the range of our ordinary normal current expenditures.

Our ability from year to year to meet such extraordinary expenditures, and the House unanimously concurred in all of those I have named, is clearest proof that the Province is prosperous and progressive, that it is not going behind.

I have noticed, Mr. Speaker, that in all the speeches of the honorable gentlemen opposite, a labored attempt has been made to show that during the last three years we have been going behind.

I have plainly shown that taking the whole period since Confederation the total receipts of the Province have exceeded the total expenditures, also that this is true concerning last Parliament, viz., the period from 1890 to 1893 inclusive.

SUMMARY, 1894 to 1897.

I am now fully prepared to meet my honorable friends and show conclusively that as to the present Parliament they are wildly in error, and that the closer the financial record of the years 1894 to 1896 is examined the better it will be for the Government.

The only fair way if we wish to arrive at the truth is to take a period of years, and for convenience sake I have taken the period of a Parliament.

If we have a large bank credit at the beginning of a Parliament, surely in framing our estimates of expenditures, we would keep this fact in mind and remember that we have this large balance in reserve to draw upon in case the House deemed it prudent to expend any part of it for some urgent public need. This is our position exactly as regards the last three years.

We commenced this Parliament January 1st, 1894, having at our credit in the banks \$1,000,016. At the end of 1896, three years thereafter, we had in the banks \$226,820, and our critics cry out that we have gone behind to the extent of the difference, viz, \$773,196.

Let us see exactly what we did with this \$773,196, whether it has been wisely expended or not.

We made various large expenditures during this period, simply because we knew we had this large reserve fund to draw upon. The over-expenditures of 1894-5 and 1896 were paid for out of actual cash on hand.

Not a dollar of this large credit bank balance was drawn upon or used to meet current or ordinary expenses. Our ordinary receipts for each of these three years more than met our ordinary expenditures. There was not a deficit in any one of those years.

We cannot include capital expenditures, such as those for Railway Aid, Public Works, or Public Buildings, and charge them up against our ordinary yearly receipts, and in this way figure out a deficit.

We must do, if we wish to be fair, what the Dominion Government has always done, what the other Provinces have always done, what is done in England, viz., charge up these capital expenditures to capital account,

and not charge them against the ordinary current revenues of the year. Let us take these three years, 1894-96, separately.

In 1894 our total receipts were \$3,453,162, and our total expenditures, deducting those on capital account, viz., for Railway Aid and Public Buildings, \$3,218,000. We spent for Railway Aid in 1894 \$221,700, and for Public Buildings, \$403,000. We did not sell annuities in 1894. We spent on the Brockville Asylum building alone \$198,000.

To meet capital expenditures we drew on our cash reserve in 1894 to the extent of \$389,000. I repeat that we spent in that year for Public Buildings \$403,000. We decreased our cash balance \$389,000, but we added \$403,000 to our permanent assets in the matter of Public Buildings. In other words, we convert cash on hand into the Brockville Asylum cottages, and our critics say that this is a proof that we have gone behind.

We had \$1,000,016 cash in the banks, and we urgently needed more asylum accommodation. Which was the better course to pursue? Draw upon our cash reserve, or keep it intact, and leave our lunatics in the different gaols of the Province, instead of erecting asylum cottages at Brockville?

ADDITIONS TO OUR PERMANENT ASSETS.

A simple illustration will occur to the mind of every hon. member. A farmer, or a man in business has, say at the beginning of 1894, \$5,000 to his credit in the bank. He needs a new house and outbuildings. They are indispensable to him. He spends during 1894 say \$2,500 in erecting suitable buildings, and at the end of the year he has only \$2,500 in the bank.

He has converted \$2,500 of his cash on hand into buildings. He has merely changed the nature of his assets. Our critics say that he has gone behind to the extent of \$2,500. In reality, he is better equipped for doing profitable work. This is exactly their argument as regards our financial year, 1894.

Similarly in 1895 we drew again on our cash reserve to the amount of \$173,093, but we spent in the same year on Public Buildings alone (not to speak of Railway Aid), \$265,600, so that in 1895 there was not a deficit. We converted again some of our cash on hand into needed Public Buildings. Our ordinary receipts in 1895 exceeded our ordinary expenditures by \$158,000.

In 1896 our ordinary receipts exceeded our ordinary expenditures by \$87,000. At the close of 1896 we had a comfortable credit cash balance

in our banks amounting to \$226,820, and during the three preceding years we expended on Public Buildings \$877,998, and for Railway aid, over and above our receipts from two sales of Annuities, \$379,000. In a word, during this present Parliament up to the close of 1896, we drew upon our cash reserve to the extent of \$773,196, while we spent on Public Buildings alone a considerably larger sum, viz., \$960,888.

We converted cash on hand into buildings, and our critics cry out that the Province is going behind. The small reduction in our drainage investments does not affect my argument.

All governments and all political parties, so far as I know, save the Opposition in this House, make a clear distinction between ordinary and capital expenditures.

At Ottawa the Parliament buildings and the various departmental buildings were not paid for out of current yearly revenues but are charged to capital account.

Our new Parliament buildings, our Asylum buildings, our Public Works, have all been paid for out of current yearly revenues, and without borrowing a dollar.

Railway subsidies at Ottawa are not charged to ordinary expenditures, but to an account which bankers call "Profit and Loss."

Our critics deem it fair that one rule should prevail at Ottawa and a different one here. They charge our Railway subsidies, our expenditures on Public Buildings, to ordinary expenditure, and in this way they seek to manufacture deficits.

Besides all these we must not forget that we have been able during the last three years out of our ordinary receipts to make large expenditures, not fairly or properly chargeable against them, of all of which the whole House approved. I will enumerate a few of them: Superannuated teachers, \$253,300; Chicago Exposition, \$11,750; Mining development, \$35,350; Inter-Provincial Arbitration, \$56,370; Algonquin Park, \$17,200; Rondeau Park, \$10,980; Good Roads Association, \$7,260; India Famine Relief Fund, \$6,000.

1897.—THE SURPLUS INCREASED.

I must now speak of the ten months of 1897, the full accounts of which we have before us. If our critics had waited until they had seen these accounts they would not have repeated their doleful statements that the Province is going behind.

On the first day of November last, 1897, we had to our credit in the banks no less a sum than \$724,882. We commenced this year with a credit balance of \$226,820, so that we have improved our position during 1897 to the amount of \$498,061, or nearly half a million of dollars.

Our total receipts during the ten months of this year were \$3,693,138, and our total expenditures \$3,200,218.

And during these ten months we have had large capital expenditures, such as \$157,495 for railway aid and to retire annuities, and \$86,269 for public buildings.

We had a credit cash bank balance at the beginning of this Parliament, January 1st, 1894, of \$1,000,016, and November 1st, 1897, near the end of the Parliament, we had in our banks \$724 882.

From January 1st, 1894, to November 1st, 1897, we expended for railway aid and to retire annuities over and above what we received from three sales of annuities \$381,284, and for public building \$1,064,192.

What an effective answer this is to the rash statement that the Province is going behind. Our credit cash bank balance of \$724,882 on November 1st, 1897, furnishes unanswerable proof of the highly prosperous condition of our finances. I must remind the House that honorable gentlemen opposite in their recent speeches have stated, with apparent glee and dramatic earnestness, that we would this year have a deficit of \$600,000.

The actual fact, as you will rejoice to know, Mr. Speaker, is that instead of a deficit we have on the ten months' transactions of this year a clear surplus of total receipts over total expenditures amounting to \$500,000.

What value can the public place hereafter on their statements or their predictions? Time and again I had assured the House that our estimates of receipts would certainly be exceeded, that in the past they had always been exceeded, that our actual expenditures would be kept well within our estimates, that this had always been done, and I gave illustrations from the experience of past years in support of my statement. And yet with no other foundation than the estimates, honorable gentlemen opposite have asserted that we would this year have a deficit of \$600,000.

I think, Sir, that I have clearly shown that ours is not a deficit-making administration, that we have always done our best to live well within our means, that we admirably succeeded in so doing, that we have been progressive, that we have avoided even the appearance of waste, that we have made the most of our resources, and that at the same time we have liberally and generously provided for every urgent public want.

One would imagine, Mr, Speaker, if he did not happen to know otherwise, that our honorable friends opposite were quite serious in their apparent abhorrence of deficits.

They can only manufacture deficits against our administration by ingeniously confusing expenditure on current account for ordinary services of the country, with expenditures on capital account, such as for new buildings or additions to buildings which now exist. These latter expenditures of course improve the position of the Province, and form additions to its assets.

DEBTS AND DEFICITS OF CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENTS.

What about real deficits elsewhere? From 1894 to 1896, inclusive, part of the last period to which I have referred, there were deficits at Ottawa under their own Conservative rule amounting to \$5,694,758. Our critics opposite have always been silent as the grave concerning them.

In these same years 1894-1896 the deficits in the Province of Quebec amounted to \$2,529,404.

The Conservatives were in power at Ottawa from 1878 to 1896. During that time the debt of the Dominion was increased by \$150,760,-268, an increase of 86 per cent. in 18 years, or an average of more than \$8,000,000 a year. Quebec entered into confederation on equal terms with Ontario. The debt of the Province of Quebec to-day exceeds \$32,207,000.

The Dominion pays interest each year on its public debt to the amount of \$10,502,000, or more than \$28,700 a day. The Finance Minister at Ottawa out of every \$4.00 he receives pays more than \$1.00 to meet interest and interest charges on the public debt of the Dominion.

Quebec has to make annual provision for an interest charge alone of \$1,392,700 ; one third of all its revenues goes to pay interest on its debt. The city of Montreal has a debt of \$24,434,000, Toronto a debt of \$17,-397,000, Hamilton \$3,327,000, Ottawa, \$2,781,000 and London \$1,260,-000.

The Province of Ontario stands alone in this regard. Over and above its every obligation it has millions of dollars to the good ; it is regularly in receipt of large sums of money representing interest on its invested funds t, will have a clear surplus on this very year's transactions of \$350,000, and yet our critics cry out "direct taxation" and say that we are going behind.

THE WORK OF ADMINISTRATION ENLARGED.

A successful manufacturer in some particular year enlarges his buildings and spends thousands of dollars in new plant. He does not charge this large outlay against his business receipts for that year, and only an insane man would argue that the fact that he had converted some of his cash into new plant and buildings and thus lessened his cash capital, was necessarily evidence that he was going behind. Sane people on the other hand would contend that the fact that he was able thus to enlarge his business operations was the best of proof that his financial position was improving and that he was prospering.

The Province has year by year greatly extended its business operations in many and diverse lines of public usefulness, establishing at one time a Provincial Board of Health, at another a Bureau of Mines, and later still a Bureau of Forestry ; aiding mining schools and dairy schools in the east and west and north ; constantly initiating different branches and services, each of them helpful to the pursuit of agriculture ; providing in a systematic way, through paid officials, for the preservation of game and fish ; setting aside large reserves of forest lands for purposes of public parks ; founding a well-equipped department for the care of waifs and neglected children ; taking effective measures for improving the condition of our roads and highways ; all of which of course necessitate increased and increasing annual expenditure. And all this and much more, Mr. Speaker, has been done without turning at any time a deaf ear to any meritorious plea for public aid, or neglecting in any way the old and time honored services which from its earliest days the Province has so liberally aided and encouraged.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

I wish now briefly to refer, Mr. Speaker, to the Public Accounts which were yesterday presented to the House, inasmuch as my hon. friends opposite in all their campaign speeches have been complaining that our volume does not give sufficient details, and they point to the report of the Auditor-General at Ottawa as a model which we should imitate. We desire to make our volume, I need scarcely say, convenient for purposes of reference, and that it shall in a clear and lucid way and with sufficient detail furnish to the House and the people the year's financial transactions. Would a volume modelled after that at Ottawa more fully meet our requirements ? I am confident that the average reader or student will give it as his opinion that our volume is much more convenient, more

intelligible and more satisfactory in every way than the Ottawa volume. Hon. gentlemen opposite will doubtless pay great respect to the opinions of their own leaders touching this very question. The views of the Hon. Mr. Foster, late Minister of Finance, and of his colleague Sir Hibbert Tupper are recorded in Hansard. They agree, it will be found, in condemning in most forcible and measured terms the very volume, viz., the Auditor-General's report, which our hon. friends opposite ask us to imitate.

Mr. Foster, in 1895, having stated that the audit, the Audit Department and the powers of the Auditor were based on the English system, complained that the Auditor-General in his later reports had departed from that system. Speaking in committee, Mr. Foster said:—"The English audit, and what was formerly the Auditor-General's audit, would simply give a statement of the salaries or disbursements, state what amount over or under the grant, and if at any time there was a theft of money or any wrong in any way, he would simply make a note of it and call the attention of the House to it. But this report goes very much further. It is a display of items which have nothing to do with an audit. Sir, you may look through the Audit Act without finding anything that forbids the Auditor-General to display all these items, but you will also find that the general tenor of the Act is to provide for an audit such as the Auditor-General first made. . . . If there is any over-expenditure or under-expenditure he is to make a statement of that fact, not to put down the details of every transaction with every Tom, Dick and Harry who happened to be paid for a pound of nails or a hundred feet of boards. If the Auditor-General's report is to give the details of everything that is bought or sold, there ought to be alongside the specifications in each case. Otherwise we are led into difficulties in discussing the matter in this House. And if we, with our knowledge of the technique of these matters, are apt to be misled, how much more are the public into whose hands this volume may happen to fall likely to be misled? You have the generic name given in any case, but you may have a dozen species of that thing, varying in value by hundreds of dollars. Simply to give the name and the price, without any specification as to quality or anything of that kind, is really wrong information." And on another occasion Mr. Foster further said, "would it not be possible to have the volume made a little less bulky? My impression is that it largely defeats its object in being so bulky that it is almost impossible for a man to wade through it. For the convenience of others, does not my honourable friend think

something might be done to whittle down this volume? The accounts in it are very largely duplicated, as they appear in numerous cases, in the departmental accounts. And it seems to me the bulk would be diminished without lessening its intrinsic value."

Sir Hibbert Tupper took part in the same discussions and said, "It is a pity the Auditor General does not follow more closely the English practice. I have had several times occasion to look into the Auditor General's Report over there, who has a vastly greater expenditure to examine into, and his report is smaller than ours. If he attempted anything like the system of the Auditor General of this country his volume would be enormous. An enormous part of that thick and bulky volume serves no purpose whatever. The sum the Auditor would require in order to have full transcript made of all the accounts in detail would be a sum that this Parliament would not for many a long day feel itself justified in granting. The work would be enormous. What is the use of printing pages of correspondence when their publication cannot in any way benefit the public interest?"

A CONCISE VOLUME.

Our last volume of accounts, that of 1896, contains 446 pages, and gives an abundance of detail. The corresponding volume for 1892 contained only 151 pages.

We do not copy out verbatim long invoices of goods of one hundred different kinds bought during the year for our public institutions, and representing more than half a million dollars. To do so would treble or quadruple its size, would involve great expense, and as the ex-Finance Minister at Ottawa points out, instead of giving more information, it would be apt to confuse and mislead.

There are, I need scarcely say, many kinds, grades, varieties and qualities of the goods we buy, whether dry goods, groceries, or hardware, and unless in each case with the invoices we printed also an exact specification or description of the goods bought as to grade or quality, the reader would be no wiser than before.

The Ottawa volume gives no information as to the quality of the goods, and therefore, as the late Finance Minister has pointed out, the value of the volume loses rather than gains by its bulkiness.

OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTIGATION.

Through our Public Accounts Committee every facility is given for examining the invoices themselves, for questioning and cross-examining

the Bursars of the various institutions who buy the goods, for definitely ascertaining their grade or quality, and for personal inspection of samples of the goods in question.

Indeed this has been done year by year, and faithfully done too, by our Public Accounts Committee.

In this way the minutest details of all our expenditures are laid bare before the Committee, and the Press with a blaze of publicity gives them to the House and to the Country. What more can be asked for or desired? We cannot be far astray in following, as we do, the English system.

I would be glad if my honorable friends would examine the English volumes. While much less bulky than the Ottawa volumes, they of course present much larger transactions, involving expenditures thirteen times as large as those of Ottawa.

OUR AUDIT SYSTEM.

My honourable friend the Leader opposite has in all his recent speeches stated with apparent seriousness that we have no genuine or real audit of our accounts.

That one in his position should even think of making such a statement is simply astounding, and is clearest proof in itself that he feels compelled to go very far afield in order to find grounds for criticism.

No banker in this Province, no actuary, no accountant, no financier of any standing, will endorse his statement. I challenge him here and now to the proof. Each account which the Province pays, great or small, is scanned carefully by the Bursar of the institution for which the goods are purchased. The Deputy Minister or the head clerk of same department examines it, and lays it before the Minister in charge for his approval. The Assistant Treasurer, as well as another official of the Treasury Department, must then pass upon it. And all this is done before it reaches the Auditor.

The Auditor only certifies for actual payment, after first satisfying himself that the Legislature has appropriated money out of which this very account is properly payable. What other or additional check could my honourable friend devise? Why does he not give some practical suggestion?

It is not even hinted at that the Auditor, who has been many years in the service, is not diligent, capable, or efficient. No one has ever questioned his integrity, nor accused him of being a partisan. He is not appointed by the Government. He holds office during good behaviour,

and is removable only for cause on address of the Legislative Assembly.

He has able experienced assistants, and the highly important work of his office, down to the minutest detail, is done faithfully and well.

SALES OF TIMBER.

My honourable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, loudly complains that we have spent millions of dollars which we have received from the Crown Lands Department, and he goes back to 1871 and counts the millions. What would he have us do with these receipts? We treat them as ordinary revenue. They are so regarded everywhere. How else could we regard them? Have his friends when in power treated them differently? Sir Charles Tupper was a member of the Nova Scotia Government from 1857 to 1860, and again from 1863 to 1867. Sir John Thompson was a member of the same Government from 1863 to 1867. Each of them treated the revenues of the Crown Lands Department, the proceeds of the sales of Crown Lands as ordinary revenue. The Dominion Government has invariably followed the same practice. He further alleges that we have disposed of our timber wealth in a prodigal way. That this is very far from the truth everyone knows.

The Macdonald Government sold 635 miles in four years. We have sold 4,393 miles in 25 years. The Macdonald Government realized \$260 per mile, while we have obtained \$1,222 per mile. The Dominion Government, one might fairly say, has given away its timber limits. We invariably sell at public auction to the highest bidder. The Ottawa limits have passed into the hands of political favorites secretly without bidding or competition and for only nominal prices. We are compelled, through forest fires which occur from time to time, to sell the limits. In 1896 for example, a large quantity of timber estimated at more than sixty millions of feet was so seriously damaged by fire as to compel us to sell it in order to get for the Province some value out of the burnt territory. At best there was a serious loss. Similar fires have occurred on the north shore of Lake Huron on different occasions, necessitating like sales. We spend considerable sums to prevent fires and employ fire rangers for that purpose.

In a doleful way our friends opposite complain and predict that our timber wealth is being rapidly exhausted.

They have prophesied on this line for long years past, yet our Crown Lands revenues have shown no signs of diminution. With the same care and prudent management which have been exercised in the past, our Crown Lands revenue will not fail us for a generation yet to come. From

1871 to 1896 a period of 26 years our average annual receipt from this source has been \$978,264. I will not pursue the subject further, since the Commissioner of Crown Lands intends to deal with it fully before the session closes.

OUR ASSETS AND OUR SURPLUS.

ASSETS OF THE PROVINCE.

1. — DIRECT INVESTMENTS :—

Drainage debentures invested 31st October, 1897	\$153,869 69
Tile drainage debentures invested 31st October, 1897	127,664 20
Drainage Works—Municipal amounts....	85,534 14
	<hr/> \$367,068 03

2.—CAPITAL HELD AND DEBTS DUE BY THE DOMINION TO ONTARIO, BEARING INTEREST :—

U. C. Grammar School Fund (2 Vict. Cap. 10).....	\$312,769 04
U.C. Building Fund (18 Sect. Act 1854).....	1,472,391 41
Land Improvement Fund (see Award)	124,685 18
The Capital under Act 1884 (A- ward '93)..	\$2,848,289 52
Less estimat- ed balance due the Dominion.	2,000,000 00
	<hr/> 848,289 52
	<hr/> \$2,758,135 15

COMMON SCHOOL FUND :—

Collections by the late Pro- vince of Canada, held by the Dominion, pursuant to the award of 1870	\$1,520,950 24
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COMMON SCHOOL FUND.—*Continued.*

Collections by Ontario, paid
over to the Dominion in
1889 and 1890, after de-
ducting Land Improve-
ment Fund and 6 per cent.
for collections \$936,729 10

\$2,457,679 34

Ontario's share according to population,
1891 1,441,882 90
4,200,018 05

3.—BANK BALANCES :—

Current Accounts..... \$132,382 30
Special Accounts 592,500 00
724,882 30
\$5,291,968 38

LIABILITIES OF THE PROVINCE AT PRESENT
PAYABLE.

1.—BALANCE DUE TO MUNICIPALITIES *re* SURPLUS DISTRI-
BUTION \$ 1,291 30

2.—LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND :—

Balance due to Municipalities under 45
Vict. Cap. 3, and 49 Vict. Cap. 6..... \$3,256 57
Balance due to Municipalities under 54
Vict. Cap. 9 2,771 64
6,028 21

3.—QUEBEC'S SHARE OF COLLECTIONS BY ON-
TARIO ON ACCOUNT OF COMMON SCHOOL
LANDS IN 1890-91-92-93-94-95-96 :—

Collection on lands sold be-
tween the 11th June, 1853,
and 6th March, 1861..... \$63,968 83
Less 6 per cent. cost of man-
agement 3,838 13
\$60,130 70
Less one-quarter for Land Improvement
Fund 15,032 67
45,098 03

3.—QUEEN'S SHARE OF COLLECTIONS, ETC.—*Continued.*

Collections on lands sold		
since 6th March, 1861....	\$19,780	56
Less 6 per cent. cost of man-		
agement	1,186	83
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$18,593	73
		<hr/>
	\$63,691	76
Quebec's proportion according to population, 1891.....	\$26,324	77
		<hr/>
Total	\$33,644	28
		<hr/>
Surplus of Assets after deducting Liabilities presently		
payable	\$5,258,324	10

A few remarks, Mr. Speaker, as to our Assets and Liabilities. Our Hon. friends opposite, always dealing in vague generalities, will never condescend to particular or exact statement. They have recently committed themselves to assertions concerning our assets which are utterly unfounded, utterly without warrant

Some of our assets are Investments in Drainage Debentures amounting to \$367,068; Trust and other Funds held for us by the Dominion \$6,200,018; Cash on deposit in our Banks \$724,882, making a total of \$7,291,968. Deduct from this the amount I estimate to be due to the Dominion on open account, viz., \$2,000,000, and the other liabilities named in the Schedule in the hands of Hon. Gentlemen, viz., \$33,644, and we have as our surplus of cash assets the large sum of \$5,258,324. (Applause.) This statement, save that it does not include all our assets, is absolutely correct. Will any Hon. Gentleman point out to me now where I am in error? I am fully prepared to sustain my statement.

CONVERTIBLE INTO CASH.

We can sell these Drainage Debentures at any time for more than their face value. I have therefore under-rated that asset. As to the five items, viz, the three Trusts Funds, the Upper Canada Grammar School Fund, the Upper Canada Building Fund, and the Land Improvement Fund, the Capital under the Dominion Act, 1884, and the Common School Fund there cannot be a particle of dispute. They amount altogether to \$6,200,018. The Dominion Government, the Quebec Government, the Arbitrators, all concur in the amount and concede our ownership of them. Moreover the Award of Nov. 2nd, 1893, declared the Trust Funds to be

unimpaired and intact. Further, we have always and regularly received interest on them at the rate of 5 per cent. half yearly. As I have already said, and as our Public Accounts show, we received from the Dominion Government this very year \$212,414 as interest on these items.

We must certainly have a large capital fund, a large capital asset somewhere from which we derive all this interest. The Finance Department at Ottawa credits us with the ownership of these Funds, and regularly pays us the interest upon them. We could not reinvest them at the same rate of interest, so that it is best for us that they shall remain as they are. Will my Hon. friends opposite ask why our interest receipt is less than it was formerly? If any one were to ask the question it would show that he had given the printed statement which is on our desks, and which has been given to the Press, at best only superficial attention. It will be noticed that I have stated that we estimate that there is due to the Dominion on the open account between the Province and the Dominion a balance of \$2,000,000. The Finance Department at Ottawa in remitting the half yearly interest it owes us, deducts an amount sufficient to pay interest on this balance. We are credited with the full interest as always heretofore, and this deduction is made for the reason given.

Will our critics say that this is only an estimated balance, that it may in reality be larger? I reply that we have always under-stated rather than over-stated our case, and the past is full of instances showing that the contentions of this Province are correct in nineteen cases out of twenty. The Courts have upheld our contentions in nearly every instance. Our credit balance in the banks is of course not open to dispute. I repeat therefore that my statement is unquestionably correct.

OUR RAILWAY OBLIGATIONS.

We have only one other obligation or species of obligation of any kind to which as yet I have not referred, viz, our Railway obligations. These are spread over a period of 40 years. Their present value, if we were called upon to meet them all to-day, is \$2,769,358. Even if we should deduct this amount from our cash surplus, and as I will presently show, there are the best possible reasons why I should not deduct it, we would still have a cash surplus of \$2,488,966. Even if I closed my case here, might I not well say that we have good reason to be proud of our financial position? What other province or country similarly circumstanced can show, all things considered, a brighter balance sheet? But I should not close my case here, inasmuch as the statement I have thus far given is unfair to the Province in several particulars.

I stated a moment ago, Mr. Speaker, that the assets I named were only some of our assets. Not to mention these Parliament Buildings costing \$1,300,000, and our other buildings such as the nine Asylums costing \$4582,000, and these are good assets which every monetary institution, banking house, insurance company, or other corporation invariably, and rightly too, include when presenting their annual balance sheet to their shareholders. Let me speak of one or two other assets which are worthy of special mention.

We have unpaid balances due the Province on account of sales of Crown Lands to the amount of \$785,000. The amount is being yearly reduced by payments. This is unquestionably a good cash asset. Then we have the site of the Old Parliament Buildings, and some other lands in the City which the Legislature authorised us to sell, the proceeds to be applied towards the erection of these new Buildings. These constitute an asset, readily realizable when the times will improve, well worth, I am informed, \$250,000. We also own the north-west corner of Queen and Yonge Streets in this City, which yields us a rental of \$4 000 a year, and which therefore is worth at least \$100,000.

I contend, Mr. Speaker, that we should not deduct from our Surplus the present value of the Railway obligations, not only because we have good assets such as the two I have just named, which would more than counter-balance them in amount or value, assets which are not included in the printed statement on our desks, but also and mainly for other reasons.

No government, so far as I know, classes such obligations as these Railway obligations, as part of its ordinary public debt. I challenge Hon. Gentlemen opposite to cite a case to the contrary. Why should they seek then, contrary to all precedent, contrary to the practice which has long prevailed at Ottawa, and adopted by their own leaders there and elsewhere, to apply alone to this Province a rule which no other country adopts?

A word, Mr. Speaker, about the nature of these railway liabilities.

The Legislature in effect says to railway promoters when approving of a grant to a proposed road, "We cannot give you 20 or 30 or 50 miles of railway, as the case may be, a cash subsidy of \$3,000 a mile, since no country out of its ordinary yearly revenues could in addition to providing for all its ordinary wants, be expected to pay such large sums in cash, but since it is our duty to assist as best we can and as far as we can in developing the newer portions of the Province, we will give you the exact equivalent viz., \$699.60 for every ten miles of road you will build each half year

for 40 years. And this payment is given in the form of a railway certificate. It must be remembered that we have paid out in cash for railway aid since 1872, an average of \$258,000 a year.

In issuing these 40 year certificates, then, which make up our railway liability, we simply declare that we will be able year by year to pay the one-fortieth part of the Railway Aid the House may see fit to vote from time to time.

These railway certificates then are liabilities just as our yearly appropriations for Education, for Agriculture, for Hospitals and Charities or Asylums are liabilities, and not otherwise.

Our critics therefore might as well capitalize our yearly grants for Education and Agriculture, and call the capitalized sum a provincial debt.

The Province will never disavow its obligation to give large yearly aid to Education or the promotion of Agriculture or the support of its insane.

My position then and my argument in a word is this, that while these certificates, these future annual payments are of course liabilities, they by no means stand on the same footing as a public debt, but that they are exactly like our other necessary payments of annual occurrence such as the grants to Education, or to Agriculture to which I have alluded.

But further, if it be fair to capitalize these certificates against us, then it is equally fair to credit us with the amount of the capitalized value of all our fixed receipts such as our Dominion Subsidy, or the interest on our Trust Funds.

And these fixed receipts are guaranteed to us not for forty years only but for all time to come. To do this would be to increase our surplus of cash assets by many millions. There is no middle course to be followed.

The cash surplus at the very least is what I have stated it to be. I might well add to it, as I have already indicated, the amount of the outstanding balances on Crown Lands, viz.: \$785,000 and the value of the site of the old Parliament Buildings, say \$250,000, and also the Yonge street property which is worth \$100,000.

If the annuities and railway certificates, which are payments of annual occurrence, similar to our payments in aid to schools and asylums, are to be capitalized and placed on the debit side of our ledger, then our fixed receipts such as our subsidy and the interest on our Trust Funds should also be capitalized and placed on the credit side of our ledger.

THE INTER-PROVINCIAL ARBITRATION.

Last February I informed the House of the progress made during the previous year in adjusting and settling the matters in dispute between the Province and the Dominion.

It will be remembered that although Ontario had succeeded against the attempts of the Dominion to charge Ontario solely with the augmentation of the annuities to an amount of \$4 per head payable to the Indians of Lakes Huron and Superior out of the Revenue collected from land and timber sales of the Territories surrendered by Treaties in 1850 to the late Province of Canada, yet I anticipated that the Dominion intended to formulate a new claim against Ontario and Quebec conjointly to cover the amount of such augmentation. Under the Treaties of 1850, the amount payable to the Huron Indians was \$2,400 per annum and to the Superior Indians \$2,000 per annum, the capitalization of which is included in the debts of the late Province, subject to augmentation to \$4 per head in the event that such increase could be paid without incurring loss.

The Dominion Government has since 1874 paid such augmentations at sums varying annually from \$10,764 in 1874 to \$16,204, in 1892, up to which year the claim is brought down before the Arbitrators pursuant to the deed of reference, and having failed against Ontario, is now renewed against Ontario and Quebec conjointly.

The case of the Dominion so renewed was filed on 25th January, 1897. The answer of Ontario was filed on 24th March, 1897. The answer of Quebec was filed on 15th November, 1897, and was argued at Quebec on the 18th, 19th and 20th of November, on which occasion Ontario had the advantage and benefit of Mr. Blake appearing on our behalf.

It is expected that the Arbitrators will give judgment on the 7th January next.

The House, it will be remembered, was on 18th February, 1897, informed of the position of the Award of 6th February, 1896, relating to the Common School Fund and the Upper Canada Land Improvement Fund.

Quebec had attempted before the Arbitrators to set aside the provisions of the Award of 1870 made under the British North America Act, whereby the Upper Canada Improvement Fund had been assigned to Ontario. Ontario had not sought to disturb the provisions of that award which with much injustice to Ontario, as it seemed, assigned to Quebec a considerable share of the Common School Lands of Ontario.

Quebec so attempting to disturb the Award of 1870, in a matter which was favorable to Ontario, left Ontario no alternative than to raise the question whether the Award of 1870, wherein it was unfair to Ontario, was not illegal.

These questions were thus made subjects of separate appeals by Ontario and Quebec against the Award of 6th February, 1896, to the Supreme Court, before which Court they were argued at Ottawa on 2nd, 3rd and 4th of November, and on this occasion also Ontario had the benefit of Mr. Blake's advocacy. Upon these appeals, judgments may be expected to be delivered in February next.

The respective judgments of the Arbitrators in respect of the Indian annuities, and of the Supreme Court in the matters of the Common School¹ and Land Improvement Fund, may be the subject of appeals, but if not, then in both cases accounts relating to actual expenditures, etc., may have to be taken. In the Indian cases, in order to determine that Indians duly entitled only have been paid, the pay lists may have to be scrutinized, and to ascertain that sufficient has been collected to pay the augmented annuities without incurring loss, it will be necessary to settle the amount of expenditure made in developing the territories.

The Arbitrators in January next will give directions, which will permit these accounts to be readily taken.

In the case of the Common School and Land Improvement Funds, Quebec will have the right to examine the accounts and the administration of the collections by Ontario on lines laid down by the Arbitrators.

At the sitting of the Board of Arbitrators on the 15th of March last, the Board determined Ontario not to be liable to the Dominion for the salary of the Solicitor-General for Upper Canada for services alleged to have been rendered for some few months after Confederation, and the Arbitrators also determined that the Board had not jurisdiction to deal with a claim by the Dominion against Ontario to recover the proceeds of a recognisance given by sureties for the due forthcoming of an officer of the Inland Revenue Department of Canada who, being arrested on a charge of felony, was released upon condition that he should appear to answer the charge. Having made default, the recognisance was duly estreated, and proceedings in respect thereof were had by which \$3,000 was received by the County Attorney and paid in to the treasurer of Ontario.

Six claims were also put forward by the Dominion against Ontario and Quebec in respect of payments made after Confederation, on works connected with the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa and Rideau Hall.

These cases were partly heard in March last and now stand over until January at the instance of the Dominion for further discussion.

These matters when closed will bring the work of the arbitrators almost to an end. There is one Indian case left open, between the Dominion and Ontario, which cannot properly be discussed until certain questions have been decided in a case now standing for judgment before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The above mentioned Indian cases, School and Land Fund cases being about to be finally concluded as above explained, the remaining work is to strike balances in the various accounts.

1. The Province of Canada account with the Dominion.

2. The Ontario account with the Dominion.

3. The account between Ontario and Quebec relating to the Common School Fund.

Questions of difference have already arisen as to the manner in which the accounts generally are to be stated, and as to the various dates from which interest is to be calculated, and as to the mode of computation of interest. An attempt was made at Montreal on 15th March, 1897, to have these questions discussed but without being able to proceed far, as the Province of Quebec, in view of the near approach of their provincial elections, were desirous to postpone the matter, and in some aspects the discussion seemed to be premature.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS, 1898.

SUBSIDY		1,196,872 80
INTEREST ON CAPITAL HELD, AND DEBTS DUE		
BY THE DOMINION TO ONTARIO	\$214,000 00	
INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS	40,000 00	
	<hr/>	254,000 00
CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT :—		
Crown Lands	\$180,000 00	
Clergy Lands	3,000 00	
Common School Lands.....	15,000 00	
Grammar School Lands	2,000 00	
Woods and Forests.....	750,000 00	
	<hr/>	950,000 00
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS :—		
Toronto Lunatic Asylum.....	\$41,000 00	
London “	18,000 00	
Kingston “	9,000 00	
Hamilton “	19,000 00	
Mimico “	5,500 00	
Brockville “	2,500 00	
Orillia “	3,500 00	
Reformatory for Females.....	1,400 00	
“ Boys.....	600 00	
Central Prison.....	15,000 00	
	<hr/>	115,500 00
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT		60,000 00
CASUAL REVENUE.....		120,000 00
SUCCESSION DUTIES		225,000 00
TAVERN AND BREWERS' LICENSES		290,000 00

LAW STAMPS	\$70,000 00
ALGOMA TAXES	3,000 00
ASSESSMENTS, DRAINAGE WORKS	20,000 00
“ INSURANCE COMPANIES.....	3,000 00
“ REMOVAL OF PATIENTS	6,000 00
<hr/>	
TOTAL.....	\$3,313,372 80

Hon. Gentlemen will notice that we estimate that we will receive during 1898 \$3,313,372. I am confident that the yield from Succession Duties will greatly exceed that of any previous year. The Crown Lands Department will give us its average receipt and, perhaps, somewhat more. The other sources of revenue will, at the least, equal their past contributions.

Our total estimated expenditures aggregate \$3,397,767. We need more for Education and for our Asylums than we asked last year. It must always be borne in mind, however, that our actual receipts invariably exceed our estimated receipts, and that our actual expenditures are always considerably less than our estimated expenditures. This has been the case without a single exception for several years past. We spent last year \$143,587 less than our estimates. We may, therefore, beyond any doubt expect a comfortable surplus of total receipts over total expenditures arising out of our financial operations for the year 1898.

OUR FINANCIAL POLICY.

Time and again the electors have deliberately approved of the financial policy of the Government. It is well defined and easily understood. There is nothing vague or uncertain about it.

It is, in a word, a policy of true economy, efficiency of service, of advancement and of progress.

We recognize fully that the needs of a young and growing Province must inevitably and constantly increase, and that to meet these needs in a suitable and timely way, an increased expenditure will inevitably be necessary.

At the same time we know that we must carefully husband all our resources, that we must guard and preserve our forest wealth, that we must, whenever and wherever possible, foster and encourage the all important industry of Agriculture, that we must make the most of our mines and liberally assist in their development, and that we must prudently avail ourselves of such sources of revenue as are legitimately ours.

Nor must we ever forget that the most careful economy and it alone, can successfully bridge over the gap which, in most countries too often exists between Receipts and Expenditures, and which the keen activities of all modern life, private and public, constantly tend to widen.

What is the financial policy of Hon. Gentlemen opposite ? Their recent speeches indicate plainly that they have no policy to offer which is either tangible or useful. They have utterly failed to destroy and they are equally powerless to construct.

They find fault with our large Crown Lands collections ; they complain that we do not give a larger share of license revenues to the municipalities, although other governments keep it all ; guided by geographical considerations, in certain localities they condemn Succession Duties, and in other localities faintly approve of them, and at all times they speak of our invested funds as if they were a mere myth, although they know that they regularly yield us large sums of interest half-yearly.

Without this interest, without license receipts, without Crown Lands receipts, whence would we derive our revenue ?

In one way only, viz., by direct taxation. I say, therefore, Mr Speaker, to honorable gentlemen opposite, that if their speeches mean anything, they conclusively prove them to be the open advocates of direct taxation.

Either this, or they are driven to a policy of retrogression. Will they lessen the grants to education, to agriculture, to asylums and hospitals ? If they cut off our revenues or lessen them, they are driven to this extremity.

Or is it their policy to compel the municipalities to take care of their own insane, their blind, their deaf and dumb, and their weak-minded ?

Will they say to the municipalities for example, "We will no longer encourage the erection of County Houses of Industry by contributing \$4,000 to each county which will make suitable provision for its infirm and destitute, since our revenues will not admit of it ?"

What officials will they cut off ? Will they dispense with the services of the Municipal Auditor recently appointed, or the Inspector of Road-making, or the head of the Forestry Department ? I repeat that if their recent deliverances mean anything they plainly point to some such backward and retrogressive policy as I have just outlined.

Between the two policies the electors of the Province will soon be called upon to choose.

On this side of the House at any rate, with fullest confidence we await the verdict.

I move, Mr. Speaker, that you do now leave the chair.

Statement showing the amounts expended by the Province of Ontario for Public Buildings (Capital Account) for the seven years and 10 months from 1890 to the 31st October, 1897, inclusive :—

Government House	\$ 14,296 89
New Parliament Buildings, Construction Acct.....	840,523 59
New Parliament Buildings, Equipment, Grounds, Plant house, etc.....	195,247 66
Asylum for Insane, Toronto.....	54,707 69
“ “ Mimico.....	402,348 38
“ “ Brockville	443,441 84
“ “ London.....	157,123 37
“ “ Hamilton	208 084 37
“ “ Kingston	114,467 04
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia.....	225,936 30
Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Belleville.....	83,281 97
Institution for the Blind, Brantford.....	33,178 71
Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene	35,444 46
Agricultural College, Guelph	126,985 20
Central Prison, Toronto.....	176,247 81
A. M. Reformatory for Females, Toronto.....	24,323 43
School of Practical Science, Toronto	132,171 86
Osgoode Hall, Toronto	24,073 18
Ed. Dept. & N. & M. Schools, Toronto.....	37,062 27
Normal and Model Schools, Ottawa	59,976 42
Dairy School, Strathroy.....	14,445 51
“ “ Kingston.....	2 277 88
School of Mining, Kingston	4,070 00
Pioneer Dairy Farm, Algoma	5,178 43
Brock's Monument, Queenston Heights	968 55
Cobourg Institution	5,000 00
Muskoka District, Registry Offices, Court Houses, Lock- ups, etc.....	7,919 68
Algoma District, Registry Offices, Court Houses, Lockups, etc	9,049 36
Thunder Bay District, Registry Offices, Court Houses, Lock-ups, etc	3,870 63

Parry Sound District, Registry Offices, Court Houses, Lockups, etc	\$5,476 67
Nipissing District, Registry Offices, Court Houses, Lockups, etc	29,015 57
Rainy River District, Registry Offices, Court Houses, Lock- ups, etc.....	13,608 21
County of Haliburton, Registry Office, Minden.....	2,168 80
Total for 7 years and 10 months	\$3,496,971 73
Amount expended for Public Buildings from 1871 to 1889 inclusive	\$5,074,275 42
Total amount from 1871 to 31st Oct., 1897 inclusive ...	\$8,571,247 15

Statement shewing the amounts expended by the Province of Ontario for Public Works for the seven years and ten months from 1890 to the 31st October, 1897, inclusive :—

Magnetawan Works, Lock, Dam, River and Lake Imp'v'ts ..	\$ 15,781 37
High Falls, Pigeon River.....	8,830 35
Lock and Works Mary's and Fairy Lakes.....	14,360 89
Georgian Bay Works	1,466 16
Muskoka Lakes Works—Locks and Bridges, etc.....	13,343 01
Peninsular Creek Improvements	13,292 19
Union Creek Improvements.. ..	568 65
Gull and Burnt Rivers Works	20,906 36
Muskoka River Works	4,471 60
Scugog River Works (including Lindsay Lock and Bridges) ..	10,723 50
Nation River Works (Bridge, Dredge, etc)	9,000 00
Mississippi River Improvements (below Carleton Place)	3,266 36
Muskrat River Works	893 76
Otonabee River Bridge	2,500 00
Portage Du Fort Bridge	500 00
Lock at Young's Point	300 00
Landing Pier at Southampton	1,722 63
Mississagua Lake Dam	4,989 84
Lake Scugog Flats Road	1,500 00

Balsam River Works	\$992 16
Beaudette River Works.....	1,500 00
Madawaska River Bridge at Combermere	971 50
Squaw River	746 42
Cobb's Lake Outlet	790 31
Port Elgin Pier	1,750 00
Surveys and Inspections, etc	2,871 06
Repairs and care of Locks, Dams, Slides, Bridges, etc	77 911 05
Total for 7 years and 10 months	\$215 949 17
Amount expended for Public Works from 1871 to 1889 inclusive	765,165 63
Total amount from 1871 to 31st October, 1897, inclusive	\$981,114 80

STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT of Receipts by the Treasurer of the Province

Years.	Dominion of Canada Sub- sidy and Specific Grant.	Dominion of Canada, Inter- est on Special Funds.	Dominion of Canada, Mar- riage Licenses and Muni- cipal Loan Fund, etc.	Interest on Investments.	Crown Lands Department.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1867.....	40,000 00				142,889 63
1868.....	1,196,872 80	136,696 62	134,874 23	5,031 25	632,113 65
1869.....	1,185,751 18	136,696 62	283 99	80,236 43	879,542 34
1870.....	1,076,729 84	136,696 62	37,654 05	146,123 65	736,426 10
1871.....	883,303 38	136,696 62	35,466 00	148,703 60	869,585 36
1872.....	903,303 38	136,696 62	35,361 00	221,757 95	1,437,372 52
1873.....	1,030,088 09	136,696 62	41,057 00	256,914 83	1,121,264 46
1874.....	1,196,872 80	136,696 62		248,130 68	717,248 28
1875.....	1,196,872 80	136,696 62		232,101 06	640,346 34
1876.....	1,196,872 80	136,696 62		164,170 43	640,015 92
1877.....	1,196,872 80	136,696 62		222,251 18	628,712 90
1878.....	1,196,872 80	136,696 62		156,251 46	445,278 92
1879.....	1,196,872 80	136,696 62		127,645 70	457,340 27
1880.....	1,196,872 80	136,696 62		198,437 42	616,311 96
1881.....	1,196,872 80	136,696 62		82,204 41	992,504 01
1882.....	1,196,872 80	136,696 62		101,927 93	1,095,152 24
1883.....	1,196,872 80	136,696 62		76,324 28	635,447 25
1884.....	1,196,872 80	207,903 86		57,521 79	570,305 41
1885.....	1,196,872 80	279,111 10		50,284 86	736,864 95
1886.....	1,196,872 80	279,111 10		55,893 63	814,813 28
1887.....	1,196,872 80	279,111 10		66,169 32	1,113,142 77
1888.....	1,196,872 80	279,111 10		*95,987 69	1,436,336 28
1889.....	1,196,872 80	280,000 00		75,025 98	1,196,455 88
1890.....	1,196,872 80	300,000 00		63,596 94	1,103,443 09
1891.....	1,196,872 80	300,000 00	500,000 00	41,023 31	1,159,681 75
1892.....	1,196,872 80	300,000 00		36,739 31	2,252,972 27
1893.....	1,196,872 80	300,000 00		79,896 79	1,823,550 87
1894.....	1,196,872 80	310,020 96		52,791 97	1,057,532 70
1895.....	1,196,872 80	262,274 82		41,184 74	947,947 07
1896.....	1,196,872 80	214,528 68		46,026 11	925,262 93
Total..	33,844,123 07	5,778,318 64	784,696 27	3,230,354 70	27,825,861 40

*Includes \$34,388.10 transferred from Drainage Works rent charges.
 " \$5,971.49 " " Drainage Debentures.

of Ontario from July 1st, 1867, to December 31st, 1896.

Licenses.	Law Stamps.	Algebra Taxes.	Education Department.	Casual Revenue.	Public Institutions.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
				10 00	
		95 34	24,742 06	43,011 33	8,591 90
58,924 74	42,989 55	2,664 11	24,976 07	12,870 33	8,780 65
60,652 26	78,477 94	2,547 56	26,649 17	20,810 91	19,457 90
58,558 55	77,650 97	5,014 12	35,450 65	23,567 20	20,675 07
75,355 96	87,165 88	7,685 27	53,797 58	26,776 99	25,295 66
82,152 78	95,249 08	3,801 90	51,480 21	77,355 83	31,664 51
115,499 17	75,164 01	5,571 43	55,307 31	28,548 80	30,700 99
107,590 10	63,950 93	5,045 45	57,808 25	24,178 85	27,832 30
85,257 56	66,055 26	4,993 07	57,805 65	19,457 23	34,210 75
78,820 96	68,756 99	1,032 35	57,781 38	29,526 35	39,875 07
75,529 85	66,291 82	585 76	51,793 61	20,293 25	67,971 26
85,220 17	71,383 83	9,948 96	47,961 95	26,642 32	66,089 42
91,207 68	66,984 00	1,863 92	44,284 27	29,592 91	63,982 54
91,604 01	57,502 10	16,210 64	31,450 42	32,752 50	98,782 01
92,360 72	52,399 89	14,099 22	30,052 86	30,578 77	79,646 00
96,460 50	61,845 02	4,106 02	28,175 25	29,578 83	93,846 43
211,353 71	66,599 98	2,215 85	37,969 35	33,426 45	110,211 68
162,330 07	66,988 02	1,620 38	38,749 72	39,556 48	99,112 62
211,162 76	62,291 65	13,143 40	38,229 50	42,572 83	89,220 09
202,455 56	68,439 88	15,247 60	24,807 59	44,589 95	84,004 34
233,785 59	81,044 50	2,275 73	33,173 74	46,819 02	99,320 21
302,734 44	84,841 65	3,911 49	35,359 71	53,310 44	131,199 56
312,007 55	90,348 93	2,093 10	36,661 61	52,015 99	105,663 43
298,183 96	84,557 67	4,155 63	41,766 92	55,861 80	130,234 83
294,757 98	91,617 56	4,172 55	47,949 68	70,257 03	136,406 44
294,516 72	84,246 10	2,560 07	47,640 78	117,463 45	79,846 62
277,330 14	84,097 50	2,108 62	48,696 57	232,094 64	70,375 63
54,020 88					
272,809 12					
19,637 50	74,701 00	2,183 34	52,271 63	383,623 99	104,034 44
286,172 78	63,566 82	3,370 11	69,522 54	274,572 83	146,730 15
4,688,453 77	2,035,208 53	144,322 99	1,232,316 03	1,921,717 30	2,103,762 50

STATEMENT of Receipts by

Years.	Public Buildings.		Refunds <i>re</i> Public Works.	Sale of Lands <i>re</i> New Parliament Buildings Fund.	Sale of Lands <i>re</i> Toronto Asylum.
	Insurance.	Refunds.			
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1867.....					
1868.....					
1869.....					
1870.....					
1871.....					
1872.....					
1873.....		3,713 14			
1874.....		1,810 20			
1875.....		1,233 04			
1876.....		26,487 50	137 84		
1877.....		11,925 71	117 16		
1878.....	9,000 00	5,138 46	521 91		
1879.....	6,900 00	625 63			
1880.....	1,500 01	29,338 20	18 00		
1881.....		1,140 19			
1882.....	1,500 00	707 95			
1883.....	9,798 02	34 88			
1884.....	753 36	645 60			
1885.....	5,000 08	202 15			
1886.....	21,608 11	6,155 48		15,716 67	
1887.....		200 00		122,211 57	
1888.....	1,616 36	4,000 09	400 00	28,861 71	30,471 81
1889.....	80 10	1,089 50		315 74	119,851 20
1890.....	15,359 06	2,913 50		315 74	82,976 87
1891.....		116 63		315 74	
1892.....		4,083 13		6,472 87	2,266 20
1893.....		1,295 55			1,000 00
1894.....		40 00			6,000 00
1895.....		65 25			
1896.....		10,192 76			3,000 00
Totals.....	73,115 10	113,154 54	1,194 91	174,210 04	245,566 08

the Treasurer.—Continued.

Municipal Loan Fund.	Drainage Works rent charges.	Drainage Debentures.	Annuities.	Totals.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
68,178 56				182,899 63
191,463 28				2,250,207 74
158,469 70				2,625,179 29
38,508 10				2,500,695 70
50,179 16				2,333,179 62
28,951 26				3,060,747 97
831,909 33		1,125 60		2,961,515 31
652,505 49		2,888 31		3,446,347 93
113,444 44		10,444 58		3,156,605 81
	16,211 71	27,406 05		2,589,222 83
	570 88	29,625 69		2,502,566 04
10,288 82	11,883 40	30,780 13		2,285,178 07
1,652 36	15,289 70	37,681 66		2,287,951 39
51,735 35	19,734 97	35,609 11		2,584,169 76
	9,029 27	41,997 80		2,788,746 78
	6,547 55	41,907 85		2,880,450 40
31 66	24,975 86	45,748 00		2,439,941 42
4,476 20	26 044 19	43,611 55	250,643 67	2,820,555 45
2,647 96	18 079 29	37,100 54	271,399 69	3,005 920 71
	18,523 17	44,502 97	238,842 57	3,148,660 01
25,000 00	4,447 79	38,250 76	242,626 92	3,527,577 95
4,000 00		29,185 51		3,603,262 14
850 00	17,486 76	39,019 83		3,538,405 08
	17,726 97	41,159 41		3,423,154 99
	14,299 80	42,518 25	269,000 00	4,138,589 09
	12,910 45	45,437 09	160,006 21	4,662,921 57
	10,766 58	52,257 68		4,091,914 01
	12,987 13	48,193 15		3,453,163 69
	7,349 41	48,824 99	171,520 00	3,585,300 10
	22,610 91	50,511 33	177,730 70	3,490,671 45
2,234,291 67	287,475 79	865,787 84	1,781,769 76	89,365,700 93

STATEMENT of Expenditure by the Treasurer of the Province

Years.	Civil Government.	Legis'ation.	Administration of Justice.	Education.	Public Institutions Main-tenance.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1867.....	18,219 47	14,938 95	4,812 18		
1868.....	90,959 62	85,949 18	171,995 81	331,582 20	152,936 19
1869.....	81,897 03	82,941 22	172,656 33	276,146 70	146,776 73
1870.....	104,909 35	37,487 87	180,004 02	315,887 92	157,925 80
1871.....	114,613 99	94,177 28	182,621 71	351,306 40	171,423 17
1872.....	142,218 85	99,559 42	191,647 66	421,703 53	214,967 89
1873.....	156,646 82	120,400 68	204,604 84	462,963 22	234,040 76
1874.....	159,180 49	176 289 79	208,373 36	487,444 80	286,088 12
1875.....	155,526 16	66,263 43	219,462 91	503,311 77	362,710 51
1876.....	155,365 59	106,940 56	286,591 40	524,493 51	368,046 02
1877.....	159,996 43	122,321 21	277,302 47	550,984 36	427,044 74
1878.....	158,721 64	126,463 03	295,369 52	556,056 84	482,466 76
1879.....	154,276 84	114,072 98	274,013 22	527,097 24	469,190 80
1880.....	173,732 67	111,585 44	265,070 31	505,104 86	505,598 41
1881.....	174,803 12	178,954 85	251,119 10	502,824 31	551,663 61
1882.....	190,739 55	165,016 04	262,731 46	511,268 48	608,387 17
1883.....	202,898 00	133,366 83	275,244 94	513,347 65	648,995 63
1884.....	179,825 23	141,440 28	331,026 69	531,651 00	600,216 15
1885.....	184,254 70	125,762 04	354,923 35	533,564 46	613,570 89
1886.....	183,049 56	115,612 22	346,641 16	563,112 13	609,228 66
1887.....	189,289 57	123,002 46	324,495 09	570,760 42	650,744 62
1888.....	200,685 25	127,030 77	373,898 80	579,443 80	721,602 69
1889.....	211,761 68	119,938 69	366,252 24	598,238 32	728,909 61
1890.....	219,563 77	121,475 97	391,006 00	626,142 93	769,905 68
1891.....	221,126 28	123,601 03	398,968 79	645,115 23	820,516 68
1892.....	235,760 61	132,597 76	391,689 80	653,161 46	818,435 77
1893.....	241,621 63	138,924 82	390,652 34	662,520 69	778,839 08
1894.....	240,474 10	142,362 22	418,746 63	684,559 80	756,983 92
1895.....	244,726 47	150,058 67	453,564 99	693,042 95	799,222 15
1896.....	250,032 05	141,754 17	441,055 97	702,457 01	796,567 62
Total....	5,196,876 52	3,540,289 86	8,696,543 09	15,390,293 99	15,253,005 83

of Ontario from July 1st, 1867, to December 31st, 1896.

Immigration.	Agriculture and Arts.	Hospitals and Charities.	Repairs and Maintenance, Public Buildings.	Public Buildings.	Public Works.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
.....	4,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
17,595 00	69,634 00	39,000 00	.....	125,846 29	.....
32 087 65	71,151 41	44,000 00	.....	238,865 50	21,187 39
29,712 56	68,072 20	42,510 00	.....	282,908 52	124,825 77
57,750 49	76,277 90	40,260 00	.....	296,076 98	134,543 47
159,178 55	81,612 10	42,100 00	.....	206,071 83	60,693 12
134,640 66	82,817 93	43,020 00	.....	472,859 50	81,530 21
94,060 53	86,438 24	43,020 00	.....	291,558 14	117,880 14
45,201 10	94,444 83	52,346 16	.....	125,059 05	25,515 32
46,265 34	97,348 42	65,495 07	.....	265,743 47	33,205 35
31,975 09	97,234 55	64,151 48	.....	280,020 66	30,666 56
39,650 12	97,028 62	70,673 19	.....	384,919 18	26,313 26
52,982 19	105,900 80	73,720 44	.....	140,190 90	26,867 27
34,826 37	107,282 72	72,832 63	.....	141,361 12	26,375 31
30,414 67	106,936 01	78,092 75	.....	144,552 28	24,369 94
47,764 41	131,182 53	78,095 79	.....	129,226 17	20,140 25
43,369 92	139,725 95	80,600 53	.....	129,859 08	41,062 43
19,088 11	195,362 64	94,218 83	70,149 91	235,517 24	27,717 40
16,837 40	159,576 45	96,421 28	62,601 54	155,720 29	38,690 80
11,795 94	125,712 06	103,416 19	57,650 91	227,893 19	51,763 07
7,952 39	130,567 14	106,230 62	63,250 15	234,782 69	40,990 23
6,849 90	139,054 46	113,686 14	69,229 54	291,423 56	42,870 71
5,585 98	138,787 58	120,402 48	64,732 60	518,407 39	23,071 66
6,628 94	127,906 21	126,037 38	63,600 83	453,188 51	34,715 38
	149,535 42	131,992 89	59,667 39	412,243 77	35,126 67
		*32,750 00			
8,334 86	167,282 14	151,574 67	61,133 92	393,969 14	21,824 85
7,231 06	169,573 33	164,896 24	80,809 29	320,943 00	18,045 87
8,140 94	181,064 71	182,692 51	71,548 00	205,194 21	28,582 36
7,814 86	181,233 11	190,221 08	76,518 14	265,600 90	28,739 70
7,266 47	192,041 98	194,615 64	75,227 47	208,374 00	38,077 06
1,011,001 50	3,574,785 44	2,742,073 99	876,119 69	7,578,376 56	1,225,391 55

*House of Refuge.

STATEMENT of Expenditure

Year.	Colonization Roads.	Charges on Crown Lands.	Refunds.	Statute Consolidation.	Miscellaneous.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1867.....	2,608 77	9,674 42	2,416 18		
1868.....	36,901 15	30,190 14	13,229 39		31,045 20
1869.....	35,589 94	46,341 69	183,341 01		27,261 78
1870.....	50,000 00	68,163 07	92,631 40		21,563 08
1871.....	55,409 04	46,306 94	186,241 25		37,813 42
1872.....	75,799 19	95,750 68	128,864 70		26,029 61
1873.....	145,950 00	110,491 66	168,848 52		16,859 54
1874.....	90,762 43	78,968 02	163,568 70		17,338 20
1875.....	103,511 89	67,249 89	107,669 78		86,418 38
1876.....	85,931 43	70,769 60	57,392 09		74,270 39
1877.....	77,300 00	78,469 56	103,428 63		81,937 75
1878.....	85,612 48	70,509 14	61,591 24		78,901 33
1879.....	114,564 13	67,776 17	53,421 26		124,539 93
1880.....	96,839 99	59,046 47	34,558 23		91,293 19
1881.....	97,289 80	67,592 98	42,207 85		43,820 24
1882.....	110,650 00	83,547 16	41,348 93		66,806 61
1883.....	123,497 47	67,131 26	40,960 29		103,717 15
1884.....	185,772 55	103,006 53	46,006 70		84,754 05
1885.....	121,435 32	96,573 08	31,023 41	2,339 65	97,980 53
1886.....	145,213 80	91,092 98	24,214 58	17,666 37	86,326 92
1887.....	122,974 78	94,538 80	24,729 21	27,759 27	148,802 97
1888.....	112,273 56	96,734 47	27,903 63	31,394 99	80,838 65
1889.....	103,666 63	101,775 68	18,024 87	781 97	60,013 63
1890.....	125,233 26	125,172 23	26,168 14		151,983 39
1891.....	93,312 31	171,666 47	30,563 74		87,916 07
1892.....	103,655 39	131,863 80	21,912 11		117,815 98
1893.....	112,166 30	97,193 80	18,682 94		179,648 59
1894.....	116,879 78	111,158 35	21,142 36		204,849 86
1895.....	116,703 59	112,423 33	18,583 33		137,895 22
1896.....	102,719 24	120,336 56	19,584 67	5,198 23	119,965 87
Total.....	2,955,227 22	2,571,514 93	1,810,259 14	85,140 48	2,488,407 53

by the Treasurer.—Continued.

Aid to Railways.		Annuities.		Drainage Debentures—Municipal and Tide.		Drainage Works.		New Parliament Buildings.		Brockville Lunatic Asylum.		Widows' Pensions.	
\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
372,786	00												
426,642	00			53,949	22								
113,812	90			54,288	56								
417,334	00			81,736	30	55,650	03						
372,306	65			24,509	95	53,443	78						
343,613	74			49,243	25	11,425	96						
232,529	05			34,496	45	590	40						
479,064	02			86,602	39								
182,032	48			51,279	30			4,150	07				
205,528	37			41,926	48			112	06				
254,445	82			37,519	47			1,342	19			2,347	14
258,001	62			31,294	83			2,272	50			3,645	88
253,783	41	6,700	00	71,998	04	1,600	00					3,284	84
250,808	01	20,400	00	40,223	78			26	90				
247,982	14	33,550	00	27,926	56			8,119	44				
247,982	14	45,950	00	30,166	39			164,678	29				
247,982	14	52,200	00	58,784	92			159,203	23			11,041	15
247,982	14	52,200	00	26,627	88			143,167	35			1,764	07
248,681	74	52,200	00	85,654	56			142,102	42				
252,179	74	59,200	00	62,887	83			208,348	43				
158,189	58	70,200	00	43,593	64			323,212	17				
145,416	44	74,200	00	62,495	07			159,690	30	92,385	03		
147,515	24	74,200	00	44,851	77					197,829	82		
159,408	44	78,200	00	44,635	51								
183,857	00	86,200	00	18,048	72								
6,449,864	81	705,400	00	1,164,990	87	122,720	17	1,316,425	29	290,214	85	22,083	08

STATEMENT of Expenditure by the Treasurer.—*Continued.*

Years.	Municipal Loan Fund Dis- tribution.	Common School Fund—on account Quebec's share.	Land Improvement Fund— Held by the Dominion— Paid with interest to the Municipalities.	University of Toronto.	Totals.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1867.					56,369 97
1868.					1,179,269 17
1869.					1,445,751 73
1870.					1,578,976 65
1871.					1,816,784 11
1872.					2,217,555 07
1873.					2,940,803 45
1874.	1,361,101 59				3,870,704 14
1875.	986,243 48				3,604,524 42
1876.	452,151 28				3,139,505 66
1877.	317,711 04				3,119,117 73
1878.	108,171 15				2,902,388 37
1879.	65,765 76	25,000 00			2,941,714 27
1880.	22,061 41	15,000 00			2,518,186 80
1881.	8,182 22	25,000 00			2,579 802 28
1882.	57,458 73	25,000 00	111,158 79		2,918,826 95
1883.	9,071 70	25,000 00	9,579 58		2,887,037 73
1884.	150 00		338 26		3,207,889 67
1885.	154 48	35,000 00			3,040,139 07
1886.	377 51		93,062 84		3,181,449 69
1887.	177 12	100,000 00	704 53		3,454,372 43
1888.					3,545,234 85
1889.					3,653,356 37
1890.					3,896,324 38
1891.			47,111 87	100,000 00	4,158,459 55
1892.			2,049 74	60,000 00	4,068,257 39
1893.			1,209 50		3,907,145 32
1894.			562 17		3,839,338 75
1895.					3,758,595 44
1896.					3,703,379 73
	3,388,777 47	250 000 00	265,777 28	160,000 00	89,131,561 14

Total Receipts, 1867-1896, as per Statement	\$89,365,700	93
Amount added to cost price of stationery supplied to the Queen's Printer, see Auditor's Report, Public Accounts, 1889, Fol. V		23,642 07
	<hr/>	\$89,389,343 00
Total expenditure, 1867-1896, as per Statement	\$89,131,561	14
Cash in banks, 31st December, 1896, current account	204,320	53
Cash in banks, 31st December, 1896, special deposits	22,500	00
Stationery on hand, 31st December, 1896, see Auditor's Report, Public Accounts, 1896, Fol. 20	30,961	33
	<hr/>	\$89,389,343 00

Notes :

Education Office, Salaries and Expenses transferred from Education to Civil Government	1879
School of Science, Salaries and Expenses transferred from Public Institutions Maintenance to Education	1884
Mechanics' Institutes, etc., transferred from Agriculture to Education	1886
Expenses of Elections transferred from Legislation to Mis- cellaneous	1875
Agricultural College and Farm transferred from Public Institutions Maintenance to Agriculture	1884
Repairs, etc., Public Buildings under Departmental Expenses	1867-83
Consolidation of Statutes under Miscellaneous	1874-85
Drainage Works transferred from Miscellaneous to Public Works	1869
Commissioner of Agriculture appointed	1888
Bureau of Industries' officials transferred from Agriculture to Civil Government regular staff Department Agri- culture	1889
Mining Bureau under Crown Lands Expenditure	1891
do transferred to Civil Government	1892
Widows' Pensions transferred to Refunds—Municipalities Fund	1890
Forestry transferred from Agriculture to Civil Government.	1896

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

STATEMENT shewing amounts payable annually for Certificates issued by the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, for "Aid to Railways" and "Annuities."

Year.	Railway Aid Certificates.	Annuities.	Year.	Railway Aid Certificates.	Annuities.
	\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.
			<i>Forward..</i>	1,171,149 98	1,944,000 00
1898.....	124,336 12	97,200 00	1918.....	46,984 74	97,200 00
1899.....	109,903 73	97,200 00	1919.....	46,984 74	97,200 00
1900.....	103,830 72	97,200 00	1920.....	46,984 74	97,200 00
1901.....	72,025 31	97,200 00	1921.....	46,984 74	97,200 00
1902.....	55,867 71	97,200 00	1922.....	46,984 74	97,200 00
1903.....	47,400 03	97,200 00	1923.....	46,984 74	97,200 00
1904.....	46,984 74	97,200 00	1924.....	46,984 74	90,500 00
1905.....	46,984 74	97,200 00	1925.....	46,984 74	76,800 00
1906.....	46,984 74	97,200 00	1926.....	46,984 74	63,600 00
1907.....	46,984 74	97,200 00	1927.....	46,984 74	51,250 00
1908.....	46,984 74	97,200 00	1928.....	46,984 74	45,000 00
1909.....	46,984 74	97,200 00	1929.....	46,984 74	45,000 00
1910.....	46,984 74	97,200 00	1930.....	46,285 14	45,000 00
1911.....	46,984 74	97,200 00	1931.....	42,787 14	38,000 00
1912.....	46,984 74	97,200 00	1932.....	35,791 14	27,000 00
1913.....	46,984 74	97,200 00	1933.....	32,992 74	23,000 00
1914.....	46,984 74	97,200 00	1934.....	30,893 94	23,000 00
1915.....	46,984 74	97,200 00	1935.....	19,000 74	19,000 00
1916.....	46,984 74	97,200 00	1936.....	12,962 21	11,000 00
1917.....	46,984 74	97,200 00	1937.....	2,332 00	3,500 00
<i>Forward....</i>	1,171,149 98	1,944,000 00	<i>Totals....</i>	1,958,011 91	3,088,900 00

Note.—Present value of Railway Certificates—(interest $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. half-yearly) \$1,095,023 84
Present value of Annuities—(interest $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. half-yearly) 1,674,334 25

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, November 30th, 1894.

GENERAL STATEMENT showing the amount of benefit derived by each County during 26 years, 1871-1896, on account of the following heads:

Counties.	Lunatic Asylums.	Central Prison.	Reformatory for Boys.	Blind Institution.	Deaf and Dumb Institution.	Public, Separate and High Schools.	Administration of Justice.	Agricultural Societies.	Mechanics' Institutes.	Total.	County.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
Brant	181,207 61	31,479 74	36,156 31	33 621 10	25,243 03	174,544 00	100,114 02	38,980 00	22,683 68	644,029 49	Brant.
Bruce	219,294 78	9,251 22	11,639 28	24,743 47	27,912 21	241,245 00	77,695 63	44,200 00	27,727 38	683,708 97	Bruce.
Carleton	343,266 84	46,773 66	27,790 46	19,933 43	40,179 89	267,590 00	119,637 26	24,205 00	6,136 20	896,512 64	Carleton.
Dufferin	21,614 61	1,303 33	2,289 60	10,018 89	2,022 50	69,922 00	15,900 00	15,900 00	5,738 01	147,331 44	Dufferin.
Elgin	215,261 15	27,063 12	29,410 30	13,261 38	25,912 44	209,309 00	118,018 77	37,570 00	13,061 10	694,871 26	Elgin.
Essex	180,242 34	49,926 92	19,213 62	30,421 74	22,770 56	183,812 00	104,778 54	34,700 00	1,659 47	630,026 39	Essex.
Frontenac	344,313 96	33,104 72	43,379 11	24,647 31	16,367 46	209,582 00	66,069 04	23,980 00	15,422 60	774,756 70	Frontenac.
Stormont	154,547 67	14,682 53	8,273 31	5,218 39	15,375 32			27,748 00	1,661 10	227,506 62	Stormont.
Dundas	63,354 91	2,012 16	11,716 47	8,333 34		292,265 00	69,230 08	18,700 00	3,697 40	459,309 36	Dundas.
Glenngarry	86,145 44		5,399 20	4,399 78	6,545 06			18,631 50	2,273 15	123,394 13	Glenngarry.
Leeds	178,752 99	30,223 96	12,045 24	13,811 41	18,910 50	290,380 00	59,773 07	73,050 00	7,106 75	684,063 92	Leeds.
Grenville	63,928 23	352 50	6,898 38	3,343 77	5,391 99			53,200 00	8,225 38	73,140 25	Grenville.
Grey	260,362 76	14,561 60	15,702 63	20,472 61	33,115 18	268,092 00	79,773 84	53,200 00	20,882 55	756,223 17	Grey.
Haldimand	139,259 66	7,530 96	5,100 79	13,937 53	8,443 17	125,881 00	66,195 76	24,213 33	8,028 89	338,596 09	Haldimand.
Haliburton					3,036 12	56,025 00	17,254 35	7,925 00		83,240 47	Haliburton.
Halton	141,440 30	3,827 92	7,799 35	5,070 11	12,586 47	97,836 00	40,821 91	18,700 00	11,622 73	339,704 79	Halton.
Hastings	205,662 48	20,666 99	23,868 73	16,560 73	53,703 68	257,217 00	82,983 13	56,338 50	10,674 65	727,675 89	Hastings.
Huron	284,778 95	6,739 40	8,096 43	21,060 07	47,380 76	300,464 00	69,515 98	53,259 00	38,848 06	830,142 65	Huron.
Kent	202,656 63	35,086 86	21,444 46	14,617 33	24,796 66	203,944 00	106,132 14	36,043 00	18,184 90	661,905 38	Kent.
Lambton	284,877 73	20,245 74	41,439 25	26,388 89	28,431 68	198,401 00	90,444 46	36,000 00	19,681 60	755,910 35	Lambton.
Lennox and Addington	185,027 41	5,220 92	2,784 25	4,206 02	12,947 86	208,538 00	34,580 97	37,400 00	16,061 77	609,797 58	Lennox and Addington.
Lincoln	145,736 94	4,114 79	3,733 46	7,528 80	19,143 75	144,889 00	35,325 04	37,399 00	7,771 10	405,141 88	Lincoln.
Middlesex	191,766 18	25,682 10	33,179 25	10,132 68	9,974 96	210,768 00	34,393 31	20,603 61	2,600 61	611,386 69	Middlesex.
Norfolk	628,731 14	76,770 07	56,518 98	29,837 00	35,459 67	413,326 00	204,556 38	66,325 00	28,130 92	1,542,684 56	Norfolk.
Northumberland	145,957 33	9,377 62	18,599 37	16,402 98	23,938 22	153,789 00	69,417 79	37,435 00	9,154 36	434,071 57	Northumberland.
Durham	209,404 96	27,506 93	15,485 57	10,075 31	28,667 39	393,164 00	98,212 07	37,400 00	10,219 07	330,134 30	Durham.
Oxford	140,963 48	4,174 32	9,006 65	6,767 08	17,613 90	263,793 00	76,720 98	37,400 00	11,855 15	427,780 48	Oxford.
Peel	278,190 99	16,935 99	25,260 19	18,948 75	21,378 42	263,793 00	76,720 98	37,400 00	11,855 15	759,471 62	Peel.
Perth	249,935 54	35,439 96	22,534 73	7,716 92	25,481 59	220,314 00	76,163 94	37,400 00	23,283 26	697,309 94	Perth.
Peterborough	157,176 41	4,807 39	1,817 89	4,404 24	8,814 31	119,234 00	44,539 83	28,310 00	22,102 79	391,706 86	Peterborough.
Prescott	214,457 02	7,712 94	13,986 70	12,410 00	42,077 64	271,800 00	69,357 36	37,400 00	24,121 18	693,380 34	Prescott.
Russell	181,449 39	8,643 18	10,168 61	12,386 99	12,014 50	178,332 00	43,796 95	37,771 00	11,650 26	446,212 87	Russell.
Simcoe	67,866 89	1,212 97	2,251 58	653 64	10,992 46	153,464 00	41,170 48	18,700 00	33 40	295,895 41	Simcoe.
Victoria	15,862 33	999 00	352 24	2,762 05	10,594 37	88,144 00	36,160 87	18,700 00	1,041 60	50,632 69	Victoria.
Waterloo	69,656 41	2,338 55	12,372 48	5,297 18	12,372 48	88,144 00	36,160 87	18,700 00	1,540 95	238,643 13	Waterloo.
Welland	109,251 64	6,893 29	13,291 06	25,696 44	17,557 55	211,104 00	64,711 66	37,840 00	6,989 75	493,335 29	Welland.
Wentworth	384,008 82	28,313 92	20,538 47	21,472 18	38,331 75	385,413 00	124,036 13	62,000 00	34,622 19	1,098,736 46	Wentworth.
York	131,095 90	8,402 55	7,906 60	11,382 58	12,536 94	235,972 00	54,256 54	37,405 00	12,073 24	511,031 35	York.
District of Algoma	162,227 78	19,476 49	16,100 45	10,992 02	26,074 05	226,011 00	77,282 20	37,341 00	44,090 19	620,256 18	District of Algoma.
do Muskoka	139,527 90	60,580 67	19,953 64	8,305 09	10,289 35	144,377 00	73,068 61	25,283 86	20,346 46	491,732 08	do Muskoka.
do Parry Sound	263,452 33	21,882 49	18,264 08	24,396 66	30,988 30	305,701 00	86,563 44	56,100 00	42,281 69	850,632 44	do Parry Sound.
do Nipissing	448,963 41	140,447 23	84,406 33	47,732 66	34,484 69	332,836 00	156,922 41	47,195 00	14,480 94	1,307,658 57	do Nipissing.
do Thunder Bay	1,457,391 70	364,620 74	134,715 10	123,332 29	74,461 34	703,680 00	529,088 83	70,212 00	36,142 68	3,493,644 68	do Thunder Bay.
do Manitoulin	28,101 90	9,660 90	2,361 37	2,109 12	2,085 95		306,436 33	29,497 00	5,424 97		do Manitoulin.
do	24,618 62	2,811 59	2,437 82	4,514 28	10,982 49		107,987 44	19,310 00	7,723 83		do
do	4,442 84	6,558 65		1,624 60			127,797 99	7,400 00	325 00		do
do	9,113 56	604 32			3,924 02		106,213 78	15,570 00	1,620 50		do
do	5,876 79	3,691 78	220 10				200,404 79				do
do							11,672 70	3,279 00	518 10		do
Northerly and Westerly parts of the Province							17,959 73				Northerly and Westerly parts of the Province.
Rainy River	2,751 41		1,835 50				122,154 06				Rainy River.
Not known and other Provinces	182,841 24			2,299 82	849 68					185,990 74	Not known and other Provinces.
Total	9,755,352 56	1,247,180 97	866,145 38	759,866 00	978,635 44	9,137,362 00	4,348,335 48	1,614,419 00	679,800 65	29,387,097 48	Totals.

